Hospital—1923

Alabama.

WHAT'S THE REASON FOR THE CONTROVERSY AT TUSKEGEE?

WHATEVER MAY BE THE OUTCOME of the controversy at Tuskegee, regarding the selection of the personnel for the Veterans Hopsital, from all indications, it seems that there is a sinister motive behind the embarrassment and intimidation and threatened position taken by the white citizens of Alabama against the Government's policy of selecting the personnel for this Hospital.

The situation has grown acute at the Veterans Hospital, located near Tuskegee, and has resolved itself to the point where the question is being asked whether or not the progressive and fair spirit of the nation shall be suppressed, opposed and overwhelmed by sinister sentiment, fostered by an organization which, from its action and parade, was one of personality, conspiracy and of the overbearing spirit colored with that spirit which is never pleasantly invited into our American life.

The conflict at the Veterans Hospital between white citizens of Alabama and the Government is becoming each day more acute. It is no longer a question or problem of race, but one that concerns every American citizen who believes in an equal opportunity for every man regardless to race or color.

The time has come when the Negro race must speak out in plain words and say to the citizens of our commonwealth and the Government that it is time that the Government, citizens, should at least respect the feelings and aspirations of our more conservative group in America. The Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee should have the whole-hearted support of the white citizens of Alabama, as they have whole-heartedly supported Tuskegee Institute, in the Veterans Hospital.

The situation as to the selecting of the personnel at the Veterans Hospital near Tuskegee is more far-reaching than just the personnel. It brings up the question that the Government cannot afford to let the slightest opposition against its authority to develop and go unchallenged. To do so, it makes the serious mistake in allowing possibly the life and usefulness of this institution to suffer.

The study of this hospital situation from a professional, racial, Governmental and social standpoint has shown it to be necessary that all loyal American citizens of both races should be perfectly clear and frank in their loyalty on the part of the personnel to be selected by the Government for this important task of caring for disabled world war veterans.

The adding of this expensive institution by the Government to the property holding of Macon county, a part of the town of Tuskegee, should be considered as a benefactor not only to Tuskegee and Alabama, but to the entire country.

Much talk has been going the rounds respecting the stand taken by our people and the courage shown in this respect and high attributes regarding their humane responsibility has been attributed them. Culture, coupled with courage, is a supreme virtue. We have no criticism to make against any group that has contributed in making the fuss and causing the confusion at the hospital, but would say the question is one that should be settled amicably and to the satisfaction of all concerned in a way that every disabled soldier sent or who goes to the Veterans Hospital, as well as every student that attends Tuskegee, should feel free and be made to understand and that their lives were safe and protected.

We reiterate that with the amount of prejudice and jealousy that exists between members of groups, is it the best thing to select a 100% Negro personnel at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, will it be the best thing to abandon the hospital, re-deed the property to Tuskegee Institute, or keep it open, let it continue to be made a practical foot-mat where politicians can go in and stir up sufficient political prejudice and trickery where a citizenry won't respect and obey the mandates of even our Federal Government?

JUL 19 1923

BLACK OR WHITE

The contention at Tuskegee over the color of the medical personnell in the government hospital for negro veterans seems illogical at this perspective. If white nurses were being introduced we could understand the antagonism as being in line with white teachers in colored schools. If the hospital were a city hospital so that white patients might ever become its inmates there would be a reason. None but negro patients can ever be treated there then why the hue and cry? The colored personnel of the famous institute at Tuskegee brought it on the map in the first place. Who outside of the State would have heard of Tuskegee but for Booker Washington and some of his coworkers. Today the most famous resident of their own is perhaps George Carver the Goober Wizard renowned in the agricultural and the scientific world for the results he has achieved in his laboratory and from all accounts he is a modest negro as the best of them are. Not education but ignorance makes them presumptious. Where then the fear?

Says Whites Preparing Race Riot at Tuskegee

NEW YORK.—Warning of a "manufactured" race riot, which would be designed to discredit the hospital inmates and Negro staff of the government hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., has been issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People following the report of the arrest of three Negro veterans there.

"White people," the association's statement says, "have threatened the heads of Tuskegee Institute and have driven away colored men appointed by the U. S. Veterans' bureau to fill positions in the government hospital at Tuskegee.

"Failing to terrorize the U. S. government, the white Tuskegee mobbists are now attempting to prepare the country for a carefully manufactured 'race riot' at Tuskegee. It is to be expected that if attacked by a mob the Negroes in Tuskegee will attempt to defend themselves. It is absolutely certain that no Negro in Tuskegee would start violence or would engage in it unless his life were menaced by the white insurrectionists who have been defying the U. S. government.

"It is up to the government to station sufficient forces in Tuskegee to insure that the whites will not have the old excuse of 'race riot' to murder unoffending colored people."

Terrorism at Tuskegee

Those of us who desire and labor for harmonious and helpful race relations in the Southern States and who grieve over the conditions which create general unrest and the migration of many workers to other and less disturbed parts of the country, have been greatly worried but not dismayed or cast down by the events at Tuskegee Institute, which have crowded fast upon the settlement of the question of selecting the personnel of the staff of the Government hospital, located at Tuskegee Institute, but to be controlled and operated by the Federal Government, and which continue to develop as we go along.

The hospital was built for the care and treatment of disabled Negro veterans of the World War, and all the psychology governing such a proposition suggests that the personnel of the hospital staff should be Negroes, especially as the laws of Alabama do not allow of a mixed personnel; it must be all of one color. But the Governor of Alabama and Congressman Jeffers, of the Tuskegee district, have led the protest against making the personnel of the hospital staff Negroid. They want it to be white. And they have been reenforced in their protest by a committee of citizens of Tuskegee, among the names of which we find that of Mr. W. W. Campbell, a life-long friend of Dr. Washington and a member of the trustee board of the school, and this committee has been re-enforced by the alleged 50,000 Klansmen of Alabama, 700 of whom paraded the town and marched by the grounds of the Institute, "while in the distance was the flare of the fiery cross, forty-five feet high, symbol of the Klan."

What then? Principal Moton is said to be away from Tuskegee Institute, "on vacation, location unknown," Dr. Kenney, resident physician of Tuskegee Institute, who was slated to be chief surgeon of the hospital, is reported to have fled to New York with his family, and John Calhoun, Jr., who reported as the accountant of the hospital, found it too uncomfortable and left the town the afternoon of his arrival. And President Harding has been appealed to for troops to protect the Government property and those connected with it, which have been threatened with violence, and secret service men have been detailed to do so.

President Harding has given his word that the staff of the hospital shall be entirely composed of Negroes, while the white people of Alabama, backed by the Governor and 50,000 Klansmen, say that it shall be composed of white persons. That makes a square issue. Which will back down and take to the tall timbers? And why should the white people of Alabama create a situation of terrorism like that they have created about the personnel of a Federal hospital for disabled Negro soldiers, over which neither the State nor the Tuskegee Institute has any authority whatever? It looks much like "starting something" on a big scale simple to intensify existing trouble and to make more.

The people of the South cannot have peace, happiness and prosperity as long as such things as the terrorism that rules at Tuskegee Institute over a Government right to select the personnel of a hospital staff for its disabled soldiers is possible. It needs no prophet to reach such a conclusion. And more's the pity that such things do happen in the South as a running issue.

NEGRO VETERANS AT TUSKEGEE.

To the Editor of The World:

The present situation at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, affords a conspicuous example of Southern inconsistency.

The one thing that the South is supposedly particular about is the non-association of whites and blacks, yet in this hospital controversy they very clearly belie themselves, for, no matter what arrangement is made, there is compelled to be a very intimate contact between the black patients and the white personnel. It could not be otherwise in a hospital, and one is just a little afraid that these people are willing to sacrifice their sensitive spirit in these matters if the question of economics is injected. The unusually attractive salaries offered by the Government for positions at this hospital have been the magic that has made them forget that contact with a black man is distasteful.

The arguments which they have put up against a colored personnel are ridiculous and childish. First, they claimed that colored professional men were not competent; but it was very easy to demonstrate to the officials of the Veterans' Bureau that the Negro race affords professional men of the highest degree of skill and efficiency, and large numbers of eminent physicians and dentists gave willing testimonials to the fitness of colored professional men.

Then they put forth the claim that there were not enough colored professional men. The National Medical Association, with a membership of 2,000 colored physicians, dentists and pharmacists, presented a list of more than three times as many men as were necessary.

The argument was then put forth that the colored disabled soldiers preferred white doctors. It cannot be considered that the colored soldiers are any different from the general mass of colored people, and the large practices which are enjoyed by practically all colored physicians and dentists are sufficient proof that colored people have confidence in colored professional men.

As a clinching argument, the claim was made that Tuskegee Institute, with the Veterans' Hospital and a colored staff, would create a condition inimical to the citizens of the Town of Tuskegee, that there would be such a preponderance of Negroes in the community that the lives of the white citizens would be in jeopardy. They further argued that the Negro soldiers were already shell-shocked and many of them mentally unbalanced, and it would be impossible to prevent bootleggers and dope venders from selling their wares to them, and that when these disabled veterans became charged with bad liquor and dope a colored staff would be unable to control them.

It is ridiculous that supposedly thoughtful men would lead themselves to believe such a preposterous proposition. What chance would Negroes, either at Tuskegee or anywhere else in the South, have against the whites in an uprising? The police force, the militia, ammunition and the co-operation of adjacent communities and States are all at the disposal of the white people, and the Negroes have practically nothing.

But none of these reasons is the real reason. The real reason has been stated above, and that reason is money.

This action on the part of the people of Alabama is nothing less than defiance of the United States Government. The Federal Government decides on one thing and the people of Alabama decide that it shall not be. This is insurrection. The South is crying against the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and this act and everything else connected with the consideration and treatment of the Negro are more flagrant acts of nullification than are aimed against the Eighteenth Amendment, for one is merely against a beverage and the other is against human souls.

The Government has left but one of three things to do—first, open the hospital as it has been decided under a Negro personnel, with the protection of Federal troops (not State troops); second, make the institution a hospital for white soldiers under a white personnel and give or erect another hospital in more favorable surroundings to the Negro soldiers, under a Negro personnel; third, abandon the hospital.

New York, July 9. PHYSICIAN.

[The signer of this article is an official of high authority in the medical world who has good reasons for wishing to remain anonymous.—Ed. World.]

SAYS MAJ. MOTON INVITED WHITE COM. TO CAPITAL

The Washington Tribune, 920 U. Street N W, Washington, D. C., Guarantees the Authenticity of the Following Telegram.

As a sample of the perfidious attitude of Robert Russa Moton on the occasion of his visit to Washington, Thursday, July 26, he sent the following telegram to Tuskegee, Alabama:

"Mr. C. W. Hare, (white member of Senator Powell's Ku-Klux committee), Tuskegee, Ala.

"Advise that committee from town come at once and with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Senator Underwood, who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once."

(Signed) "R. R. M."

Two days after this telegram was received in Tuskegee, it was announced through the Associated Press that the committee of white Ku-Klux at Tuskegee had requested another meeting with General Hines.

This committee, composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, who is the direct cause of Dr. Kenney being run away from Tuskegee; State Senator R. H. Powell, head of the Ku-Klux Klan in that county, and W. W. Campbell, son of the man from whom Dr. Washington purchased the first land for the present Tuskegee Institute; arrived in Washington Friday, Aug. 3, and met General Hines that afternoon and were closeted with him for three hours. Back to see him Friday morning and left at 11 a. m. Friday.

Why should Major Moton suggest that this committee come to Washington "with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines" after Moton's "confidential interview" with Gen. Hines.

Why should Senator Underwood be brought into the situation except to carry out the white program rather than the colored program.

Why should Moton claim "illness" when he was riding around Washington in his car as robust and hearty as ever.

What kind of underhand, double-faced work is Moton engaged in?

It is a request that the President could hardly grant in the circumstances. But the fact that it should be made shows once more how perilous outbreaks of race hatred are. If masked mobs have been threatening the president of that useful institution, the Tuskegee Institute, it is for the local authorities to give him adequate protection. As for the attempt to exclude negro surgeons from service to their own race, there is neither reason nor decency in it.

An Intolerable Exhibition of Race Prejudice

The mischief wrought by the kind of intolerance which finds expression in the Ku Klux Klan is again illustrated by the demonstrations at Tuskegee against the employment of negro surgeons in a veterans' hospital for negroes. These appear to have been so menacing that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wired a request to the President to send Federal troops to the scene.

Hospital—1923

Alabama.

THE TUSKEGEE AFFAIR

The plot thickens at Tuskegee so far as the hospital for disabled colored war veterans is concerned. The governor of Alabama and others have protested so strong against a colored personnel of doctors, dentists and nurses that appointment of other colored men of the professions have been temporarily held up. Such action was taken by Director Hines after an order from the president of the United States declaring that all officers would be colored. We believe there can be no good reasons given to change the arrangements as first outlined by the president and after the bluff and bluster of these prejudiced Alabamans pass away the order will be carried out as first made by the president.

By Robert T. B... Staff Cor.

Tuskegee, Ala., Ju... 4, 1923—This little town, the seat of the famous Tuskegee Institute founded by Booker T. Washington 42 years ago, is sitting on a keg of dynamite.

Any minute the explosion may come which will plung this part of the South into a terrible race war.

The 800 whites of the town of 3000 people have threatened to halt, by violence if need be, the plan of President Harding to equip the $2,500,00 hospital for disabled Colored soldiers with a complete Colored staff.

Openly Parade

The invisible government of the Ku Klux Klan paraded the streets of Tuskegee the 'Night before the Fourth," more than 300 of them, white gowned and white masked, entered the city for the first time, since the reconstruction days. Out in Tuskegee's white cemetery not more than half a mile from the business centre of the city, they planted a flaming cross, 40 feet high, with a 20-foot cross bar, illuminating the country for miles around, for more than two hours.

Nearly 100 automobiles, with riders carrying flaming torches bore the Ku Klux message out the Montgomery road right past Tuskegee Normal school and institute, while Colored students flanked roadway, every... in hand and omi... the Klansmen fo... at Tuskegee rai... marached silent... street of the tow... court house and Veterans square.

First Appoi...

The Ku Klux pa... by only a few hours by the sudden disappearance from the Government Hospital of John J. Calhoun, former student at Tuskegee Institute, who was the first Colored man to report for duty at the Government Hospital in an administrative capacity. Calhoun reported yesterday morning to take a position as cost accountant in the business department of the hospital.

The position was held by a white woman until the arrival of Calhoun yesterday. Through the day Calhound is said by persons at the hospital to have insisted that he had come to stay and that nothing would induce him to give up the position awarded to him through a United States government civil service examination.

Calhoun was advised early yesterday afternoon, that it would be better if he did not remain at the hospital. He refused to accept the advice, but later, he disappeared for parts unknown.

The Ku Klux activity is a recent development at Tuskegee. Until lately efforts to stage Ku Klux demonstrations have been discouraged by leading citizens, and proposals for the organization of units here have met with refusals. Last week, however, with the situation regarding the placing of Colored doctors in complete control of the Government Hospital growing more acute, every minute, Ku Klux leaders from other sections of Alabama came into the city and arranged for the formation of a local Klan.

It is known that many of Tuskegee's most prominent citizens strongly support the organization. Their position being that white supremacy is one of the basic principles of the Ku Klux, and that it is the agency in the South for the support of the government in the maintenance of law and order.

Confer With Gen. Hinds

Wholly apart from last night's demonstration and the activities of the Ku Klux generally, the situation here is serious. General Hinds, head of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington, is to spend tomorrow here for a conference with the committee of Tuskegee citizens, who are carrying the all Colored personnel at the hospital.

MOTON SUMMONS SOUTHERNERS BY TELEGRAM

The Chicago Whip

The Washington Tribune, of Washington, D. C., vouches for the following telegram which Major Moton is alleged to have sent to C. W. Ware, white, of Tuskegee:

Advise that committee from town come at once with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded a confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Senator Underwood, who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once.

8-1-23 **(Signed) R. R. M.**

According to the Washington paper, two days later a white committee, some of whom have been identified as alleged Ku Klux Klansmen, requested another interview with Director Hines. The committee arrived in Washington August 3 and were closeted with Hines for three hours.

The outcome of the interview has never been made public.

DID STANLEY WELCOME KU-KLUX TO HOSPITAL GROUNDS AT TUSKEGEE?

Colonel R. H. Stanley, the white head of the hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., is reported to have notified the colored nurses at the hospital that he does not wish them to have any contact whatever with the colored people of Tuskegee Institute. These nurses have absolutely no recreation or social outlet as a result of Stanley's announcement and their position is becoming more and more trying every day.

On Tuesday night ,July 3, after the Ku Klux Klan had paraded, several cars of hooded figures went to the hospital and apparently there had been instructions to the guards to let them pass as the hooded figures were saluted by the guards, the ropes taken down and they were permitted to enter upon the reservation and go through certain of the buildings there in search of Calhoun, the colored man who had put up a wonderful fight for his position at the hospital.

The colored nurses were not disturbed by the Klansmen but they were, of course, in a state of intense excitement when they found that they were thus exposed and unprotected.

Physicians' Lives are Endangered by Alabama Klansmen

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.—In a telegram to President Harding on his way to Alaska, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on July 5, asked that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect the colored staff of doctors and nurses caring for war veterans in the hospital there. This action followed threats by the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama against the colored hospital staff. The telegram reads as follows:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for Negro world war veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute an internationally known agency making for interracial goodwill, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially Federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened.

(Signed) "James Weldon Johnson, "Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Following this telegram to President Harding, when it was made known that Director Frank E. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau had gone to Tuskegee to meet with white citizens there, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued the following statement:

"The President of the United States promised, in a letter on file in this office, that colored doctors and nurses would be appointed to care for the Negro veterans in the United States Hospital at Tuskegee. The grounds upon which this hospital stands, were given to the government by Tuskegee Institute.

"For the President to recede from his promise, would be a capitulation by the government to insurrectionary mob violence in Alabama. Trouble, if trouble there be, is made by the Ku Klux Klan and white persons sympathetic with that order, not by the Negro physicians and nurses eager to serve their country and their race.

"The government ought to be able and willing to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect its property and the lives and interests of those in its service."

Klansmen Loose Terrorism

Seven hundred shrouded Kluxers marched through crowded Tuskegee streets in protest against placing Negro officials at the Government hospital here for disabled veterans. Spokesmen for the marches said they represented the sentiment of 50,000 Klansmen throughout Alabama.

The Kluxers passed the famous Tuskegee Institute, established by the late Booker T. Washington, but none entered the grounds. While the klansmen paraded, in the distance was the flare of a fiery cross forty-five feet high, symbol of the Klan and of the white man's religion which ever and anon he hangs upon the wall, never practising its high ideals and ethics himself, but constantly calling upon "the lesser breeds" to "faithfully practise and observe."

Considerable excitement was said to have been caused yesterday when John Calhoun, Jr., first of the colored personnel so far appointed, arrived at the hospital. Calhoun, however, left the city in the afternoon, either from a weak heart or previous business engagement.

TUSKEGEE WHITES FOMENT RACE RIOT

The Washington

Seeking Excuse to Precipitate Race Clash—Aim at Total Destruction of Tuskegee.

(Crusader Service.)

Montgomery, Ala.—Three colored inmates of the Government Hospital for disabled veterans at Tuskegee were arrested by the Ku Klux chief of police here tonight on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

This is the first arrest of any patient in the hospital and, following the return of John J. Calhoun Monday, it is feared there will be race trouble in Tuskegee. The whites are doing all in their power to foment it, and are taking all precautions to render the disabled Negro veterans helpless and defenseless before the white blood lust which threatens to break loose in this community. The whites are, of course, banking on support from neighboring white communities.

Congressman Jeffers On Tuskegee Question.

Congressman Lamar Jeffers, of the Fourth Alabama District, who was in Tuskegee Thursday for the conference with General Frank Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, expressed the hope Friday that President Harding will not allow politics to cloud his judgment when he makes the final decision in the matter of manning the government hospital for negroes.

So far as General Hines is concerned, Mr. Jeffers said, that he is confident. That is, he feels that the recommendation going in will be satisfactory to Tuskegee citizens. What the president will do with it, is the only cloud of uncertainty on the horizon.

TUSK. WHITES VISIT HINES ON SECRET MISSION

Afro-American

Washington Tribune Makes Public Dr. R. R. Moton's Confidential Telegram

Baltimore Maryland

ALLEGED K. K. K. IN PARTY

8-10-23

Head of Night Riders Said To Have Been Invited To Washington

New York, Aug. 9—The N. A. A. C. P. issued a warning of a race riot in Tuskegee and urged the United States Government to send troops to keep peace there. The statement in part:

"Failing to terrorize the United States Government, the white Tuskegee mobbists are now attempting to prepare the country for a carefully manufactured 'race riot' at Tuskegee. It is to be expected that if attacked by a mob, the Negroes in Tuskegee will attempt to defend themselves."

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9—In a final effort to register a protest of the white citizens against the colored personnel at the Tuskegee hospital, a barbecue was held last Thursday night. Congressman Tom Heflin was the chief speaker. Few persons attended because it rained all day. U. S. Secret Service men attended.

John Calhoun, driven away from the hospital two weeks ago by the Ku Klux Klan has returned as disbursing officer and has been received with marked courtesy by officials who formerly rebuffed him.

Washington, Aug. 9—Director Hines is said to have promised Tuskegee whites and Dr. R. R. Moton to name a white head and two white assistants for the Tuskegee Hospital. This would leave out Dr. T. E. Jones, colored, already certified by the Civil Service Bureau to head the hospital.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Washington Tribune will say tomorrow:—

As a sample of the perfidious attitude of Robert Russa Moton on the occasion of his visit to Washington, Thursday, July 26 he sent the following telegram to Tuskegee, Alabama:

"Mr. C. W. Hare, (white member of Senator Powell's Ku Klux Committee,) Tuskegee, Ala.

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Why should Senator Underwood be brought into the situation except to carry out the white program rather than the colored program.

Why should Moton claim "illness" when he was riding around Washington in his car as robust and hearty as ever.

What kind of underhand double-faced work is Moton engaged in?

NEGRO MINISTERS TALK ON HOSPITAL

Birmingham Alliance Wants Negro Personnel at Tuskegee as "Wisest Policy"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 11.—After reciting that "Manning the negro veterans hospital at Tuskegee by negro doctors and nurses can in no way interfere with the peace and happiness of the two races," the Negro Ministers Alliance of Greater Birmingham today declared that "the government should keep its moral obligation to the negro wounded, sick and disabled veterans and its loyal negro citizens."

The alliance calls attention that "our group of soldiers play a heroic part in all warfare of this nation and merited for themselves envious honors that entitle them to fair treatment." Continuing the organization said in resolutions adopted:—

"We respect the white man's traditions, customs and laws in the south in regard to the separation of the races and for this very reason we deem it wise to support the government's policy in appointing negro personnel to mann the negro veterans hospital."

Planned Because of Discrimination

The Alliance continued: "Should it not be conceded by all concerned that negro nurses and doctors who have measured up to requirements be given the opportunity to labor among their own people?"

The resolutions recite that the Tuskegee hospital was planned because of "discrimination" against negro soldiers at white hospitals and lauded the government's purpose of establishing an all-negro institution, "where these brave men might be cared for properly by efficient members of their own race, people of like customs, sympathies, spirit and mutual understanding, which we think is the wisest policy of the government in this matter."

TUSKEGEE SITUATION TESTS PRESIDENT

If Harding Has Backbone the Size of Toothpick, Says Johnson, He Will Act

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

7-20-23

New York, July 19.—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has issued a statement calling the contest over the Tuskegee Hospital for Colored War Veterans a test of the Harding Administration's attitude toward Negroes.

The statement is as follows:

"Despite the government's promise made by President Harding to staff the Tuskegee Hospital for Colored War Veterans, with colored doctors and nurses, the Ku Klux Klan, with the apparent connivance of Colonel Stanley, have already driven away Dr. Kenney, a colored physician of high standing, who has had to flee with his family from Tuskegee.

This whole situation is one which again tests the Administration's attitude towards colored people, as well as the government's integrity in the face of the Ku Klux Klan mob. The government could settle this whole matter in an hour by taking a firm stand.

The Ku Kluxers around Tuskegee are bluffing, and will carry that bluff as far as they can. If President Harding has a backbone the size of a toothpick, he will call that bluff, and that will be the end of the present disgraceful situation.

CLAIM KLAN PARADED IN HOSPITAL SHEETS

Atlanta Constitution

New York, July 13.—Charges that sheets from the store room of the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., were used as uniforms in a Ku Klux Klan anti-negro parade held there on July 3, and that white attaches entertained the paraders at supper in the hopsital after the demonstration, were contained in a statement issued today by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored.

The association said the sheets afterward were found to bear dust and automobile grease, and other evidence to show the use to which they had been put.

The biggest consternation in Alabama just now is as to whether or not the personnel of the Veterans' Hospital near Tuskegee shall be colored or white. The white people from Governor down, in Alabama say that the Negroes are not capable of managing and prescribing and administering to the late world war veterans, but The Columbia State says that it is not that Negroes cannot manage the institution but Alabama white citizens "want the fat jobs." We think Alabama feels that way about it herself.

We glanced a few days ago in one or our Negro weeklies the requirements as to the efficiency, etc., of the physicians who expect to apply for service in the hospital. Some have to be specialists on tuberculosis, while others must have specialized on the eye, ear, nose and throat; and so on it goes. Listen! Suppose the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., or the Congregational Church, and the Baptist Church and the M. E. Church, North, had run wild with the one idea of "Industrial Education for the Negro;" or, as another has said relative to the Negro's studying the higher mathematics, "The course the Negro is pursuing is the best for him at this time," a colored personnel to man such an institution would not be considered. My advice to the Negro youth is get all you can out of every subject within your age and reach that will fit you for life's service. It is no dishonor to dig ditches or plow cotton or wash and iron clothes, but somebody must prescribe for the fellow who contracts pneumonia in the ditch, somebody must know how to turn the cotton into cloth, somebody must know how to make the clothes to be laundered, and on we go up the road of progress. Prepare and wait, and perhaps you will dock opposite the port; your opportunity may come.

Baltimore Afro-American

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9.—In a final effort to register a protest of the white citizens against the colored personnel at the Tuskegee hospital, a barbecue was held last Thursday night. Congressman Tom Heflin was the chief speaker. Few persons attended because it rained all day. U. S. Secret Service men attended.

John Calhoun driven away from the hospital two eeks ago by the Ku Klux Klan has returned as disbursing ocer and has been received with marked courtesy by officials who formerly rebuffed him.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Director Hines is said to have promised Tuskegee whites and Dr. R. R. Moton to name a white head and two white assistants for the Tuskegee Hospital. This would leave out Dr. T. E. Jones, colored, already certified by the Civil Service Bureau to head the hospital.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JUL 6 1923

ASK TROOPS TO GUARD NEGROES AT TUSKEGEE

Klan Demonstration Alarms Educator and Staff of Veterans' Hospital

(By Associated Press.)

New York, July 5.—Declaring the lives of R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Institute, and of negro surgeons at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tukegee, Alabama, had been threatened by masked mobs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today wired President Harding, urging he send Federal troops to protect them.

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in requesting military protection for Dr. R. R. Moton, and negro surgeons at the Veterans' Hospital resulted because of a parade of 700 members of the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday evening. The Klansmen marched by Tuskegee Institute before making their way to downtown streets. Spokesmen for the paraders said the demonstration symbolized the protest of 50,000 Klansmen of Alabama against placing a negro personnel to man the Veterans' Hospital.

General Frank Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, arrived this morning to make a personal investigation of the situation.

Director Hines will confer with a citizens' committee this afternoon.

GIRL, 5, BURNED TO DEATH

Boy Also Seriously Hurt From Play-

N. Y. SUN
JUL 5 1923

At Tuskegee, Alabama, seven hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded in protest yesterday. The impulse behind their demonstration will seem strange to many outside their order and their State. They were objecting to negro officials being appointed to serve in a Government hospital for negro war veterans.

For the colored citizens of the United States, at least, the incident will define a Klansman. He will be written down as one who, dissatisfied with a refusal in certain sections of the country to let the negro help govern the whites, wishes also to prevent him from having any perceptible share in governing himself.

To Transfer Injured Soldiers to Tuskegee

(NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—About 40 ex-service men now being treated at the Central Hopital under contract with the government are to be removed to Tuskegee, according to information received by Dr. W. Scott Farmer, superintendent from officials in Washington. These men were at the state normal until Presdent Hale had his difficulty.

K. K. K. THREATENED DR. MOTON'S LIFE

National Association Tells Why It Asked Harding To Send Troops To Tuskegee

PROMISE WAS GIVEN

Letter From Harding Says Doctors and Nurses Will Be Colored

New York, July 12.—In a telegram to President Harding on his way to Alaska, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on July 5 asked that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, staff of doctors and nurses caring for Negro war veterans in the Hospital there.

This action followed threats by the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama against the colored hospital staff. The telegram reads as follows:

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"National Association for Advancement of Colored People representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Alabama, to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for Negro World War Veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by as internationally known agency making for interracial goodwill, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially Federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened.

(Signed) "James Weldon Johnson
Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

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Following this telegram to President Harding, when it was made known that Director Frank B. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau had gone to Tuskegee to meet with white citizens there, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued the followig statement:

"The President of the United States promised in a letter on file in this office, that colored doctors and nurses would be appointed to care for the Negro veterans in the U. S. Hospital at Tuskegee. The grounds upon which this hospital stands were given to the government by Tuskegee Institute.

"For the President to recede from his promise, would be a capitulation by the government to insurrectionary mob violence in Alabama. Trouble, if trouble there be, is made by the Ku Klux Klan and white persons sympathetic with that order, not by the Negro physicians and nurses eager to serve their country and their race.

"The government ought to be able and willing to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect its property and the lives and interests of those in its service.

TUSKEGEE KU KLUX PARADE EXPECTED

Negroes Warn Hines of Reported Move for Klan Demonstration Sunday.

JUL 13 1923

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Reports reaching Washington that the Ku Klux in Alabama are planning another meeting next Sunday have caused a revival of fear among Negro leaders here for the black personnel of the Tuskegee Veterans' Bureau Hospital.

Apprehensive that the hospital grounds may be entered, as they charge was the case when the Klan showed its strength July 3, they are arranging to ask Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau for ample guards at the hospital.

Nothing official has reached Washington about the Klan meeting, but the Negroes say a big barbecue will be held at Tuskegee to enable the white residents to form their policy respecting the hospital. Director Hines is awaiting a further expression from the committee of whites before proceeding with his program of replacing white physicians at the hospital with black.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People has protested to the Veterans' Bureau that the White Hospitalization Committee, which selected the sites of the veterans' hospitals, had no authority to bind the Government on the kind of personnel for the institutions. When the Tuskegee site was being considered Major W. N. Kenzie was sent to Alabama and the white residents there say he announced the hospital would be controlled and managed by whites.

While there he sent a telegram to Washington and received the following message, dated Aug. 24, 1921, from Dr. William Charles White, appointed to head the committee by Secretary Mellon:

"I assure you that hospital will be controlled and operated by whites."

This is the telegram which is causing Gen. Hines his worry in trying to adjust the situation or reach a compromise. Against it the Negro association has a letter, written last April 28 by Secretary to the President Christian, saying:

"Your communication of April 19 has been submitted to the President, and he directs me to make reply and say that the task of selecting and completing the colored staff for the management and administration of the Tuskegee Hospital is well under way. It is the plan of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau with the approval of the President, to man this institution completely with a colored personnel."

It was stated at the Veterans' Bureau that Gen. Hines had heard nothing further from the Tuskegee white residents. Unless they can propose a new plan acceptable to the Government, he will go ahead with the plan of the President for a colored hospital.

BUTLER COUNTY CITIZENS GOING TO TUSKEGEE

Montgomery Advertiser
JUL 27 1923

Large Delegation Will Be Present at Barbecue Today.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 26.—Special to The Advertiser.—A large number of Butler county citizens are en route to Tuskegee to attend the mass meeting of citizens from all sections of Alabama to discuss the hospital question that has arisen in that city over the appointment of a personnel for the government hospital there.

Ku Klux Demonstration Ill-Advised

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Tuskegee is a Negro institute and is caring for Negro soldiers wounded in the World War. It would be entirely in order for the Government to send Negro doctors to care for these Negro patients. The demonstrations by the Ku Klux Klan in intimidation of the Tuskegee people were ill-advised and should meet with the protests of all good American citizens.

THE COLORED VETERANS' HOSPITAL

WORLD
AUGUST 6, 1923

To the Editor of The World:

From the very outset the gravity of the Colored Veterans' Hospital problem has been underestimated by all concerned. In the first place, Dr. Moton was guilty of viewing this great problem from an angle described apparently within the limits of popularizing Tuskegee Institute. From no reasonable viewpoint should the hospital have been located at Tuskegee. We have been stultified in our cultural progress for many years by the assumption that the head of Tuskegee Institute was and is the accepted leader of the race.

President Harding was well acquainted with the attitude of the white South upon all matters touching the welfare of the Negro, and he must have known from the beginning that to locate this hospital in the very hotbed of "Southern prejudice against the Negro" would develop a tragedy against Negro peace and happiness. The President knew the temper of the Alabama whites and should have anticipated that his announcement that the hospital should and would be manned by a Negro personnel would engender the opposition of the Ku Klux Klan, which dominates Alabama and the South, just as has been done.

From current reports it appears that Director General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, after investigating affairs, has decided to establish a white personnel by way of a compromise, giving certain nurse appointments to Negroes. If this course is followed, then the Administration will have surrendered to the demands of the Ku Klux Klan. In this event the Klan governs the South when the Negro is an issue. Admitting this, Negro institutions of learning, Negro public-welfare enterprises, Negro commercial enterprises, &c., are given notice to move from the South, which means that the Negro must leave the South to avoid conflict or destruction.

This hospital controversy touches every fibre of Negro citizenship in America. The very vitals of our existence are attacked. The aspirations of our professional men and women are directly and definitely brought to judgment. If the Negro doctors and nurses had failed to pass the required examination to supply the personnel of the hospital, we would have no contention, but since Mr. Hines has acknowledged that he is astonished by the superior skill and ability of the large number of Negro doc- nurses who have fully measured up to the rd, we have a right to insist that the ent Harding to establish a Negro No. 91 shall be adhered to, re- est by the Klan and other

as on, the Federal Governments for Negroes in the then a matter of expedi- to be the better judgment? same conclusion have fitted No. 91? Why was it expe- soldier boys to some North- when their services were de- they have survived the ravages treatment and attention to prolong n have been depleted and made mis- eir war service, to change about and in a hospital located among their ene- , with enemies designated to have charge of their physical welfare? The inconsistency is too ridiculous and palpable.

The very laws that govern Alabama and other Southern States demand the separation of the races, and all that we ask is that our disabled soldier boys be given a square deal in this matter. The only way that Uncle Sam can do this is to establish a Negro personnel at Hospital No. 91 or abandon the entire proposition and force us to do the best we can without Federal attention.

GEO. E. TAYLOR.

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR FLAYS KU KLUX KLAN

Veterans' Hospital Should Be Manned By Colored Doctors and Nurses.

Senator Bruce's Views at a Glance.

1. The Dyer Bill will not stop lynching any more than the Eighteenth Amendment will stop whisky drinking Laws depend upon public sentiment for their enforcement. I am in favor of each state passing an anti-lynching bill punishing mobs and officials engaged in lynching and granting damages in money to the family of the victim.

2. Tuskegee Hospital should be manned by colored doctors and nurses. If I were a white nurse or doctor and were sent to Tuskegee Hospital, I wouldn't serve.

3. The Ku Klux Klan is a menace to American sovereignty and should be wiped from the face o fthe earth. The sooner they are destroyed, the better it will be for the nation. I am going to fight against them with the same fervor that I am going to fight against the lynching mob.

The strongest statement on the question of race relationship ever uttered by a Maryland U. S. Senator was that given out by W. Cabell Bruce, Maryland's junior senator, elected on the Democratic ticket recently.

In it Senator Bruce thundered against lynching, the Ku Klux Klan and the effort being made to place a white personnel over the colored soldier's hospital at Tuskegee. The Senator takes his seat for the first time in the next Congress.

Not only is Senator Bruce passively interested in the questions he discussed but he is stating these views through correspondence to his colleagues in the South, with Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee and in an article on the same question soon to appear in Hearst's International Magazine.—The Afro-American.

ORDERS NEGRO DOCTORS TO TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

Director Hines, After Hearing Protests of Whites, Sustains the Former Decision.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—After several conferences with white residents of Tuskegee, Ala., who have protested against the installation of negro personnel at the veterans' hospital there, Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau has selected six negro physicians for duty in the institution and expects them to leave for their posts within the next week or ten days.

The present white commanding officer will remain for the time being, but Mr. Hines said today that the original policy of installing a complete negro personnel had not been changed.

SPECULATION AS TO OUTCOME OF TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL SITUATION

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Speculation as to the eventual outcome in the Tuskegee Hospital situation, as indulged in this, the capital city of the proud commonwealth of Alabama, has been intensified since the elevation of Calvin Coolidge to be president of the United States. President Coolidge, then vice-president, delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Tuskegee veteran's hospital last April and his interest in the progress and welfare of the hospital is said to be keen. In view of the fact that the most outstanding incident in President Coolidge's career has been the sternness with which he upheld law and order in the Boston policemen's strike even the Ku Klux are regarding him doubtfully and wondering what might happen if they again attempted to show the superiority of the fiery cross over the U. S. Government.

An interesting story has been going the rounds of the cordial and sympathetic attitude displayed by Mr. Coolidge when he spoke at the dedication of the hospital early in the spring. It seems that Governor Brandon who now occupies office on Capitol Hill where "Jeff" Davis once held forth here in the cradle of the Confederacy, was also on the program. The governor who is reputed to have been a "mule skinner" driving a couple of Alabama beauties hitched to a street car in a city near here, a few years ago, and who is popularly known as "Bill" Brandon, the mule driver, all throughout the state, is said to have stormed and fumed because a Negro appeared on the program ahead of him and to have devoted a considerable part of his speech to protest at the slight. Later he went with the Vice President to have his photograph made at the base of the famed monument of Booker T. Washington. Mr. Coolidge called to Dr. Moton and in a voice loud enough to be heard by all those about, asked him to stand on his right side, while the governor was placed on his left. "I want to give this picture to my sons at home," he said. And so the governor of Alabama was photographed with a black man.

Hines Meets Committee

Advices from Washington indicate that while General Hines listened to the plan proposed by the white committee of the town of Tuskegee, who conferred with him in Washington last Friday, he has decided to order the colored ward doctors who already have been selected to report for duty. Mr. Calhoun, the disbursing officer, has already returned and has been received with marked courtesy by the officials who formerly rebuffed him. General Hines is said to have remarked just before President Harding's passing he knew the president desired a full colored personnel and that the plan would be carried out.

Tuskegee Holds Barbecue

In a final effort to register the protest of the white citizenry of Macon county a barbecue meeting was held in the town of Tuskegee last Friday night. It poured rain all day and evening making the roads well nigh impassable and dampening the ardor of the few who did attend. Senator "Tom" Heflin was the principal speaker, while Congressman Bolling was another. Secret Service men from the department of justice were reported present and both Heflin and Bolling confined their remarks to "the remarkable development of the South during the past decade." They were introduced by Dr. L. W. Johnson, a druggist of Tuskegee, who formerly was regarded as one of the school's best friends. It is said that every Saturday for years a pooled order from the girls at Tuskegee for various toilet and drug sundries was compiled in the dean's office and sent to Dr. Johnson's drug store. This order during the school term rarely ran under $500 a Saturday, but no longer does it reach the Johnson establishment. The hospital offered still larger possibilities, however, and Dr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in the fight for white control. These are the sort of motives which have actuated the white citizens of Tuskegee in their fight for white control. The three nurses who were discharged will be restored to their places well-informed persons predict after the investigation into their dismissal is completed. Everything at the school is quiet and regular routine is in force at the hospital, save a certain air of expectancy on the part of the white attaches that forebodes something which is to happen. Maybe it's a change of color.

MOTON MAY BE GIVEN HOT RECEPTION BY IRATE NEGROES

Now Openly Charged That He Played Into Hands of White Klan Committee; Whites to Get Head Positions.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., August 14.—In the absence of Major Robert R. Moton, who is somewhere in the North, the white Ku Klux Committee that met with Director Hines of the United States Veterans' Bureau has accepted Hines' compromise plan for the personnel of the hospital here.

By this compromise the chief surgeon and the two first assistants are to be white, and the hopes of Negroes throughout the country that the hospital would be manned from top to bottom by Negroes is blasted.

Word has just reached here that just prior to the arrival of the Committee in Washington, Major Moton held a secret conference with Hines and wired the Committee to come at once to the Capital to see the director. Dr. Moton, it is stated, was not present at the Washington conference, and is openly charged with "double-crossing" his race and playing into the hands of the Ku Klux Committee.

This fact is borne out by his failure to face the Committee at the Washington conference or to return to Tuskegee Institute.

Word has also reached here that Negroes everywhere are planning to demand that Moton resign, adding that he has more to fear from the colored people here than from the Ku Klux Klan, with whom, it is now charged, he has had an understanding all along.

TUSKEGEE ROW AIRED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Negroes Also Protest Appointment of Slemp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Two protests were made to President Coolidge today by negroes, one against the plan to compromise the dispute over the Tuskegee (Ala.) Hospital by having white supervisors over a negro medical staff, the other against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp as the new secretary to the president.

A protest was entered on the first score at the White House today when J. P. Plummer, M. O. Dumas and Geo. E. Cannon of the negro medical association called and informed Mr. Coolidge that there would be no compromise on that basis.

If the administration takes that tack in an effort to compromise the row over the Tuskegee Hospital, the negro physicians who have agreed to serve will withdraw and the government will have to put white doctors in throughout, the president was notified. The physicians and the associations behind them demand, it was added, that the Republicans live up to their original promise to make Tuskegee a hospital for negroes, run and managed by negroes.

Failing to get that, the negroes will record their resentment by turning against the party, Mr. Coolidge was warned. His callers reported that he has agreed to discuss the situation with Director Hines of the veterans' bureau, and requested them to see Gen. Hines at the bureau tomorrow afternoon.

Meanwhile the association for the advancement of the colored race is preparing a formal statement to be forwarded to Mr. Coolidge declaring that Mr. Slemp is highly objectionable to the colored race because of his alleged opposition to the negroes and his identification with the selling of postoffice jobs in the south.

Although the negroes are aroused, the Slemp appointment will please the white Republicans through the south, according to sentiments here. Slemp is personally popular and regarded as capable. He is well acquainted with many men in office in and out of Congress. Slemp is considered wealthy. He is said to have made much of his money from stock holdings in non-union coal mines.

The White House is maintaining silence in the face of the attacks on Slemp.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

SEEMS THAT SOMEBODY PULLED A BONE

Arkansas Survey

After calm and sober reflection it appears that when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People released to the Associated Press a copy of a telegram which they had sent to President Harding asking that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee and included in this request the protection of Dr. Moton; was injudicious. It appears that it was a case of words without knowledge. Surely the men connected with the Association are intelligent enough to know the constitutional question and the legal question involved. They must have known that at that time, based on actual happenings, the president could do nothing of the kind. We all are supporters of the Association, but this does not mean that we approve of all that it does, or the methods it sometimes employ. The Association's purposes, its ideals, should be so high that they could not afford to do anything that would smack of playing to the galleries or seeking notoriety. The action in sending this telegram certainly suggests one of the things mentioned and is to be regretted.

Little Rock, Ark. 7-28-23

To say the least the sending of this telegram was unfortunate and could serve no useful purpose. Our most intelligent men who have access to the public ear should be careful and not make us appear ridiculous to the intelligent part of the world. The parade of the Ku Klux certainly cannot be defended by any man of the race. If any law was violated it is purely a question for the state to consider and not the National Government. The National Government cannot at the whin or request of any man or group of men send troops into a state. It must be shown that overt acts have been committed and that the state is impotent to compete with same. The sending of federal troops to a state to assume state functions have been one of the big questions every since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The Constitution has provided through the proper channels of law the method of procedure. and the President of the United States, himself cannot set it aside. This unfortunate telegram has only rendered, a situation already delicate, more acute. There is a great difference between a privately conducted institution and a National government controlled institution. Dr. Moton, as big a man as he is, after all is just a plain citizen of this country and in the eyes of the law no bigger than its humblest citizen. If he is a viction of unjust oppression or his life is endangered, the remedy lies in the courts first and not in sending federal troops. What is needed now is united effort and harmony of action.

ONLY ONE RIGHT WAY

Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Bureau has written the Argus relative to the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and among other things said:

St. Louis Argus. 8-17-23

"I have no misgivings as to the ultimate result of the matter and believe that if all those sincerely interested in the well-being of our Colored veterans and the efficient operation of the Hospital at Tuskegee will have patience and faith in the right thing being done, there will be no question as to the final outcome."

The statement that Mr. Hines has no "misgivings" as to the ultimate outcome of the hospital situation at Tuskegee, throws very little light on a dark question so far as the public is concerned. We take it that when he says that he has no misgivings, he means that he is satisfied as to the outcome based upon what he intends to do. Just what he intends to do is still a mystery to the public.

St. Louis, Mo.

He is also calling upon those who are "interested in the well-being of our Colored veterans to have patience and faith in the right thing being done."

We confess that we have patience, but faith in the right thing being done, we regret to say, we have not. That is, right, from our viewpoint. According to our way of thinking, there is but ONE right way to settle the question of the personnel of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and that is for the Veterans' Bureau to appoint a complete Colored personnel.

If General Hines has made up his mind to do that, then his conclusions are right and should be sustained by the public. But if he is dilly-dallying around, trying to find some way to please the Ku Klux Klan mob spirit, then his policies should be condemned as unsafe and impracticable.

The duty of the Government in this hospital case is plain and inescapable. To fail these Colored men who served their country so nobly in time of National peril, would leave Uncle Sam unworthy of the name.

ASK FEDERAL TROOPS TO GUARD HOSPITAL AGAINST KLANSMEN

Dr. J. A. Kenney Forced Leave Tuskegee; He Feared Violence

Chicago Whip 7-14-23

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 14.—Dr. John A. Kenney, surgeon-in-chief at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, was forced to leave that institution last week.

According to the report, Dr. Kenney, who is one of the officials of the National Negro Medical Association and editor of the association's official journal, was invited to a meeting by the white people to listen to their speeches. Dr. Kenney, when called on to say something, refuted many of the statements made. Because he did not fall in line with the sentiment of the whites, he was asked to retract his statements. This, it is claimed, he refused to do, which greatly angered the whites.

After the meeting adjourned threats of violence against Dr. Kenney were made. Next day the situation became so tense, that Dr. Kenney was advised by a close white friend to leave at once. This he did.

It is also claimed that Major Moton, who is now in the East somewhere, is remaining away from Tuskegee because of fear. Dr. Moton has been away now for some time.

Kenney In New York

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.—Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who left there with his family last week after receiving threats from the Ku Klux Klan because he advocated appointment of Negro physicians and nurses in the new Government hospital for war veterans near Tuskegee, arrived in New York yesterday.

Dr. Kenney has been at Tuskegee Institute twenty-one years. He and his family had planned to spend the summer in Boston as usual, but they hastened their departure. When he will return to Tuskegee, if ever, Dr. Kenney would not say.

Dr. Kenney refused to discuss his flight.

"In the interest of Tuskegee Institute and racial good will, I think it best to refrain from discussing a subject that is most painful and delicate," he said.

Dr. Kenney went to Tuskegee at the instance of Booker T. Washington, and because of his large experience, long residence at the institute and birth in the South, he was endorsed by the National Negro Medical Association for superintendent of the War Veterans' Hospital.

Drive Calhoun Away

John H. Calhoun, the Hampton graduate, who had to leave Tuskegee after he sought to assume his duties as disbursing officer of the hospital, charges Col. Stanley himself handed him the Klan's warning to leave.

The Charles Young Post also says Negro nurses at the Veteran's Hospital have been instructed by Colonel Stanley to stay away from the Tuskegee Institute grounds, and that the head orderly recently was discharged when observed talking with persons connected with Tuskegee Institute.

MACON, GA. NEWS JUL 6 1923

THE MONGREL A. A. C. P. AGAIN.

The officiousne - ad general stupidity of that mongrel organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were never illustrated more impressively than in the appeal sent to Washington asking that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Aa., to protect Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and the negro doctors in charge of the negro inmates of the veterans hospital at that place, from alleged threats on the part of a masked mob.

As The Macon News has pointed out on more than one occasion, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People is made up of a lot of white fanatics who are the spiritual heirs of the Abolitionists, and of a few cocky negroes of Boston and elsewhere who are unwearying in their advocacy of social equality. If the association has ever yet accomplished one wholesome and constructive thing for the advancement of colored people we have never heard of it, and if it has the endorsement of one decent negro in the United States he has not yet stood up to be counted. We have no doubt that its activities have been very embarrassing to such men as Dr. Moton, who naturally hesitate to repudiate and denounce it, and yet must see that it is making mischief every day.

Ordinarily it would seem that men of even the limited understanding of the socialists and other fanatics making up the membership of this brindled organization would have an elementary knowledge of the machinery of the United States government. They ought to know, what the authorities at Washington promptly pointed out, that Federal troops are not sent into the borders of a state except at the invitation of that state, usually when the local authorities find themselves unable to cope with a given situation.

That the local authorities have not found themselves unable to cope with the "situation" is a foregone conclusion from the fact that no "situation" has yet arisen. Dr. Moton himself is absent from the state of Alabama, and the Tuskegee Institute authorities in charge are evidently in no wise alarmed by the prospect of any attack from a mob, masked or unmasked.

The simple facts seem to be that the Klansmen at Tuskegee held a parade on Tuesday evening, about 700 strong, and marched past the famous negro institution. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the organization, it is safe to say that its members have a high regard for the great work that is being carried on by the successors of Booker Washington, and have not the remotest idea of making an attack upon the institution, now or hereafter, for any cause whatsoever.

And it may be said further that neither the Klansmen nor any other organization in this country, except those that aim at the foundations of the American government, are one-half so much of a menace to the peace and quiet of the American people as is this same Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is quite probable that a mistake has been made in sending negroes to take charge of the veterans hospital at Tuskegee. But at the very moment when the Association for the Advancement of Colored People was breaking out in hysteria and a cold sweat because of the "menace" at Tuskegee, a United States army officer was on the scene to examine into the whole question of leaving the negro doctors in charge of the veterans hospital.

Down here in this part of the moral vineyard the people are getting very tired of the periodical outbreaks of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We think more of the negro's true interests in a week than this blue-nosed brood of half-baked "reformers" do in a hundred years.

Speaking in a Pickwickian sense, the Federal troops would be much better employed in suppressing the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Speaking in a serious and perfectly sincere sense, the negro leaders of the South should hesitate no longer to repndiate this alleged association for their advancement before some of its folly becomes serious.

We have already had too much, and that is about a-plenty.

TUSKEGEE

The hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee has been holding the front page in nearly all the newspapers the past three weeks. President Harding for once has taken a decided stand and insists on a Negro personnel to operate the hospital. It seems as if the little one horse town of Tuskegee, whose only claim to fame and notice, lies in the fact that a Negro, Booker T. Washington, put it on the map, has gone crazy and is seeing all kinds of Ghosts. Even that brave and chivalric band, the Night Shirt Brigade, otherwise called the Ku Klux Klan, composed of as gallant a set of men as ever scuttled a ship or cut a man's throat, have had their parade and protested against black women nursing black men and black doctors giving medicine to a black soldier.

The Southern white man has insisted all these years, on absolute separation between the races and the black man no less has insisted to be let alone with his own race and be given a free hand to develop himself along racial lines. We thought the white man was sincere, but here he comes after all this bluster about "social equality" and segregation and demands that he be placed in the closest contact with a Negro—that of a physician to a patient and a nurse to minister to his needs.

This editor has talked with scores of the best white men in Mississippi and Tennessee and without exception they are emphatic in their belief that Tuskegee should be operated by Negroes. We are forced to believe that no self-respecting white man or woman wants to force themselves on the Negro, and that all this excitement comes from job hunters who care very little for race integrity if a dollar is in sight.

A writer in a daily paper says, **"that Negro men and officers in uniform getting big salaries wll not be responsible to our local laws nor heedful of our local prejudices."**. **We are afraid of a "nigger" in uniform."** Ah! the cat is out of the bag. Fearing Negro men wearing the uniform of a government which he has never tried to destroy! In the dark days of 1918 we do not remember that there was any fear. We do not remember that Alabama especially feared the Negro in uniform, judging from the way white men were exempted by draft boards and black men were sent in their places to the slaughter. We are certain that certain white regiments in France did not at a certain time "fear" the Negro who barred the way to Paris. Read your record. No, the war is over and the American people are quick to forget. Some day, not far in the future, our white folks in Alabama may be glad to see a Negro officer and buck private with a gun on his shoulder going forth to battle for American ideals and even the hearth-stones of Tuskegee who now insult them.

This Editor is an ex-army officer and say with all the earnestness we can command that either in a field hospital, base hospital or Veterans hospital we would rather have one of our black daughters of God hold our hand when dying and our eyes rest upon her face for the last sight of earthly things, than to have the ministration of an angel. **Let white women nurse white men, and let the black queen nurse black men.** We thank God that the attitude of Tuskegee white people, and the action of the brave Night Shirters, the noble Kluckers, is not in line with the thought of the best people of he white South.

The black man is getting mighty tired of the red necked hill billy crowd of statesmen of the Tom Heflin crowd, and equally so with an administration that temporizes with the hooded gang. If the government means business, let Tuskegee be an army post in connection with the hospital and station the 24th and 25th Infantries there and we will assure the world that all this trouble will cease instantly.

KINSTON, N. C. FREE PRESS
JUNE 14, 1923

NOT THE WAY TO DO IT.

People of Alabama are considerably aroused because of the appointment, or rumored appointment, by President Harding of a negro personnel for the hospital located at Tuskegee for disabled soldiers. Strong representations of disfavor will be made to the President and he will be urged to place white doctors in charge of the institution. Such a protest and action on the part of the Alabamians was to be expected. A similar course would have been pursued in any Southern community.

One of the outstanding declarations of President Harding's inaugural address was his pledge to use his influence in solidifying the North and South and to wipe out every remaining vestige of sectional feeling. Yet in the face of that promise, he has made appointments which could not but have engendered racial and sectional feeling. He and his administration have placed negroes in responsible places where white people were either subordinate to them or had to come in contact with their authority and administration, which was not agreeable. Several days ago The Free Press had occasion to comment upon the fact that a white mail clerk in the service for more than a third of a century had been humiliated by being made helper to three negro clerks in charge of the Goldsboro and Beaufort R. P. O. The Free Press recognizes the title of the negro to some public preferment. There are places to which he can be appointed without the necessity of creating racial feeling and the President ought to know that Southern people are not going to submit kindly to any program which contemplates negro authority. The leading negroes of the South understand the situation and if President Harding would consult them before making appointments of members of their race to such positions, we are confident that they would advise him just as the Alabamians propose to do.

Ordinarily it would seem that men of even the limited understanding of the socialists and other fanatics making up the membership of this brindled organization would have an elementary knowledge of the machinery of the United States government. They ought to know, what the authorities at Washington promptly pointed out, that Federal troops are not sent into the borders of a state except at the invitation of that state, usually when the local authorities find themselves unable to cope with a given situation.

That the local authorities have not found themselves unable to cope with the "situation" is a foregone conclusion from the fact that no "situation" has yet arisen. Dr. Moton himself is absent from the state of Alabama, and the Tuskegee Institute authorities in charge are evidently in no wise alarmed by the prospect of any attack from a mob, masked or unmasked.

The simple facts seem to be that the Klansmen at Tuskegee held a parade on Tuesday evening, about 700 strong, and marched past the famous negro institution. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the organization, it is safe to say that its members have a high regard for the great work that is being carried on by the successors of Booker Washington, and have not the remotest idea of making an attack upon the institution, now or hereafter, for any cause whatsoever.

And it may be said further that neither the Klansmen nor any other organization in this country, except those that aim at the foundations of the American government, are one-half so much of a menace to the peace and quiet of the American people as is this same Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is quite probable that a mistake has been made in sending negroes to take charge of the veterans hospital at Tuskegee. But at the very moment when the Association for the Advancement of Colored People was breaking out in hysteria and a cold sweat because of the "menace" at Tuskegee, a United States army officer was on the scene to examine into the whole question of leaving the negro doctors in charge of the veterans hospital.

Down here in this part of the moral vineyard the people are getting very tired of the periodical outbreaks of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We think more of the negro's true interests in a week than this blue-nosed brood of half-baked "reformers" do in a hundred years.

Speaking in a Pickwickian sense, the Federal troops would be much better employed in suppressing the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Speaking in a serious and perfectly sincere sense, the negro leaders of the South should hesitate no longer to repndiate this alleged association for their advancement before some of its folly becomes serious.

We have already had too much, and that is about a-plenty.

TUSKEGEE

The hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee has been holding the front page in nearly all the newspapers the past three weeks. President Harding for once has taken a decided stand and insists on a Negro personnel to operate the hospital. It seems as if the little one horse town of Tuskegee, whose only claim to fame and notice, lies in the fact that a Negro, Booker T. Washington, put it on the map, has gone crazy and is seeing all kinds of Ghosts. Even that brave and chivalric band, the Night Shirt Brigade, otherwise called the Ku Klux Klan, composed of as gallant a set of men as ever scuttled a ship or cut a man's throat, have had their parade and protested against black women nursing black men and black doctors giving medicine to a black soldier.

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KINSTON N. C. FREE PRESS
JUNE 26, 1923

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Alabama.

Hospital - 1923.

NEGROES DEMAND MOTON TAKE STAND IN HOSPITAL FIGHT

Head of Tuskegee Stays Away and Keeps Silent in Fear of Klan Violence, They Say.

CRITICISE DRS. KENNEY AND DUMAS FOR INACTION.

Tuskegee Citizens Deny Klux Plans Another Display and Will Prevent It if Tried.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An attempt is being made to smoke out Major Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, on the question of the Tuskegee Veterans' Bureau hospital, and to have him make a statement that would unite the Negro race for a colored personnel.

Major Moton has arrived in Washington and is remaining away from Turkegee, according to Negro leaders here, because of word from white residents that his presence was no longer desired.

The Negroes are up in arms because neither he nor Dr. Lewis Kenney, head of the Tuskegee Institute hospital, who left Alabama early in June and who also is said to have received threats, has appealed to the Veterans' Bureau or the Department of Justice, believing they primarily should be interested in the maintenance of order at Tuskegee.

It was assumed early in the Tuskegee row that Major Moton opposed a colored personnel because of an effort of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro Republican National Committeeman of Georgia, to control the hospital appointments.

Moton Forced to Leave.

Later, according to representatives of the race, the Tuskegee Principal told his friends he wanted black administration of the hospital, with the result that he had to leave Alabama. Since his departure he has spent most of the time in Virginia.

Many of the Negroes feel that because Major Moton is one of the outstanding figures of his race he should take the lead in the fight against the Alabama white citizens seeking white control for the Negro establishment. The Washington Tribune, a Negro organ, to-day attacked racial leaders, including Dr. M. O. Dumas, whom Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau has consulted about the hospital personnel, for their secrecy and failure to throw everything before the public.

"The hospital is in the mess it is now," said the editorial, "just because certain individuals wanted to act as censors and give the public only such news as they desired it to get.

"Major Moton is now perspiring in the hot sun on the York River, afraid to go back to Tuskegee because he thought he was above the public and therefore refused to let the people know what he was trying to do. When the people did find out, the hospital was in such a mess that it is now almost beyond redemption.

Editor Deplores Secrecy.

"When Dr. Kenney was forced by the Klan to leave he stoutly refused to give out any information. He even refused to admit that he was forced to leave.

"Both of them are yet away from Tuskegee, and although Moton has on two occasions in New York City made public speeches, he refused to enlighten the public on business that is rightfully theirs.

"First Moton's silence, then Kenney's; and now Dr. Dumas joins the Royal Knights of the Sphinxes."

According to Washington Negroes, the Veterans' Bureau and Department of Justice Agents have been anxious to talk with either Major Moton or Dr. Kenney. But neither has visited either department. Major Moton, they say has taken the position he was unjustly maligned by statements that he favored white control of the institution, but they are anxious for him to make an exact statement of his views.

Deny Another Display Is Planned

Special Despatch to The World

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28.—Citizens of Tuskegee denied reports to-day that the Ku Klux Klan will stage another demonstration in opposition to the placing of a Negro officer personnel at the Government Rehabilitation Hospital. The statement was made by Senator R. H. Powell, member of the citizens committee which is handling the case with Director Hines.

Senator Powell said the city authorities would prohibit the demonstration if one were planned, but that nothing had been said to indicate that such was contemplated. The announcement was made that the citizens committee had wired Director Hines requesting a conference at Washington early next week.

URGE TROOPS AT HOSPITAL IN KLAN ROW

Southern Whites Eager for Graft Seek to Plunder War Vets Hospital

[SPECIAL TO THE DEFENDER]

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 13.—Principal Robert E. Moton of Tuskegee is still away, but both the institute and Veterans' hospital are still here.

The parade of the Ku Klux Klan is history, and the assault on the dignity of the U. S. government by the masked mob will be tried in due time by Uncle Sam in the proper place.

The boycott against the government goes on, daily after defy coming regularly from the organized intimidation of constituted authority. That no clash between the Races has occurred thus far is due more to the wisdom, courage and tact of the insitute officials than to any common sense that may have been exhibited by white citizens of the town and county who are determined to wait on disabled Race veterans whether the government lives or dies.

Hines Makes Visit

Director Hines of the veterans' bureau has been here and gone. The result of his visit was not given out here. All eyes are turned toward Washington now. One in the confidence of authorities made the statement that the Ku Klux Klan in marching against the hospital marched themselves entirely out of the court of respectable people.

The leader of the Klan and the mob, Senator R. H. Powell, is a newcomer in the life of Macon county. It was this new Daniel come to judgment who declared only last January that he knew nothing of Tuskegee institute. "I am not acquainted with that school," he told the Alabama legislature. By this time he is acquainted enough to know that officials of the school cannot be frightened, and that a parade of the Ku Klux Klan did nothing more than to afford teachers of the university an example for future instruction.

The report, fathered by the Montgomery Advertiser, that John H. Calhoun, certified as accountant of the hospital, had "scaled a fence" near the institute and faded away in the shadows, is found to be the fabrication of a functioning mind of the Ku Klux Klan. Calhoun, instead of running under fire, took refuge at the institute when deserted by Stanley, white commander of the hospital, viewed the parade of the foolish, and left in orderly fashion for Atlanta, where he went to meet Gen. Hines and advise him of the situation.

Stanley's Conduct

The disgraceful feature of the worst disgrace a disgracing South ever saw was the conduct of Col. R. H. Stanley, an officer of the United States government. Instead of protecting Calhoun, who had been sent to his protection by authorities at Washington, Stanley, it is said, informed on him to the Klan, and joined the conspiracy against him as hatched by adherents of the white lady Calhoun was appointed to succeed.

In the first test Stanley, a native Alabamian, fell down. It is difficult to tell what Stanley would do if the mob should walk into the hospital and demand an open operation on defenseless and disabled veterans whose disability overtook them in line of duty. Everybody here knows Stanley now—a coward and Race hater.

White ladies and gentlemen of Alabama seem sworn to live and mingle with Race people as long as there is a dollar in sight or a payroll in reserve. Their hope is in Stanley, who is serving two governments at one time—the United States and the Invisible Empire.

One thing is certain, that is the present condition cannot last. Another is reasonably certain; that is if the constituted authority doesn't step in chaos and murder will.

Dr. J. A. Kinney, noted surgeon and head of John A. Andrew hospital, home of the Races' annual clinic, is now absent from the institute. He was not "driven" from home, but thought it well to sojourn elsewhere until the government makes up its mind to choke the life out of the Ku Klux Klan.

EXTRA

U. S. GOVERMENT GUARDSTUSKEGEE

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Justice has established a watch at Tuskegee, Ala., to prevent outbreaks between white residents and Negroes over the new Veterans' Bureau Hospital there.

William J. Burns, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said to-day the Federal Government will make no general inquiry into the Tuskegee situation unless it is requested by Director [illegible] of the Veterans' Bureau. Gen. [illegible]ines is trying to work out a [illegible]mise between the two races, [illegible] was indicated at the bureau, [illegible]posed to ask an investigation.

IS DIRECTOR HINES IN SYMPATHY WITH OR A MEMBER OF THE K. K. K.?

Preston News Service.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 15.—The southern whites had advised Director Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau, that they accept his compromise plan of having a white man chief and two white assistants and the rest of the force Negroes at the government hospital for disabled Negro soldiers here.

Negroes in all parts of the country are shocked at such a molly-coddle policy on the part of Director Hines. It was President Harding's expressed desire that the institution be manned by Negroes. Negro organizations in all parts of the country are aroused as never before and have asked for an appointment with President Coolidge to have the decision of Director Hines overruled and name Negro physicians, also send federal protection there to insure the safety of the Negros against molestation by the Ku Klux Klan.

Many Negroes are asking where the nativity of Director Hines, and if he is not in deep sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan; some even go so far as to hint the possibility that he may be a member of the klan.

The Tuskegee Situation.

If representatives of the government promised white executive officers for the Negro rehabilitation hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, in accepting the gift of the land upon which the hospital is built, that settles the matter. Otherwise, there would seem to be no valid reason why Negro veterans should not be served by Negro doctors, provided competent ones could be secured, as no doubt could. The plea of the Alabama legislature that a Negro personnel would certainly cause trouble would seem to have no foundation except in the determination of the white people of Tuskegee not to have such. Tuskegee Institute, a large and influential Negro educational institution entirely manned by Negroes, has been there for years without disturbing the amicable relations between the two races. It may be that the white people of the town of Tuskegee think that a Negro personnel at the hospital would seriously disturb the balance of power between the two races. It was at first regarded as due to a misunderstanding of the real situation that an association with headquarters in another section of the country should have asked for the calling out of troops for the protection of Tuskegee Institute and its head, Dr. Moton. It was not believed that the parade of klansmen by the institution conveyed any threat to the institution or its president. It was felt that the parade showed very bad judgment, and was not in any way conducive to amicable relations between the two races, but that there was nothing really alarming about it. The social service commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, appears to feel differently about the matter. Claiming that it had learned through entirely reliable sources that the interests of Tuskegee Institute were seriously menaced by threats of organized interference, the commission passed the following resolution: "That this commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our colored fellow-citizens and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion or threatened invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuits of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization." It is very gratifying to have a great southern church thus set itself against any invasion of the rights of this great Negro institution.

FEDERAL INQUIRY OF TUSKEGEE PROBABLE

Justice Department May Investigate Entire Affair.

HINES IN A QUANDARY

Director Seeks Way to Fill Promises Made to Whites and Blacks on Hospital Personnel—Harding Promised Negroes Jobs.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Agitation caused by establishment of a veterans' bureau hospital for negro ex-service men at Tuskegee, Ala., has reached such pitch that the Department of Justice probably will start an investigation of the entire affair.

Negro organization leaders charged in statements to justice officials last week, it was learned today, that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. A. Kenny, for 20 years surgeon in charge of the Tuskegee Institute hospital, had been forced to flee the state because of threats against their lives. Dr. Kenny, who departed with his family, was mentioned as a choice of the negroes for superintendent of the new veterans' bureau establishment, the control of which has caused a clash between whites and blacks in Alabama.

Assistant Attorney General Crim, in charge of criminal prosecutions, rendered an opinion that there is sufficient cause to justify a federal inquiry and transmitted it to the Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Crim declined to comment tonight on the possibility of a federal probe.

Both Races Promised Control.

Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, returned today from Tuskegee where he conducted a hearing a which Tuskegee citizens presented th history of the case. He is now tryin to find a way by which the adminis tration can keep promises made t whites that the institution will be un der the chareg of white individual and to negroes that it shall be manne by a negro personnel alone. When th hospital ground was ceded to the gov ernment a promise was obtained fro the white hospital committee tha whites should control the hospita The existence of this promise is re ferred to at the eVterans' Bureau Tuskegee citizens feared the conse quences if a large number of negro officers were sent down from the north. Later the Association for the Advancement of Colored People obtained a promise from the president the hospital would be manned in its entirety by negroes.

It was stated at the veteran's bureau that General Hines had requested the committee of Tuskegee white citizens to appoint a special committee of three to confer with him further to eliminate any misunderstandings that may exist in regard to the donation of the ground for the hospital and the question of hospital administration. It was also said best results could be obtained if all talk and agitation over the affair ceased.

Suggest White Supervisors.

The hope of the veterans bureau for a solution seems to lie in the creation of a supervising board of whites which would correspond with the board of trustees of Tuskeege Institute, leaving negroes immediately in charge of the hospital.

Shelby J. Davidson, Washington representative of the negro association, maintained today the negroes are unalterably opposed to anything but complete negro personnel and declares none will serve if the government offers anything diferent. He said he had positive information Dr. Kenny had fled to New Jersey because of threats following his refusal to compromise the position of the negroes. A negro clerk under the civil service was sent to the hospital from Connecticut and left Tuskegee after remaining two hours, according to Davidson. The recent Ku Klux demonstration at Tuskegee terrorized negroes of the entire section, he declared, adding that the colored association had given the department of justice a list of the Ku Klux leaders of the vicinity.

Negro Physicians Assigned to Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital

Washington, August 15.—After several conferences with white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., who have protested against the installation of negro personnel at the veterans' hospital there, Director Hines, of the veterans' bureau, has selected six negro physicians for duty in the institution and expects them to leave for their posts within the next week or ten days.

The present white commanding officer will remain for the time being but Mr. Hines said today that the original policy of instructing a complete negro personnel had not been changed.

HARDING'S LETTER TO GOV. BRANDON NOW MADE PUBLIC

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 28.—That the late Warren G. Harding was determined in his plans regarding the Tuskegee Hospital may be gleaned by the following letter to Governor Brandon of this State, which has just been released for publication.

"The White House, Washington, May 1, 1923. My Dear Governor Brandon: I have your telegram of April 28th. It is quite correct that we are working upon a plan of organizing the Tuskegee Hospital upon a colored officers and staff. It is an institution for Negro service men. It is located adjacent to the great Negro University. These people have a right to prove their ability to be of service among themselves. The decision is not final, but certainly such a program will be followed out if we find avaliable the abundance of experienced professional people to inaugurate such a program. I would not, for anything in the world, do that which would suggest the making of any racial trouble. I am at a very great loss to understand what your telegram means to convey to me relating to that phase of the situation. Meanwhile, the survey is going on with very great care and no small degree of hopefulness of being a fine and helpful thing. If there are urgent and specific reasons why it should not be done, I should be more than glad to consider them.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
WARREN G. HARDING.

TUSKEGEE READY FOR BIG BARBECUE

Senator Heflin and Congressman Bolling Principal Speakers at Friday's Event in Macon

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—The plans for the barbecue Friday are rapidly being perfected, and it is expected that a large crowd will be in Tuskegee on that day. Thousands of circulars are being distributed. Senator Heflin, Congressman Bolling and other prominent men of the state are expected and will have the privilege of addressing their constituency. The speaking will be at the court house front, the dinner will be served under a large oak on the old campus of the Alabama Conference Female College.

It is rather a coincident that the feast awaits those who come, under the oak that was named "Robert E. Lee" by the college girls long years ago. This oak is now about five feet in diameter, and its branches reach out about fifty feet in all directions. A thousand sacred memories of the old South will flood the minds of those who gather here on that day.

INVESTIGATION AT TUSKEGEE AGAIN

Citizens Denounce Resolutions Passed at Junaluska Meeting On Tuskegee Situation

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 12.—Special to the Advertiser.—The citizenship of Tuskegee is very indignant over the appearance of resolutions submitted by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, before the body of social workers assembled at Junaluska. Citizens here claim that the resolutions smack of ignorance and injustcie that should not have been in the mind of a body of churchmen; and that it is evident the drafter of the resolutions was absolutely ignorant of the merits of the case and rushed to print "without a Christian investigation."

Nothing can be more foreign to the rtuth than that there is an organized body in Tuskegee to threaten or endanger the welfare of the Normal Institute. On the other hand there is an organization here to protect the whites and blacks from an injustice that is about to be imposed on the citizenship of Macon county.

No threats have been made against the insritute, but efforts are being made to induce the government to keep faith with a citizenship that accepted a contract in good faith, and for outside influences to rush in with high-sounding expressions and resolutions only complicates the problem.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

KLAN HALTS MARCH ON TUSKEGEE

The Chicago Defender

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 3.—The second parade of the Ku Klux Klan on the grounds of the Veterans' hospital was suddenly called off following the announcement that the "many prominent speakers" scheduled for the occasion could not possibly appear on the program due to other "pressing engagements."

The main stars of the program, it developed, were officials high in political life of the state, whose names have been connected with every move in Alabama to halt the advance of our people. The meeting was to be the second protest to Washington that any attempt made on the part of the government to man the hospital with a non-white personnel would be met with stout resistance. Another purpose was to keep the agitation at fever heat in order to gain support and sympathy from other Southern states in the fight for a white outfit.

8/4/23

Chicago Ill.

Sentiment Dies

Since many Southern newspapers have come out flat-footed against the propaganda of the Klan to control the hospital, sentiment has been at low ebb, and several prominent and influential Southerners have fallen into the ranks of the "non-interested."

Ex-service men now in the hospital have expressed themselves to the extent that they will desert the institution in the event white physicians are to be attendants. Some go so far as to state it will be an "experiment station" for white physicians of the mediocre type who have failed in the public field. Others believe that the health of the ex-soldiers will be of minor consideration among the whites as compared to the gigantic avenues for graft and plunder the management of the hospital would offer.

Another angle in the present situation is that women of our Race serving as nurses would be subjected to insults from white orderlies of the lowest rank. Tuskegee institute, being adjacent to the hospital, some assert, would be the object of invasion by white rowdies, and the girl students would be at the mercy of the Southern rapist, a type that is prevalent in the rough-neck district of Alabama.

Want Stanley Out

Director General Hines of the veterans' bureau has been asked to remove Col. Robert H. Stanley (white), present head of the hospital. The demand followed disclosure of charges that Stanley had permitted the use of government supplies by the Ku Klux Klan, that he had failed to protect subordinates from the threats of mob violence, and that a number of nurses, who, it was feared, might reveal conditions at the hospital, were summarily discharged without cause.

N Y C WORLD
JULY 30, 1923

NEGRO HOSPITAL DISPUTE PASSED ON TO PRESIDENT

Question Too Complex for the Veterans' Bureau to Decide It Alone.

NEGRO VOTE INVOLVED

Alleged Conflicts in Promises Made by Officials Confuses Problem.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harding will be called upon to settle the Tuskegee hospital row. Officials of the Veterans' Bureau indicated to-day the question of which race shall control the institution, white or black, will be held in abeyance until his return.

President Harding has already committed himself in favor of a Negro hospital administration, but Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau apparently is desirous that he review the situation and determine to what extent the Government is obligated in either direction. Word also has reached Washington from Alabama that Gen. Hines, when recently in Tuskegee, informed white residents he would place the problem before the President.

Though the Veterans' Bureau policy provides for replacement of white physicians now at the Tuskegee hospital with Negroes, Gen. Hines is represented as feeling the Federal Government should not break any pledges, and Alabama citizens maintain the Government contracted, through the white hospital committee, to keep the institution under white control.

Statements of Veterans' Bureau officials to-day pointed to a change in position, as it has been announced there that unless the Tuskegee whites could submit a new plan, acceptable to the Government, Gen. Hines would order the Negro doctors to the hospital.

HINES REJECTS PLAN TUSKEGEE'S CITIZENS

Forecasts Negro Physicians for Veterans' Hospital.

FURTHER TROUBLE FEARED

Dispute Between White People and Negroes Far From Solved—Plan of Committee Is Called Most Unsatisfactory.

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
7-19-23

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Director Hines of the veterans' bureau stated today that unless white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., can propose a suitable plan for administration of the federal hospital for negro ex-service men there the bureau will put its own policy into operation. This means the hospital control will be turned over to negro doctors insofar as they can be found suitable for the place.

Recommendations forwarded to Washington by the committee of three representing the Tuskegee whites were rejected. When in Tuskegee recently Gen. Hines asked that the white residents draft a proposal and submit it to the bureau. The plan, Gen. Hines stated today, was for white control of the hospital throughout and was regarded as entirely unsatisfactory.

60 Per Cent Negroes.

Sixty per cent of the hospital personnel is at present negro and there are from 80 to 90 negro patients receiving treatment, Gen. Hines said. The nurses, attendants and laborers at the institution are negroes. The physicians are white. Gen. Hines added that the bureau has found a sufficient number of qualified negro doctors for the ward surgeons.

"We have not satisfied ourselves as to the experts yet," he said. "And of course we are not going to pu[t] anybody in there we do not conside[r] proficient. The patients are recei[v]ing the best of treatment, but t[he] negroes want the responsibility [of] caring for those of their own rac[e]. The suggestion of the committ[ee] would nullify the whole effect a[nd] purpose of the policy of the bure[au] and what President Harding want[s] done with the hospital personnel."

Director Hines' attitude indicat[es] the shift from white to colored phys[i]cians will be made within a shor[t] time, though a white commandan[t] and white expert will remain at the institution until qualified negroes can be found.

The Commercial Appeal 7-19-23

White citizens of Tuskegee, it was made known, will not sanction the proposal of the veterans' bureau that a white control be established similar to that over Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee has negro instructors and professors, but of the 20 members of the board of supervisors, 16 are white. The plea of the white residents of Tuskegee is based on assurance from the government when the land for the hospital was deeded that the institution should remain under white control.

Telegram of Assurance.

This assurance, according to General Hines, was contained in a telegram sent by the white hospitalization committee, appointed by Secretary Mellon to choose hospital sites.

Every effort will be made by the veterans' bureau to prevent a feeling among Tuskegee whites that the federal government was responsible should future trouble arise there, though there is no anticipation the races will clash when the hospital is running under normal conditions. Before any shift is made in the hospital personnel further recommendations will be awaited from the white residents.

The prospects are that neither the whites nor the blacks will be satisfied with the bureau's solution of the problem, as the negroes declare they are entitled to the full responsibility of caring for their sick and injured without either a white commandant or board or trustees

METHODISTS UPHOLD RIGHTS OF TUSKEGEE

Interference Would "Disgrace" South, Say Churchmen

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
7-10-23

LAKE JUNALASKA, N. C., July 9.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia, today made public a resolution adopted by the social service commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session, indorsing the Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. and declaring any invasion of its rights or interference with its lawful labors "would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our southern civilization."

"Inasmuch as there has come to us," the resolution said, "through reliable newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability that the interests of that great institution for our negro people at Tuskegee, Ala., are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference:

"Resolved, That this commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our negro fellow citizens, and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion or threatened invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our southern civilization."

The commission is composed of prominent leaders of the Southern Methodist Church, being made up of the heads of the departments. The church has a membership of over four million whites throughout the south.

Test of the Administration.

New York Age
7-14-23

The unreasonable demand of a certain element of Alabama whites to control the patronage of the Veterans' Hospital, established at Tuskegee for the treatment of disabled Negro soldiers, has precipitated a situation which will test the good faith and firmness of the Harding administration, so far as the Negroes of this country are concerned. Through fabricated press reports and intimidation of all kinds, the white Alabamians have conspired to set at naught the determination of President Harding to open the hospital with a colored personnel and to put Southern whites in control.

Whether this barefaced attempt to overturn the decision of the Chief Executive succeeds or not, this incident has exposed the fundamental weakness of the administration in dealing with Southern intolerance and domination. It also shows the inability of the administration leaders to recognize the fact that the Negro race in this country has progressed in spirit, as well as in material things during the past fifty years. The absurdity of the demand of the white Southerners that they should control an institution of this character is so apparent as to make questionable the sanity of those who demand white control in this hospital.

The plea made by the advocates of white control for a colored institution, that the appointment of a colored personnel "will stir up strife and hatred between the races" is farfetched and unconvincing. It might just as well be argued that the fact that Tuskegee Institute is manned and controlled by colored officers and instructors, would produce the same results. The extreme Southern white attitude is stated by one of these advocates in the following broad terms: "Every institution in the South should be managed by white men, for as long as the blood of the Southerners course our veins, the white men will control the South."

The Republican administration at Washington cannot afford to allow the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan and white domination to direct the policy that should prevail in a government institution. Such a surrenedер to intolerance and cupidity would be suicidal. Not only would it alienate colored voters all over the country, but it would violate the sense of justice of all fairminded men and women of the white race. The small but growing element of progressive white Southerners who have fostered the inter-racial cooperation movement, would not countenance such a travesty of justice.

The Republican administration should realize that Warren G. Harding was elected the head of the government and is responsible for its policies. His cabinet was selected by him to carry out these policies. To surrender the power to change these policies to representatives of the Ku Klux Klan, or any other Southern clique, would be the veriest shame and folly. There is need for fearless and vigorous handling of the matter by the responsible heads of the administration. Surrender to the clamor of the mob, or to the mischievous activities engineered by Southern officials who failed to enforce the declared policy of the President, would be a fatal error for this administration.

The test of the Harding administration is to be found in this matter. If the Government cannot enforce its selection of the personnel of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, it might as well turn over the Federal offices to the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan. The black soldiers fought in the World War to help save democracy for the people of Europe. They should be given the benefits of democracy in a government institution designed to restore them to health.

NEW YORK TIMES

HINES TO SEEK ADVICE ON TUSKEGEE DISPUTE

He Asks Citizens to Conference—Negroes Here Ask Harding to Send Troops.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Declaring that he would not be a party to any movement that would bring disorder to the Tuskegee community, Director Frank E. Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau today asked an assembly of Tuskegee citizens to appoint a committee of three to meet with him to help solve the problem relative to the control of the hospital for disabled negroes here.

The committee to confer with Director Hines on the question is composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all of Tuskegee. No date for the first meeting of the committee has been set, Chairman Johnston said.

The following telegram was sent from here yesterday to President Harding on his way to Alaska by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, ask that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors, sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for negro World War veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute, an internationally known agency, making for inter-racial good-will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially Federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

The telegram was signed by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

U. S. OFFICER A MESSENGER FOR KU KLUX

Colonel Stanley, White, Superintendent of Hospital, Bore Warning Note

KLAN PARADE A JOKE

Only 200 In Line, Which First Reports Set At 1,000

Tuskegee, Alabama, July 12.—Tuskegee Ku Klux Klan, only 200 strong paraded last Tuesday night.

First reports were that 1,000 marched. It was planned to demonstrate the powerful and eternal supremacy of the white race and also to show the determination of the white people of Tuskegee to prevent Negroes from being installed as officials in the Veterans' Hospital located here.

Throughout all the heat and passion of the hospital discussion there have come occasional and persistent rumors of the Klan parade. Then on Monday, July 1st, there came a final and decisive word that the parade would come off Tuesday night, July 3rd. The officials of the Institute were notified that the parade would not come upon nor pass thru any of the school thoroughfares; that no one at the Institute need fear of being molested, but that the parade should be looked upon just as it was a Masonic or Pythian parade.

WHITE WOMAN FAILED

The cleverly devised stage-setting for the day came near being upset by a colored boy—single-handed and unafraid. John H. Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton Institute, was among those who recently took the Civil Service Examination for Disbursing Officer at the Hospital.

Among the others who took the examination was Annie Hunnicut, a white woman, who had held and still holds the position. When the examinations were over it was shown that Calhoun had made the highest average, while Annie had failed to pass.

Calhoun was in Virginia at the time he received his orders to report to the hospital to take the position, and he came in spite of definite warnings from his friends that the whites of Tuskegee had threatened to kill him on sight.

Tuesday morning, Calhoun reported to Colonel Stanley, the Commanding Officer in charge of the Hospital and was given a desk, but no work. Colonel Stanley handed Calhoun a letter which he said he had been requested to deliver to him. Calhoun took the letter and without opening it put it into his pocket while Stanley looked on with astonishment and disappointment that he did not read it.

(Tuesday's issue of the Montgomery *Advertiser* says that Calhoun found the letter on his desk, opened it, read it and then tore it up, which is not in accordance with the facts.)

Calhoun made it very clear and definite to Stanley and to his own personal friends that he was not going to leave. And inasmuch as the report of the day's doings as it appeared in the Montgomery *Advertiser*—a report which must have been prepared in advance of the "festivities"—contemplated the "hasty departure" of Calhoun, it was necessary for him to go or spoil the stage-setting, but Calhoun did not hasten away.

ORDER CALHOUN SENT HOME

Stanley, it is said, became panic-stricken because Calhoun appeared to be not so easily frightened and refused to give him a room at the has it also that Stanley then left hospital, although his salary includes "maintenance." The report the hospital and telephoned back and gave orders for Calhoun to be put off the reservation and instructed three armed white guards to see that his orders were carried out.

Cool and unruffled by the threats that he was to be killed on sight and despite the entreaties of his friends, Calhoun without any effort at concealment remained in the community until after the Klan parade had passed, then he left for Washington, where he said he was going to carry the fight to a finish.

During the parade most of the people at the Institute went about their usual duties and pleasures. Most of the 300 students and 600 summer school teachers had seen Klan parades before and those who witnessed the parade looked on with curiosity and not with "awe and silence" as the Montgomery *Advertiser* reported.

GENERAL HINES HERE

General Hines spent the day here yesterday. He was in conference with the special committee composed of twenty-two whites, no Negroes of course being invited.

It is said that General Hines told the white committee that whoever promised a white personnel for the Hospital did so without authority and that the matter of personnel was purely a Government matter with which the TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE had nothing to do. General Hines also told the whites, according to the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that he thought he could finally settle the matter in a way satisfactory to the Tuskegee white people. The General also asked that a committee of three whites from Tuskegee be appointed to work with him in the solution of the problem.

WANTED NO NIGGERS

H. H. Powell, the spokesman for the Tuskegee whites and leader of the controversy in an impassioned address told General Hines that the appointment of "Niggers" to head a Government institution in Alabama would be a slap at white supremacy and that he wanted General Hines and President Harding to know that if Northern "Niggers" came down "putting on airs and demanding their rights" that real trouble would result. Powell also made it clear that Southern customs and Jim Crow laws may be "right or wrong but we are going to stand by them until the last drop of Southern white blood is spilled."

General Hines was deeply moved by Powell's address.

CALHOUN ORDERED BACK TO TUSKEGEE

General Hines Wires Surgeon Stanley that Negro Must Be Protected—Town Aroused

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 21.—Special to The Advertiser.—General Frank T. Hines, head of the veteran's bureau, tonight ordered John J. Calhoun, negro accountant, back to the government hospital and telegraphed Col. J. M. Stanley, surgeon in charge of the hospital, that the negro must be protected. When the receipt of the telegram became known to the white citizens of Tuskegee there was a renewed outbreak of the indignation which met the arrival here of Calhoun on July 2 to take the place of a white employe. The negro left hurriedly on the night of July 3, while a parade of the Ku Klux Klan was forming which subsequently wended its way in sixty-seven automobiles through the grounds of Tuskegee Institute and disappeared without any further demonstration.

The renewed outbreak of racial feeling at Tuskegee is taking the form of a great mass meeting to be held in the town next Friday, at which prominent men of the state are to be the speakers. Over one thousand dollars has been subscribed by citizens to provide a big barbecue for the visitors from Macon and other counties.

The occasion will be the getting together of the interests of Macon county and plans will be perfected to make solid the spirit of cooperation in the government hospital question. Invitations will be extended to Governor W. W. Brandon, the legislature, General R. E. Steiner, Senator Heflin, Congressman Bolling and others, and speech making will be the order of the day.

A barbecue will be served at the court house, and it is expected that thousands of people will be in Macon's capitol that day.

Hope for Solution in Meeting.

During the week several copies of a negro paper published in Chicago containing matter calculated to stir strife and purporting to have been written from the Normal Institute, have drifted into the hands of the whites of Tuskegee and there is a general feeling of indignation. The white citizenship of the county are doing all within their power to protect the institute, and there is a feeling of general regret that articles like those published in the Chicago paper should find its way to the public.

At the barbecue next Friday, all matters of interest clustering about the hospital question will be discussed, and it is hoped that a solution to the problem will be reached. The general committee composed of R. H. Powell, Dr. L. W. Johnston and W. W. Campbell will be in charge of ceremonies.

It is the plan of this committee that the world shall know of the justice of Tuskegee in claiming a white personnel for the hospital. On this occasion it will be shown that Tuskegee is clamoring for nothing but for the government to keep faith with Tuskegee citizens.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

Negro eVerans' Hospital At Tuskegee Institute Is To Have Colored Personnel.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT OF THE MATTER DISCLOSES THAT MATTER HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN MAZE OF PETTY POLITICS, INSPIRED CALUMNY; BUT PRESIDENT HARDING KEEPS WORD.

Whites Willing To Forget Social Equality Because of Big Salaries. Dr. R. R. Moton Hast Stood Firmly on Program for Negro Personnel—Delegations of Whites Urged Him Otherwise But Their Pleas Were Unavailing.

Washington, D. C.—Now that it has been definitely settled that the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute will be manned by a Negro personnel, from the maze of intrigue, petty politics, inspired calumny and well-meaning criticism by some not familiar with what has been transpiring on the inside, there emerge two facts that are incontrovertible.

1. The honorable part played by President Harding in making good his promise to Dr. Robert R. Moton to personally see to it that Negro physicians and nurses would be put in charge of the Government Hospital.

2. The firm stand taken throughout the controversy by Dr. Moton, who was brought face to face with a situation of great delicacy.

Demanding that he recede from his position in advocating a Negro personnel for a Negro hospital in the south were the governor of Alabama, representatives of the American Legion in that state and other white people who were willing to close their eyes to the "social equality" issue for the tempting salaries, which they evidently thought were too good for Negroes.

The situation was one calling for tactful discussion and diplomatic action on the part of Dr. Moton. Like Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton knows there is a vast difference between constructive agitation and destructive agitation.

Not until February did the head of Tuskegee Institute entertain the slightest idea that Southern whites would make a fight to have white nurses and physicians serve Negro patients in the new Government Hospital. As Tuskegee Institute, with a budget of over half a million annually, is the outstanding example in the United States as proof of the Negro's capacity to successfully conduct his own institutions on a large scale, it was not presumed that the Veterans Hospital, unofficially regarded as an auxiliary to the school, would be run by white attendants.

President Harding's Assurance.

It was only after the arrival of the superintendent that it became noised about that the white people were going to insist on a white personnel. A strange feature of the controversy has been that at no time has logical argument been advanced as to why white nurses and doctors should work in a Negro hospital in the state of Alabama.

Last February, shortly before President Harding went south on his vacation, Dr. Moton, accompanied by Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts, also of New York, and other friends, called at the White House and engaged in a lengthy conversation, at which time the President assured Dr. Moton that Negroes would be employed in the Government Hospital at Tuskegee.

Acting on this assurance Dr. Moton had announcements made in the Negro press that examinations would be held for positions. Applicants were instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commission Division at Atlanta.

While President Harding was in Florida it came to Dr. Moton's attention that the applications of Negroes were being held up. He immediately made complaint to the head of the Veterans Bureau and other prominent officials at Washington. President Harding was also appraised of what was going on.

Outward signs of opposition to a Negro personnel began to crop up. Dr. Moton was visited at Tuskegee Institute by white delegations asking that he support their program for a white personnel. On each and every occasion he was firm in his refusal to accede to their requests, the vicious and untruthful statements about his "straddling" the issue to the contrary.

In the meantime discredited Negro politicians became obnoxiously active. They gave out the impression that the President had asked them to make a list of appointments for the hospital, which was false. When the Veterans Bureau at Washington would show Dr. Moton the proper courtesy by consulting with him on appointments for administrative positions was not taken into consideration by these political "leaders," who zealously and with characteristic asininity selected an imaginary staff of their own from superintendent down.

No Political Pie Counter.

Of course when the President heard of this act of foolery he promptly made it publicly known he disproved of any effort to make the Government Hospital a political pie counter, stating he desired the appointment of Negroes on merit and not for political considerations.

Delegations of white men from Tuskegee and letters from the Governor of Alabama failed to swerve President Harding from keeping his original pledge made to Dr. Moton. The matter had been closed so far as official Washington and Tuskegee Institute were concerned. Another communication had been sent to the Negro press notifying applicants to make arrangements to take examinations for positions in the Government Hospital when agitators, just waking up to the fact that something was going on and they had not been able to get into the limelight by indulging in vilification and criticism, got busy. They have been perniciously busy ever since.

Not satisfied that Dr. Moton had won his fight, the critics who manage to get into the public eye by criticising those of the race engaged in constructive work, had to vent their spleen in some manner; so they are questioning the methods he employed in attaining victory. Denunciations range from abuse for not cursing out the Governor of Alabama to the absurd charge of catering to radical southern sentiment—which, if true would find white physicians and nurses in charge of the Veterans Hospital.

The "Jim-Crow" Fallacy.

Northern Negro papers playing to the galleries made idiotic contribution to the disgusting spectacle of trying to lynch a race leader by referring to the hospital as a "Jim Crow" institution although overlooking the fact that the publications conducted by them might be classed in the same category. They do not seem to realize that in dubbing the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee a "Jim Crow" institution they are also reflecting on race banks, insurance companies and other creditable business enterprises providing opportunity for efficient Negroes.

In compliance with custom, the white superintendent who was sent to Tuskegee in February will remain at the hospital until, in the judgment of the Veterans Bureau at Washington, it is opportune to turn over the institution to new heads. Under no circumstances does a Government Hospital open with a superintendent who has not had previous experience in that capacity. This situation ought to furnish additional ammunition for the few critics who have not participated in mud-slinging.

Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington made it possible for a certain type of Negro to get some notoriety, not because of what the latter did, but because of his constant criticism of those who were doing something. He courted fame by waiting for Dr. Washington to transcribe his words into deeds, and then cowardly attacking him from the rear. He never possessed sufficient brains and initiative to originate and build. His mission was to tear down. Dr. Moton, it seems, is having a similar experience with this kind of pest—an enemy to real racial progress.—The New York Age.

POLITICAL PLOTTERS IN NATION'S CAPITAL GARBLE FACTS ABOUT VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Conspiring and Aspiring Self Seekers Wilfully Misrepresent Dr. Moton in His Efforts for a Happy Solution of a Trying Situation.

(Special to Pittsburgh American)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Thinking people of character and reputation who believe in fair play here have been surprised at the evident readiness and willingness of some to believe the falsehoods circulated regarding Dr. Moton's efforts to adjust the hospital situation satisfactorily at Tuskegee. It is conceded by them to be a conspiracy of lying and misrepresentation, having its origin in the disappointments and "general cussedness" of a class of conspiring and aspiring politicians of the race. It has absolutely no foundation in fact or truth, and simply represents the propaganda of a set of politicians grumbling over the failure of their plans to make the government hospital at Tuskegee a "pork barrel" out of which they hoped to feed.

The charge that Dr. Moton receded from his stand in the interest of the race, in a long-distance telephone conversation between Washington and Tuskegee, is false. Any sensible, fair-minded person, interested in the truth, could have verified it by seeking the truth at the telephone office here. No such conversation took place, and Dr. Moton, from first to last, has maintained his original stand upon the question. The truth could have been found out by any one desiring to know the truth and circulate it freely. It is conceded by those who know, that those diligent in misrepresenting the facts and circulating the propaganda of lies, did not want to know the real truth because they are known enemies

of truth and fair-play.

Those engaged in constructive work uplifting the race, know that Dr. Robert Russa Moton is not the issue in the solution of the Tuskegee Government Hospital problem. Destructive forces have been seeking to make the Tuskegee principal the issue, in order to advance their program of living by destroying rather than building. They fully understand the disposition and purposes of some in this respect. Poison arrows are always among the expected things, when any great object to be accomplished, and those who shoot them are generally the smallest of the race in heart and mind. They are people well known for the energy with which they always work for themselves, and the precious little work they have actually done for the upbuilding of the Negro in America.

The solution of the hospital problem at Tuskegee—namely the equal possibility of opportunity before every Negro surgeon, general practitioner, dentist and trained nurse of the medical profession in this country. Dr. Moton knows it, and every intelligent Negro with the least of race pride knows it. Politicians and political "wig-waggers" cannot work it out. They can contribute to the disgrace of the race by their meddling into it, without ability to contribute substantially to its solution. Opportunity and Duty stand in the doorway of every one of the medical profession. The National Negro Medical Association is expected to give the needed co-operation in settling the matter. Conspiring and aspiring politicians must turn to another source to feed their hunger for political achievement, power and plunder.

TUSKEGEE CRISIS PROBABLY PASSED WITH HINES VISIT

Director Says Problem Will be Worked Out Satisfactorily to People of Town After Conference

CITIZENS ARE PLEASED AT PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT

It is Not Expected That Another Negro Will Report for Duty as an Executive

By HARTWELL HATTON

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 5—The crisis at Tuskegee has apparently passed. After conference with citizens Thursday afternoon General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, declared that a solution to the government hospital personnel problem will be worked out satisfactorily to the bureau and to a committee of Tuskegee citizens composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, Senator R. H. Powell, and W. W. Campbell, all of Tuskegee.

This committee was appointed at General Hines' request after he had heard the situation outlined in an orderly and unusually well regulated meeting in Macon county court house.

Senator Powell, Mr. Campbell, and Congressman Lamar Jeffers of the fourth Alabama district, undertook to tell General Hines what would happen should the government hospital at Tuskegee be placed under negro control and operation. The burden of their addresses was that all the support given during the forty or more years the Tuskegee institute, would be weakened. They argued that all the traditions of the south would be so disregarded should the promise to place white executives in the hospital be broken, that good citizens would be powerless to prevent outbreaks between radicals of the two races.

General Hines was impressed with what he heard, and so expressed himself. He told newspaper men after the conference that he had a clearer view of the situation now than he had been able to glean from the rumors borne into Washington from the white people of Alabama and the negro factions throughout the country which are clamoring for negro control in the hospital at Tuskegee.

Hines Is Reticent

This head of the veterans bureau on whose recommendation it is hoped President Harding will act, was reticent in informal conversation and was guarded in his remarks addressed to Tuskegee, while he assured those in conference that he will not give his approval to or be a party in anything that will in any way impair the efficiency of the hospital, he did not define in detail what would be inimical to the hospital's operation.

If simple rule of logic is applied to the situation as it now stands, the hospital will never be under negro control. Going back to General Hines' declaration that the solution finally reached will be satisfactory to all concerned, and in particular to the committee of three appointed after the conference, and using that declaration as the first promise, consideration of Committeeman Campbell's statement that nothing but white control will be satisfactory gives but one conclusion. Obviously negroes at the head of the hospital will never be a fact, if the veterans bureau head is able to live up to his promise.

Conference Is Significant

The conference at the court house this afternoon was remarkable in one respect and significant in several. It was remarkable for the dignity with which it was conducted, intense though the feeling must have been. General Hines, Senator Powell, Mr. Campbell and Congressman Jeffers were the only speakers called upon. No one else so much as offered an interjection from the time the meeting was called until it was adjourned.

The conference was significant because it gave General Hines his first real insight into the attitude of the Tuskegee white citizens; and because it marked a very distinct rift in the cloud hanging over the city.

General Hines, introduced by Colonel R. H. Stanley, at present commandant of the government hospital, was the first speaker. He first explained his position, pointing out that his advent to the head of the veterans bureau was at a time after the hospital had been started, and that he was not a party to promises made at the inception of the institution. He directly stated that promises given Tuskegee citizens came from sources not empowered to make promises.

He went on to say that the cooperation of citizens of a community in which a government hospital is located, is one of the essentials to the efficient operation of that hospital. He had prefaced this with the statement that everything will be done to insure the best interests of hospitals under control of the Veterans Bureau.

Speakers are Frank.

General Hines asked for a frank statement from those designated to speak. In the talks of Senator Powell Mr. Campbell and Congressman Jeffers, he got just what he asked for.

Senator Powell took the position that negroes are not able to discipline other members of their race and that patients of the class to be sent to the hospital will be a menace to Tukegee's safety if they are not kept in rigid control.

Passing to the promise given when Tuskegee consented to having the hospital located nearby, Senator Powell declared that a violation of this promise would leave good citizens powerless to prevent trouble between the less thoughtful whites and the negroes who outnumber the former more than four to one.

"The situation in Tuskegee is tense, Senator Powell declared, "and the community is nearer a race clash than it has been in years. The white people are resentful, and are determined to keep the control they have always held

"I do not for a moment believe that any outrage will be committed against the government of the United States, for our people are too patriotic. I do not believe that anyone will go to the reservation, but it some of the inmates should come into Tuskegee and commit a crime I can not say what might happen."

Mr. Campbell Talks.

Mr. Campbell, prominent in the affairs of Tuskegee and one of the friends of Tuskegee Institute, summed up his whole address by declaring that it has been all Tuskegee could do to handle the institute without friction and that the hospital under negro control would be too much.

He assured General Hines of the sincerity of Tuskegee, and of its willingness to support the hospital if it is given reciprocal assurance of cooperation from the government. Continuing his talk, he outlined the situation, reiterating what Senator Powell had said and emphasizing some points. Chief among the latter was that negroes of other sections are not qualified to adapt their actions to southern traditions.

Congressman Jeffers, the next to speak, stuck the label of truth to what had already been said, and urged General Hines to accept all that he had heard in the conference. Reduced to slang his admonition was, "General, all this is the God's truth, take it as such and let your conscience be your guide.

Visits Hospital.

Before the conference General Hines who had arrived in Tuskegee during the morning went to the hospital with Colonel Stanley who met the visitor at Chehaw. There he made an inspection of the reservation, gathering first hand knowledge of local conditions.

After the conference he went to dinner at the home of Dr. L. W. Johnson, a member of the committee of three. o'clock for Atlanta, whence he will go to Augusta to inspect a government hospital in that city.

Will Take Time.

In asking for the appointment of the committee, General Hines explained that some time will be required to work out a solution. He intimated that nothing will be done in haste, and that he will want the full cooperation of Tuskegee citizens through their committee. Members of the committee will be called to Washington if the occasion demands, the general said. With this in mind he asked for the appointment of men who will be able to make the trip on moments notice.

Tuskegee was quiet tonight. Its leading citizens were perceptibly pleased with the outcome of the conference and confidence was expressed that what is finally done will be "all right."

Press dispatches giving the contents of a telegram from negro societies to President Harding which asked for Federal protection in Tuskegee for negroes there, had the effect of a red flag waved before a bull but far away. In fine it made Tuskegee angry but it did not arouse it. After the conference it was referred to with ridicule.

Claims Lives Threatened.

NEW YORK, July 5—Declaring that the lives of R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute and of negro surgeons at the United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, had been threatened by masked mobs, the National Association for the Advancement of colored people today wired President Harding urging that he send federal troops to protect them.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 5—Action of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people in requesting military protection for Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and negro surgeons at the veterans hospital resulted, it is supposed here, because of a parade of members of the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday evening.

White Veterans May Take Over Negro Hospital

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Possibility that the government hospital, erected here for disabled negro war veterans, might be turned into a sanitarium for white veterans was expressed by Director Frank E. Hines of the War Veterans' bureau, in a conference between Director Hines, the faculty and trustees of Tuskegee Normal Institute for Negroes here today, it was stated tonight by one of the white trustees.

Director Hines made no announcement as to what took place at the conference, which was held at the normal school.

Meeting with a delegation of Tuskegee citizens at county court house this afternoon, because of their protest against sending a full negro personnel to take charge of the hospital, Director Hines assured them that no negroes would be assigned here for duty until after he had conferred with a special committee of three Tuskegee citizens, and added: "I will be no party to anything that will bring about trouble here between the white people and the negroes."

State Senator R. H. Powell, as a spokesman for the citizens and as chairman of the committee that recently went to Washington to protest against the proposed negro control, told Director Hines that a negro personnel would not be tolerated by the people here, for it would mean the destruction of the "good will of the Tuskegee white man toward the negro."

Director Hines told the citizens that while he did not consider as binding promises made by the government to the citizens of Tuskegee before the erection of the hospital that the hospital would be under white management, that he did consider the promises as moral obligations of the government.

Dr. L. W. Johnston, R. H. Powell and W. W. Campbell, who comprise the committee that will confer with Director Hines, said that no date had been set for the conference.

"I do not fully understand what the citizens of Tuskegee mean when they ask for white control, and that is why I want to confer with a committee of trusted citizens there," Director Hines said following the meeting this afternoon.

Director Hines left this evening for Atlanta.

EXAMS FOR COLORED TYPISTS ANNOUNCED

A competitive examination for negro stenographer-typists and typists will be held in Atlanta on July 17, it was announced Friday by officials of the fifth district, United States civil service commission. The examination is open to negroes of both sexes and those passing it will be appointed to fill about twenty vacancies at the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

Alabama.

Hospital—1923

100 PERCENT GREED

The Ku Klux Klan declares it stands for 100 per cent Americanism. Down at Tuskegee Hospital for U. S. colored war veterans, it has been found out that the Koo Koos stand for 100 per cent American greed.

Despite the fact that the new hospital is in Alabama where the State law forbids white women waiting on colored people, and where there is always talk about Negroes staying to themselves, white residents of Tuskegee are trying to force the War Veterans' Bureau to put sufficient white people on the staff so that they will control it.

An Associated Negro Press dispatch correctly sums up the situation when it declares that it is not the desire of whites to force themselves into a colored hospital where they are not wanted, but it is the insane desire of a small group of politicians to control the expenditure of the $1,250,000 annually which will be required to run the hospital

In Mr. Watson's cartoon printed above is represented the Alabama Klansmen attempting to frighten off the colored physician, who is aiding the colored ex-service man. Forty years ago, the Negro thot this sheet and pillow-case covered a ghost; today he knows it but hides a cowardly, lawless, human being, whose hand is stretched out in insatiable greed for that which is his neighbor's.

TELEGRAMS DEMAND THAT U. S. TROOPS BE SENT TO KEEP ORDER

Hooded Hordes March Through Historic Grounds as Protest Against Use of Race Staff in Hospital.

RACE STAFF WILL BE KEPT OUT UNTIL PRESIDENT RETURNS

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, July 9.—Following the flight of Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who left with his family after receiving threats from the Ku Klux Klan, and the rumor that Dr. R. R. Moton had been advised to stay away from the school, civic organizations sent telegrams to Secretary of War Weeks, urging that United States soldiers be sent to Tuskegee, "to protect the colored citizens."

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 12.—This Southern hamlet, made immortal by Booker T. Washington and situated in the very heart of Dixie, is in the throes of what might ultimately become one of the greatest uprisings in the history of the country!

With the $2,000,000 Government Hospital for Colored War Veterans built on its land, and with a colored staff ready to take charge as soon as President Harding gives his consent, the Ku Klux Klan, knights of the "fiery cross" and persecutors of colored citizens, prematurely celebrated Independence Dav by staging a mammoth parade through the grounds, as a "protest" against the government's policy of placing race men in charge. These participating in the parade came as representatives of the organization in the entire state. They claimed to represent a membership of fifty thousand in Alabama, embraced in 128 klans.

Parade

The paraders [illegible] at the depot in Tuskeg[illegible] Tuesday night, and the parade began to move shortly after 9 o'clock. Their route took them through the grounds of Tuskegee Institute. After passing slowly through the grounds, the automobiles returned to the depot. Here the masked men, over 1,000 in number, alighted from their automobiles and started another parade on foot through the streets of Tuskegee.

Finance Vital Question

Immediately following the parade, a tense atmosphere pervaded the historic town, as the different motives of the Klan were freely discussed. Minute investigation of the outrage led to the disclosure that the Klan is contesting the appointment of a colored staff, because of the money involved. Southern reasoning will not decree that race men shall man a $2,000,000 Government Hospital, and that race physicians shall collect the high salaries which go with those responsible positions. Indeed, it would be an eyesore to the entire South, they claim, were race men to be seen on the grounds in officers' uniforms, emblematic of the United States! This is the principal reason why

Director Hines on Job

Director Frank E. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau arrived here Thursday to take personal charge of the situation and immediately called a conference. During this conference, General Hines said:

Will Solve the Problem

"A Colored medical staff has been found to man this hospital. None of them has been appointed and none will be appointed until this local committee, working with me, has solved this situation and it has been approved by the President.

"The best news you can send to the people of America is that this committee and myself will solve this problem."

At his meeting with the citizens' committee in the Court House this afternoon General Hines got the Southern viewpoint of the situation.

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3)

Getting Bold

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
7-21-23

CHURCH BODY PROTESTS TUSKEGEE THREATS

By THE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL.
Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

AUG 11 1923

It has been the opinion of many white and negro leaders in the South that racial separation, in so far as that is consonant with justice and fair dealing, is a wise policy to pursue.

Especially is this true in the handling of any matter, which affects either race alone. No one expects the negro, and the negro does not attempt to interfere in anything which concerns the white alone. And the white leaves to the negro the handling of those matters which concern only the negro.

Where both races have been concerned, in many cases, efforts have been made to have such matters handled by conference and co-operation in the spirit of Christ between leaders of both races in the community affected, so that any action taken might be taken in the light of Christianity, and of the wishes and best thought of both the white and the negro. And such efforts have been uniformly successful in preventing suspicion, friction and ill-will, and in securing the best results for all concerned.

In view of these facts, certain developments in the last month at Tuskeegee, Ala., are difficult to understand.

CHRISTIAN TRAINING.

Service to our fellow man is a cardinal principle of the teachings of Jesus Christ; and service has been the keynote of the teachings of Tuskegee Institute and its founder, Booker T. Washington, and of the present staff of teachers in this school, which has offered, and which now offers and gives to the negro a training, which fits the members of that race particularly for life in the South.

The training in this school is such as to make the negro, true to it, a valuable factor in the upbuilding of our section.

The whole record of Tuskegee Institute and its teachers is a record of consistent effort to do and teach those things which would promote peace and harmony between the races in the South.

Notwithstanding this, a body of men, masked and clothed in gowns of white, recently paraded around and about the school. Threats were made against certain members of its staff of teachers. And some of these teachers and their families have left Tuskeegee for fear of losing their lives.

Why has this happened?

The United States Government has opened a hospital strictly for negro soldiers, who were wounded or disabled in the Great War, in which these negroes served, risking their lives and suffering wounds in response to the call of the white race to help to fight to make the world safe for democracy. Tuskeegee Institute, a school for negroes, gave the land upon which this hospital for negroes is built. The government proposed to put negro doctors and negro nurses in charge of these wounded and disabled negroes.

CERTAIN WHITE PEOPLE.

Certain white people objected, insisting that white doctors and nurses should be maintained in charge of these negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone.

The parade and threats followed in an apparent effort to force the United States Government to keep white men and women at work in this hospital for negroes, by intimidating the innocent pupils and faculty of this negro school by a ghostly parade of white clad and masked men, and by threats against certain members of the faculty.

Such actions can not be considered as a local affair. Such occurrences are bruited abroad as indicative of the attitude of the whole South toward the negro.

In foreign lands, where missionaries of our church are at work, the news of such affairs nullifies and makes vain the teachings of our missionaries. For their hearers hold their teachings to be false, when these hearers learn of such threats and intimidation, so foreign to the whole spirit of Christianity, on the part of Americans, who, claiming to follow Jesus and bearing the name of Christian, have sent the missionaries forth to teach others how to live.

WE PROTEST.

Therefore, in the name of our Savior and Master, we desire to protest against these things which have been done at Tuskegee.

We are confident that we voice the thought of the Christian whites of the South, including our brothers and sisters in the great State of Alabama, when we deplore and condemn such acts on the part of men in this day and time, wherever and whenever they may occur, and whatever may be the cause, as being an offense against Christian civilization, and as subversive of every principle of democracy and justice upon which our government is founded.

The negro in the South has conformed to the desires of the white that the races shall not intermingle, but shall live their separate lives, excepting in those matters where the two races come together for their common good. Therefore, simple justice demands that competent negro doctors and nurses should have the care of these wounded and disabled negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone, where negroes themselves desire this.

THE CHRISTIAN SOUTH.

What is more, it is contrary to the belief and tradition of the South for Southerners to contend that white men and women should do work for negroes, when the government can find a sufficient number of competent negro men and women soldiers are entitled.

We are confident that those who in the South, will will to unite with us in working and praying that we, and all of our people in the South, particularly in this matter of such occurrences anywhere ple, race relations, may be led to obey tion of such

For the sake of the cause of the command of Jesus:

throughout the world, and in "All things whatsoverey ye would that the religion, which we do that men should do to you, do may not become a mockery ye even so to them; for this is the and abroad, we would in- law and the prophets."

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Getting Bold

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THE CHRISTIAN SOUTH.

What is more, it is contrary to the belief and tradition of the South for Southerners to contend that white men and women should do this work for negroes, when the government can find a sufficient number of competent negro men and women to give the care to which these negro soldiers are entitled.

We are confident that those who participated in this unhappy affair at Tuskegee already recognize their mistake. We believe that the Christian citizens of Alabama regret it, and that they, and all other like-minded people in the South, will work together to prevent a repetition of such occurrences anywhere in the South.

For the sake of the cause of Christ throughout the world, and in order that the religion, which we profess, may not become a mockery at home and abroad, we would invite all men and women of good will to unite with us in working and praying that we, and all of our people, particularly in this matter of race relations, may be led to obey the command of Jesus:

"All things whatsoverey ye would do that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH CO-OPERATION.

Hospital – 1923.

Alabama.

ALABAMA WHITES STILL WAGE PREJUDICE FIGHT AGAINST COLORED DOCTORS IN THE HOSPITAL FOR RACE SOLDIERS AT TUSKEGEE

(Preston News Service)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 6.—Following the declaration of President Harding that the United States Veterans' Hospital is to be manned by Negroes has caused the southern crackers to resort to almost any measure to prevent the President's wishes from being carried out. It is stated that no further Negro personnel will be assigned to the hospital until Director Hines makes a personal investigation of the condition of the hospital. It is said that Director Hines has sent word that he would make an investigation sometime during July.

Feeling that has been apparently running high for the past few weeks has subsided somewhat following the announcement that the president would visit the institution.

It is declared in many circles that the whole squabble has arisen because the southern whites wishes to have the institution manned by white physicians and white nurses. The Negroes of the whole United States have set up a howl that this institution should be manned by Negroes and the President apparently lent an ear to their claim.

Many keen observers throughout the country have taken particular note of the attitude. Dr. Moton has taken in the situation and are watching carefully what President Harding will finally instruct Director Hines to do in the matter. It is felt in many quarters that President Harding may waver and yield to the wishes of the southern whites, while friends of the President are inclined to think that he will stand firm.

Veterans Bureau Head Sees End Tuskegee Case

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' bureau, who was here today on his way from Tuskegee, Ala., to Augusta, Ga., declared he believed the situation at Tuskegee, growing out of the assignment of a negro personnel to the government hospital would be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of that town.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

It appears that the trouble and controversy in regard to the new Negro hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., have now about cleared away, with the assignment of a White staff of physicians. The difficulty really need never have occurred. The action that brought it about was stupid, unnecessary and uncalled for.

When the United States Government asked the permission of the citizens and taxpayers of Tuskegee to erect and maintain the new hospital there, the permit was granted on condition that a White staff be in charge. This being agreed to, it is easy to imagine the surprise when the agreement was disregarded. The White citizens of Tuskegee straightway set forth that if it had not been for the distinct understanding between themselves and the Government, they would not have consented to location of the hospital there. Senator Heflin wired Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau: "Ordinarily, I would say that it is all right for a Negro hospital to be operated in every way by Negroes, but in the case of the Negro hospital at Tuskegee, I am convinced that there was a distinct understanding" to the contrary. JUN 29 1923

And so politics, although it did gain President Harding's ear, failed to break the agreement for final.

Senator Powell Says Tuskegee Watchfully Waits.

State Senator A. H. Powell, of Tuskegee, visited Montgomery Tuesday and expressed the view Tuskegee is pursuing a policy of "watchful waiting" with reference to the negro hospital personnel there. Senator Powell says the citizens of Tuskegee have not been advised the day Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau will visit Tuskegee. He says the only information they have is the dispatches printed in The Advertiser.

"Everything is calm at Tuskegee right at this time," said Senator Powell. "When it was announced by the press Director Hines would visit Tuskegee to look into the situation himself, the citizens of Tuskegee felt satisfied to await his coming and the result of his investigation. We are of the thorough belief we can convince Director Hines of the error of attempting to kep a negro presonnel at the hospital. We believe Mr. Hines will see the situation as it really is when he gets on the ground. We believe he will see the break that might probably result in the relation of Tuskegee people with the school there if a negro is placed in command at the hospital. We hope the matter will work out satisfactorily to all concerned and we eagerly await Mr. Hines' coming."

An Intolerable Exhibition of Race Prejudice

The mischief wrought by the kind of intolerance which finds expression in the Ku Klux Klan is again illustrated by the demonstrations at Tuskegee against the employment of negro surgeons in a veterans' hospital for negroes. These appear to have been so menacing that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wired a request to the President to send Federal troops to the scene.

It is a request that the President could hardly grant in the circumstances. But the fact that it should be made shows once more how perilous outbreaks of race hatred are. If masked mobs have been threatening the president of that useful institution, the Tuskegee Institute, it is for the local authorities to give him adequate protection. As for the attempt to exclude negro surgeons from service to their own race, there is neither reason nor decency in it.

THE TUSKEGEE VETERANS' HOSPITAL AGAIN.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is still an element of white citizens in the South who propose to and will do right. All the South nor is all of Alabama against the honest, sensible and fair thing to be done at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. White southerners are slow to oppose anything that might be fostered by any considerable number of their people, and especially is this true dealing with inter-racial matters. We cannot and must not condemn all of Alabama for the tactics and ill-advised practices of our admitted enemies. Certainly we should expect all to subscribe to southern policy, custom and race separation. And this we insist upon at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, notwithstanding the amount of money to be paid out for service monthly and yearly.

Money and the wearing of the United States uniform should not be a reason in the South for race intermingling and an eradication of the old formulas and policies so well known as the tradition of the South. The separation should be at the hospital, and no soldier with his good mind should feel safe in the hands of people who have made such a strenuous effort to become his servant.

All the white people in Alabama are not in sympathy with the attacks made on the government and the Negro race by the Tuskegee, Alabama, people or the sanction of the Alabama legislature and the Ku Klux Klan. A letter printed in the Birmingham News a few days ago verifies the fact that there are still a few white men left who do not believe that might makes right.

This is the letter:

"The resolutions adopted last Wednesday by the Negro Ministers' Alliance of Greater Birmingham with respect to a Negro personnal for the Negro soldiers' hospital at Tuskegee, judging solely from excerpts printed in Thursday's News, seems to have been a model of a dignified plea for justice, setting forth their claims with irrefutable logic, couched in language of respectful moderation. What could be more logical than this: 'We respect the white man's traditions, customs and laws in the South in regard to separation of the races, and for this very reason we deem it wise to support the government's policy in appointing Negro personnel to man the Negro Veterans' Hospital?'

"Granting the correctness of The News' statement, editorially expressed, in substances as follows (quoting from memory from editorial of July 8): 'The (white) citizenry of Tuskegee is backed by the overwhelming sentiment of the state at large in their quiet determination that a Negro executive staff will not be permitted at the Negro soldiers' hospital,' the beautiful logic of the white man's position may be formulated thus, 'We must have segregation of the races, therefore an exclusive Negro hospital with Negro female nurses, must be manned by white physicians.'

TUSKEGEE NEGRO LEAVES.

Medical Director, in New York, Says Klan Threatened Him.

(By Chicago Tribune-Chicago Commercial Cable Special Wire.)

NEW YORK, July 9.—Dr. John A. Kenney, negro medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who left there with his family last week after receiving threats from the Ku Klux Klan because he had made appointments of negro physicians and nurses in the new government hospital for negro war veterans near Tuskegee, arrived in New York today.

Dr. Kenney has been at Tuskegee Institute 21 years. He and his family had planned to spend the summer in Boston, as usual, but they hastened their departure. When he will return to Tuskegee, if ever, Dr. Kenney would not say.

Dr. Kenney refused to discuss his flight.

"In the interest of Tuskegee Institute and racial good will, I think it best to refrain from discussing a subject that is most painful and delicate," he said.

"Still assuming that the white man's position on this question is outlined in the editorial above erred to, and that the position of Negro is fairly set forth in the ...ions of the Negro Ministers' ... impartial judge should ...ty in deciding that ...ot only logic but ...y and the precepts ...ty on his side, while ... man must fall back on ...cently much execrated Teu- argument 'might makes

...s this position embody our ... of justice and fair dealing of the brother love enjoined by the Master? Is this an example of the fruition of the lofty ideals evolved in forty centuries' progress in civilization? Is it not rather a prostitution of our noblest ideals to one of the lowest of human passions, real prejudice? Is it not rather the selling of our glorious birthright as sons of the Most High God for a miserable mess of extremely ill-savored pottage?

"If there is anything whatever of worth in the Christian culture, if the teachings of Christ have any value at all, the sublime injunction rings as true today as on that day, more than nineteen hundred years ago when it was first uttered, 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.'

J. MELANCON.

"714 Title Guarantee Building, July 15."—Birmingham Reporter.

The Modern Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde

Dr. Kenney Threatened by Klansmen

New York, N. Y., July 13.—Another victim of Ku Klux terrorism is Dr. John A. Kenney of Tuskegee, Ala. He arrived here this week with his family, leaving the southern city after he had received threatening letters from the hooded organization because he advocated the appointment of our colored doctors and nurses for the war veterans' hospital, recently erected by the government at Tuskegee. Dr. Kenney had been medical director of the Tuskegee Institute hospital for 21 years, having been assigned there by Booker T. Washington. The doctor has refused to discuss the matter, merely stating that "in the interest of Tuskegee Institute and racial good will I think it best to refrain from discussing a subject that is most painful and delicate."

Due to his wide experience and his knowledge of surrounding conditions, Dr. Kenney was endorsed by the National Negro Medical association for superintendent of the Negro war veterans' hospital. Reports have been circulated that Gen. Hines, head of the War Veterans' bureau, has given up the idea of installing a Race personnel in the hospital. Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, chairman of the executive committee of the medical association, issued a statement that "as late as June 22 we had a lengthy conference with him in Washington when half of the personnel was agreed upon. No matter what the press despatches say following Gen. Hine's visit to Tuskegee, we do not believe he is going to break faith with us. It is absurd to think the United States government is going to be bulldozed by the Ku Klux Klan."

William Service Bell, commander of Col. Charles Young post, asserts that service men here have sent a protest to Gen. Hines and have asked for the dismissal of Col. Stanley as superintendent. It is charged by John H. Calhoun, a Hampton graduate, who was appointed disbursing officer of the hospital, that Stanley gave him the klan's warning to leave.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923

"Trying to Carry Water on Both Shoulders"

The Pittsburgh Courier 8-18-23

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Major Seems to Be for White and Colored at Same Time

The Washington Tribune 8/11/23

Washington D. C.

Message Seems to be Willing to Compromise Race's Position

Major R. R. Moton, who, while not mis-leading his people, works as principal of Tuskegee Institute, at last seems to have failed to cover up his tracks

A copy of a recent telegram alleged to have been sent by Major Moton to a white member of the Tuskegee Committe, came into the hands of this paper last week. While the telegram is very adroitly worded, it apparently is very clear that the Major has something up his sleeve he has not disclosed to his own pepole yet.

The telegram alleged to have been sent by Major Moton, was addressed to Mr. C. W. Hare, Tuskegee, Ala. A copy of the alleged telegram follows:

C. W. Hare,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Alvise that committee from the town come at once and with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Sen. Underwood who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once.

(Signed) R. R. M.

Just what the real meaning of the above telegram is, is not known; Major Moton has stoutly refused to state whether he favored a white or colored personnel. No amount of coaxing so far has been sufficient to get the Major to make any kind of a statement.

The above telegram is the first and only piece of evidence that in any way, has any bearing on the Major's views.

When in Washington Major Moton in talking to his own people, avows he is for a Negro personnel. However, the whites at Tuskegee have repeatedly claimed that the Tuskegee officials, were wholly for a white personnel. Now thatthis telegram has come to light it seems as if the whites are correct.

It appears as if Major Moton, when talking to Negroes, tells them he is for a Negro personnel, so his actions will not be criticised by them, while on the other hand, when talking to the whites, he is in favor of a white personnel, so the whites will permit him to continue as their right hand man.

In other words, the Major is playing both ends against the middle.

The telegram was sent on Thursday, July 26th, which is the day Major Moton motored from Cappahosic, Va. While here, two Tribune reporters sought to interview Major Moton, but he refused to even shake hands with them. The "confidential interview" was held with Director Hines that afternoon. If the Major was sick, it certainly was not apparent to The Tribune reporters. He motored here in his high powered Cadillac from Cappahosic, which is about 175 miles from Washington; he returned there that afternoon, which necessitated his riding in a car 350 miles in one day.

Two days after this telegram was sent to Tuskegee it was announced through the Associated Press, that the Committee of white Ku Klux at Tuskegee had requested another meeting with General Hines.

The committee arrived here last Friday, composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, who is said to be the direct cause of the exit of Dr Kenney from Tuskegee; State Senator R. H. Powell, alleged head of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuskegee and W. W. Campbell, son of the man from whom Dr. Washington pur-

(Continued on page 2)

MOB VIOLENCE VERSUS ORDERLY GOVERNMENT

The attitude of a bunch of white men, augmented by the Ku-Klux Klan, at Tuskegee is a mean and menacing exercise of the mob spirit against orderly government. The question involved in providing a personnel to man the Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee is no longer one of the personal wishes of Major Moton or of the desire of Senator Powell and his cohorts. It is not one that involves the imaginary responsibility implied in a fake telegram, but it is one of the supremacy of the law. It is one of whether the government shall control in the care of its soldiers, or whether the government shall yield to the force and intimidation of a mob. It is not what would satisfy Major Moton, Senator Powell, or anybody else, but shall the law reign supreme. It is not a question of the impression, information, or misinformation that may have been secured by General Hines from the excited white folk at Tuskegee or the information he may have gotten from an intimidated and suppressed black people. It is only a question of whether the government will yield to the mob or exercise its power, and the hour has arrived for the government to assert its supremacy.

President Harding has said that he saw no reason why the hospital should not be manned with a 100 per cent Negro personnel; and that he could not conceive of any reason why Southern white folk should insist upon nursing sick Negro soldiers when they had expressed so many times to him that they did not want any kind of a contact with Negroes because of their offensiveness, physically and otherwise. The President is the chief executive of the government, with the power of all the people represented through the army and navy, and if he means what he says, it is time to quit hesitating and man the hospital with such a personnel as will best serve the purposes for which the institution was built. It is not doing what white folk say, or black folk say, but its the prompt use of a common sense application of the law of right and justice among a common citizenry.

If out of eighteen hospitals, seventeen of them are manned by white personnels, why should not the one built for the exclusive use of Negro soldiers be manned and controlled by a black personnel? The government reached the conclusion to erect this hospital because of the inefficiency of the service white doctors were rendering black soldiers.

The records at Washington will show the truthfulness of this statement. Why should Negro soldiers be distributed over the country in basements of white hospitals to be looked after as Negro-hating white physicians may elect to do? General Hines' visit to Tuskegee will not help the situation for he left the institute with more misinformation than he did truth. In our opinion, after interviewing him in the Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, is that he was thoroughly swamped by a bunch of white men at Tuskegee and the Ku-Klux influence in the community, and that he came away thoroughly agreed that Senator Powell and his bunch, who told him flatly, law or no law, written or unwritten, the white people would not tolerate black officers at the hospital. That the government had better go slow in putting in a black personnel.

So, right and justice need not expect an open day in court by any information gained by the general while in the hands of the dominating influence around Tuskegee. The Ku-Klux parade was a demonstration against the constituted federal authorities; it was a defy to the government that if it exercised its sovereign right, personnel the hospital to suit its pleasure, that the Ku-Klux, aided and abetted by Senator Powell and his committee, would not stand for it. We never talked to a man, on any subject, who had been charged with the duty of investigation whose mind was so well filled with misinformation and the erroneous statements. The general was simply imposed upon and bluffed into believing what was not true, and we rather think that it would have been far better for the cause if the general had never visited Tuskegee. If he went to Tuskegee unbiased, he came away biased. If the general represented the government, we see no reason why the government should dispatch its representative to Tuskegee to interview the mob or Ku-Klux for the purpose of getting their consent to personnel its hospital. The government did not send a representative to any other place where a unit hospital is located to obtain the consent of the citizens to personnel the unit, and the government should have proceeded in this matter just as it had at all other units.

The whole thing at Tuskegee is a bluff to intimidate the Negroes and to bluff the government, and if the government will proceed to carry out the 100 per cent black personnel as the President expressed to Major Moton, the bluffers will pass, the situation will clear up, and there will be no harm done to the Tuskegee Institute, or the hospital, and even Dr. Johnson, of Senator Powell's committee, who has been serving black and white at the same soda fount, out of the same glasses, will take down his segregation sign, put up since the Tuskegee whites have undertaken to buck the government.

The Tuskegee episode is very unfortunate just at the time when the best white people and the best black people are moving heaven and earth in an effort to improve the economic conditions in the South and build up a more cordial and co-operative relation between the races.

Let the government stand firm and the mob spirit as exemplified by the Ku-Klux will pass, and peace will again hover over Tuskegee Institute. Nobody believes that the Ku-Klux or any other mob will destroy the hospital, or Tuskegee Institute, because the government wants Negro physicians and nurses to wait on sick Negro soldiers. Nobody can understand why white folk who want no social contact with Negroes should be shedding crocodile tears for jobs in Negro hospitals. It is up to the government to act. Fake telegrams, Major Moton, General Hines, inspectors' reports and every other thing to the contrary notwithstanding, but the gvernment should inquire why Col. Stanley should bear a Ku-Klux letter to Calhoun, a new appointee at the hospital. The letter was not mailed in the regular way, had no stamp on it, or post mark, and bore every evidence of having been handed to Col. Stanley by a representative of the Ku-Klux Klan. The letter contained threats if Mr. Calhoun insisted upon filling the job to which the government had assigned him.

Verily the situation at Tuskegee eliminates every other issue save the challenge of the Ku-Klux to the government, or mob violence versus orderly government.

A REIGN OF TERROR AT TUSKEGEE

High Officials Are Forced To Flee For Their Lives. Principal Moton Advised To Remain Away. Wife And Children Leave Institute.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—A reign of terror exists at Tuskegee Institute! There has never been anything like it in the history of the institution. So critical is the state of affairs, that a number of the highest officials of the institution have been forced to flee for their lives.

Among those who have been forced to leave the institute grounds under threat are: Dr. Kenney, one of the best known surgeons in the country, and superintendent of the Andrew Memorial Hospital on the Institute grounds.

John H. Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton Institute, who had been an employee in the chief accountant's office of the Institute, and who took the civil service examination recently for a position in the Disbursing Office of the government hospital, and was appointed, reported for duty and was threatened with his life. Friends were compelled to spirit him away under cover of night. The Ku Klux made their demonstration particularly against his appointment. He replaced a white woman.

Dr. R. R. Moton, who has been away from the institution since the trustees' meeting in New York, has not returned to Tuskegee at this writing, and has been urged by his closest friends, because of ugly rumors afloat, to remain away. This program does not suit him, however, and despite the warnings, he is determined to return to the school. Mrs. Moton and the children left under advice a few days ago.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices in New York, has been projected into the picture by sending a telegram to President Harding, calling for federal troops, since the parading of the Ku Klux. This creates a new angle that is very delicate, viewed from this point. Many thoughtful people believe it is difficult to see situation clearly from New York, Chicago, and other far away points. The people at the Institute, however, are determined to protect themselves and their families.

General Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, made a special visit to the hospital last Friday. He was met by whites from the town of Tuskegee and from Alabama, who voiced their objections. He appointed a committee to work out the situation.

Declaring that the lives of R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, and of negro surgeons at the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., had been threatened by masked mobs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has wired President Harding urging that he send federal troops to protect them.

The demand of the white mobs is that only white doctors and nurses be employed, though both the hospital and the school are for negroes exclusively. President Harding is on his way to Alaska now, but he will be heard from in due time.

Negroes do not wish to leave Georgia and the South and the remedy for existing conditions is in the hands of the white man, according to a communication addressed to the General Assembly and the people of Georgia adopted at a statewide conference of leaders of the negro race. The conference was presided over by Bishop J. F. Flipper of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The communication sets forth the evils which the negroes claim they labor under. These include: Low wages for farm labor; poor housing conditions; bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers in the absence of the owners; lack of educational facilities; poor accommodations for negroes when traveling; inequality in the enforcement of the laws; and the contract labor law.

No fair-minded white man can blame the negroes for objecting to such conditions. Professional negro-baiters prate absurdly about an alleged negro demand for "social equality."

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923

Advises That White Tuskegee Citizens Confer Secretly With Director Hines After His Confidential Interview

N. Y. Amsterdam News.

A Washington newspaper has just made public a telegram which it claims was sent by Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to C. W. Hare, a member of Senator Powell's committee which has opposed the use of Negro physicians and surgeons at the war veterans' hospital. The telegram, which proves beyond doubt that Major Moton compromised the hospital situation, is as follows:

8-8-23

"Advise that Committee from town come at once and with all secrecy to see General Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that Committee get in touch with Senator Underwood, who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once."

New York, [illegible] (Signed) R. R. M.

Two days after this telegram was received in Tuskegee it was announced through the Associated Press that the Alabama Ku Klux Committee was in Washington and had conferred with Director Hines. This was last Friday. It was also announced at the time that the Committee was unable to reach a decision with Director Hines.

The Committee was composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, who is said to be the direct cause of the exit from Tuskegee of Dr. Kenny; State Senator R. H. Powell, said to be head of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuskegee, and W. W. Campbell, son of the man from whom Dr. Washington purchased the first land for the erection of the institute.

Why Major Moton requested that the Committee come to the Capital "with all secrecy to see General Hines" after his "confidential interview" is not known. Neither is it known why the Alabama Senator, who has little respect for Negroes, should be conferred with, unless it is to strengthen the side of the Ku Klux Committee.

Those who have seen the Major since he has been in Washington state that he does not look ill and that he has been seen frequently out riding in his car.

Word has just been received that Director Hines has announced that he and the Committee have reached a solution of the hospital personnel problem, whereby the control of the institution for veterans is to be vested in a board of trustees, the majority of whose members will be white. The details will be made public later.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH DEMANDS RACE PERSONNEL FOR HOSPITAL.

Declares South Ought Be Consistent In Its Policy of Segregation.—Not a Reason to Justify Administration in Putting Other Than Colored Staff on Duty.

At the recent annual session of the New York annual conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, held with the Fleet Street Memorial A. M. E. Zion church, Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. W. C. Brown, pastor, the question of providing colored physicians and nurses for the manning of the new hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for the treatment of disabled Negro veterans of the recent World War, was considered.

After an exhaustive debate on the matter, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the conference:

We have followed with deep concern and mounting interest and anxiety, the matter of the personnel of the officers in the Federal Hospital for colored was veterans at Tuskegee, Ala.

"In our judgment, there has not been a single reason given to justify the administration in placing other than Negro physicians and officers to care for those who are assigned to this hospital for treatment and such attention as will be necessary to their best welfare and recuperation. We believe that segregation in the government is always dangerous and a hindrance to the realization and practice of the prerogative and ideals of our democracy, which are guaranteed to every one alike by the constitution. We submit, however, that since segregation is to be tolerated as a means to the peace and harmony of sections and the care and safety of those trusted to government institutions, that we should be consistent in doing so. Segregation in the army or the government is wrong. When it is done at the cost of blasting the aspirations of the equipped and capable ones in any group to govern and to give expert service, both to the government and to their own kith and kind, segregation becomes a species of slavery, which at this distance from our emancipation we regard as intolerable.

"Without malice or passion, the New York conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, in meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18th, do hereby voice our unanimous disapproval of the use of white officers and experts in the Tuskegee Federal Hospital. We further pray and insist that the administration of which President Harding is the chief director, come out fairly and squarely and make good its pledge that Negroes would be used to man this institution which is designed by the government for Negroes. We further believe that there is no situation or service incident to this hospital organization and its positions for which there are not Negro professionals adequately and expertly prepared.

"In voicing our petition, we do not share the opinion of those who designate men of color influential at court in this matter as being worthy of our suspicion, vilification and mistrust. We can but hope that the end we desire will be obtained without further fears and bitterness, in our own group, and that we shall not be forced to measures which would make it necessary to express our contention in political penalities upon any who are in power of public office and trust. But, we do not hesitate to ask with our suffrage for our just merits, at the hands of the administration, in this and other mat-

(Continued to page 5)

ters so painfully important to our race and nation.

(Signed) J. S. Caldwell, Bishop of the New York Conference.

George M. Oliver, Pastor Rush Church, N. Y.

W. J. Walls, Editor Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Brown, Pastor Mother A. M. E. Zion church, N. Y.

C. C.. Alleyne, Editor Quarterly Review, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHITE PEOPLE OF ALA. WON'T STAND NEGRO PERSONNEL

Birmingham Reporter

Shouts Senator R. H. Powell in a speech to Director Hines when he shows special fear for the airs of northern niggers as he puts it. Negroes rights might interfear with white supremacy.

Birmingham, Ala 7-24-23

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 15.—The meeting of the white citizens of Tuskegee with General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, which was held here Thursday afternoon, July 5, was characterized by bitterness and the strongest possible appeals to ignorance and race prejudice. General Hines was rather non-committal and did not bring a full measure of comfort to the whites; the glowing reports in the daily papers to the contrary. The Bureau Director made it clear that whoever promised the citizens of Tuskegee a white personnel, did so without authority, on the other hand, he made it clear that it was not his intention to break down the cordial relations between the races in Tuskegee.

State Senator R. H. Powell, who has led the local fight against a Negro personnel was the chief spokesman for the citizens, and he proceeded to read the "riot act" to President Harding and to General Hines.

"The white people of Alabama will not stand for a Segro personnel," said Powell, as he pointed his finger in General Hines' direction. Continuing, he said, "The Government will send a lot of niggers down here

who will be putting on airs and demanding their rights, then there will be some real trouble, for we are determined to maintain and defend the principles of white supremacy at whatever cost." Powell then took occasion to ridicule Negro leadership and the Tuskegee Institute. "The black race is utterly void of the qualifications for leadership," he said, "and if it wasn't for the guidance of Southern whites the Tuskegee Institute would have been a failure." Powell's speech reached it climax when he said, "There are Jim-Crow laws and certain Southern traditions which are necessary to maintain white supremacy, and whenever we find a southern white man who is too liberal towards niggers, or who does not subscribe to this policy, we call him a renegade. Educated niggers resent these laws and traditions, and they may be right or wrong, but we have defended them for sixty years, and we are going to continue to stand by them until the last drop of Southern white blood is spilled."

Among the other local speakers was Congressman Lamar Jeffers, who according to Norman Hapgood, in Heartst's International Magazine, is one of the leading Klansmen in Alabama.

It was said that General Hines was deeply moved by Senator Powell's address. For the present, Director Hines said, the hospital will be conducted with the present staff of white doctors and Negro nurses, but the process of selecting Negro physicians ready to put them in when a definite policy is decided, will be continued.

Director Hines set at rest reports that in settling the controversy he might make the institution a white hospital and move the Negroes North. This, he said, he has no intention of doing. The colored veterans will remain at Tuskegee, he said.

HINES BREAKS PROMISE MADE TO HARDING

Eagle 8-28-23

Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., has betrayed his promise to our late President Warren G. Harding, according to the latest accounts in the Tuskegee Hospital muddle. It is alleged by the highest authorities that Director Hines has finally settled upon a plan which will leave the positions of Commanding Officer, Executive Officer and the Clinical Medical Director in the hands of white men, and further, it is thought that his latest action in making Messrs. Hare and Caldwell commissioners to revise the operation of the hospital is adding insult to injury. These men are nothing but plain everyday citizens from the town of Tuskagee, Ala., and have no knowledge or experience in the operation and control of the Veterans' Bureau Hospitals.

These ideas carry out a gesture on the part of Hines to appease the race bating South. But out of all the gloom surrounding this tangled web we are now at least assured of solid unified Negro backing for a Negro personnel. The truth may as well be known that several prominent candidates for the big places at this hospital have indicated their desire and perferment to serve under white officials but they have been double-crossed and others are now slated for their promised jobs. This has resulted in the avowal on the part of all factions and organizations that they will have the "whole hog or none" and will carry the fight to President Coolidge.

They are basing their hopes on the man who made "law and order" famous. The mere suggestion if intimidation on the part of the Ku Klux Klan in this Tuskegee matter is enough to move the Hon. Calvin Coolidge to take a stand analogous to the great police strike stand in Massachusetts in 1919. The most astounding information in this particular regard is found in the latest correspondence to Calhoun who is now on duty again at the hospital. He was advised in a communication of this week that his paragraph had been noted bearing upon his opposition to Col. Stanley and was advised that he would either have to submit to the treatment of this stalwart white citizen of Alabama or resign.

The whole question affecting a Negro personnel will be restaged, reset and refought at the White House in the next few days.

N Y C T
JUL

Bureau Head Returns Negro to Hospital Duty

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday.—Reports reaching here today from Tuskegee, Ala,. were to the effect that General Hines, head of the War Veterans' Bureau, had ordered John C. Calhoun, negro, back to Tuskegee for duty at the federal hospital for disabled negro veterans there.

Calhoun, who was sent to Tuskegee several weeks ago, is said to have left shortly before a Ku Klux Klan parade. General Hines, the report adds, has ordered Colonel R. H. Stanley, commanding officer at the hospital, to give Calhoun full military protection. Calhoun is said to be in Atlanta.

THE TUSKEGEE MUDDLE.

Again this Veterans' Hospital with its million dollar appropriation is in the public eye. The threats of white Alabamians have caused three Negro officials to flee for their lives; the local Ku Klux Klan has paraded the grounds and Director Hines has been forced to pay a visit to the scene of disturbance. Why?

It appears that it is all because of the fact that Negro officers are to be placed in charge of the institution.

But on the face of it we see one of the most startling cases of inconsistency imaginable. Dallas Express

White people in Alabama have a law against the nursing of black patients by white practitioneers and never before in the history of that state has it been hinted that such a law was not satisfactory. Why should it now be? Dallas, Tex

Is it because of the tremendous amount of money which is involved in the payroll and upkeep of the place? 7-21-23

It states the case mildly to say that Negroes of America are surprised at the action of the people of Alabama; especially at Tuskegee which has always enjoyed their friendship and best wishes.

7-21-23.

What the end will be none can say. Whether or not it will end in the destruction of the school and a loss of life or the removal of the hospital matters little. But it will mean much to the world and to us to find our white neighbors inconsistent altogether in regard to their policy of segragation which they have built up through many years of laborious law making and brow-beating.

Suffice it to say that in the present plight of the public mind it would be unthinkable to submit our veterans to the care of those who have expressed themselves in regard to them as have the people of Alabama. Such a course we believe would be unfortunate for them.

And the welfare of our wounded heroes is the paramount issue in the whole consideration. They must be cared for properly by those who love them and are interested in their well being.

It appeals to us as extremely unfortunate that this issue has arisen as it has. It is unnecessary. It borders on the absurd.

Much of this contention will go down in history to the everlasting discredit of those who are doing most to foment it.

It is a fact that very little of authentic news has come from those officials directly concerned in the affair. Director Hines is now committal; Moton is silent.

Why then should hasty opinions be formed about the stand of either of them? Some of our editors have intimated that the position of Moton was that of the sycophant and the boot-licker. Do they know this to be true or do they go off "half cocked" and argue that he ought to resign?

A sense of deliberation should be well mixed with our clamor for justice and all of our tirades against our men in high places should be tempered with dispassionate judgment based upon fact.

The whole situation is grave. But it has hardly ever happened that such conditions have ever been improved by brow-beating those who stand with the load upon their shoulders doing their best as they see it for the people whom they represent.

And in the making of such a statement the Express does not place its approval upon weak-kneed leaders. It realizes that they have no place in our scheme of racial progress. But it does contend that unseemingly and ill-timed abuse is detrimental to the best interest of our group and that every man is entitled to a fair chance to prove himself fit or unfit.

Director Hines of War Veterans Hears Citizens Insist White Personnel Was Promised.

V C
JUL

ASKS COMMITTEE TO SEE HIM IN WASHINGTON LATER.

Belief Is That Negro Force Will Be Confined to Jobs of Orderlies and Assistants.

Special Despatch to The World

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Citizens of the little City of Tuskegee won the first round to-day of their fight to prevent a Negro personnel for the Negro Veterans' Hospital when Director Frank E. Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau asked for a committee to meet him in an effort to solve the question of hospital control.

Director Hines, after listening to complaints from Tuskegee citizens, said he believed a "moral obligation" existed to appoint a white personnel. "I am unwilling," he declared further, "to be a partner to anything that might be detrimental to the Tuskegee community."

It was expected the committee would meet with Director Hines soon in Washington, whither the official was to return Thursday night after a day of conferences with officials and a public hearing before Tuskegee citizens. The committee is composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all white citizens of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee citizens told Director Hines they consented to the establishment of the Government Hospital there only on assurance it would be manned by white doctors. The hospital now has fifteen patients. Negro nurses are on duty, but white physicians are in charge. A Negro accountant arriving earlier this week, the day after a parade of 700 Klansmen, left on the next train.

Previous to the formal hearing Director Hines inspected the hospital as the guest of Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer, and was closeted an hour with the officers and faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee citizens feel the proposed conference between the committee and Director Hines will result in putting a white personnel in charge, with perhaps Negro orderlies and assistants.

Congressman Lamar Jeffers of the 4th Alabama District spoke at the hearing, stressing, as did all the other speakers, that a promise of a white personnel had been made.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

BIG KLUX PARADE AT TUSKEGEE TOWN, ALA., HALTS APPOINTMENT OF COLORED DOCTORS

Ill-starred Jim-Crow federal government hospital brings out Klux in full regalia—Burn fiery cross in cemetery, march by the Institute for "white control"—Director Hines sees Whites, gets White Committee of 3 who will arrange policy with him and submit it to President on his return from Alaska—Whites declare they absolutely control Booker Washington's school and declare Moton opposed Colored staff before them—Hines Compromises.

KLUX TUSKEGEE PARADE

DEMONSTRATION AT SEAT OF BOOKER WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL TO SCARE U. S. GOVERNMENT INTO KEEPING WHITE DOCTORS FOR GOVT.—JIM CROW HOSPITAL

(By Robert T. Brady of Boston Post Staff Correspondent

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There will be no change in the white control now exercised over the government hospital for the treatment of Colored soldiers at Tuskegee until President Harding returns from his Alaskan trip and has had an opportunity to go over the situation again with Director Frank E. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, and a committee of Tuskegee citizens. General Hines made it plain, however, that the present plan had been for a Colored staff.

Director Hines Pledges Policy Not Offensive to So. Whites

At the conclusion of a conference of more than an hour and a half with Tuskegee whites in the Macon County Court House General Hines announced:

"I am greatly pleased at the manner in which you have met me and the frank discussion of the situation that has been made by your spokesmen.

"I assure you that I will not be a party to any plan which would disturb the friendly relations which have existed between the races here or the great institute for the education of Colored men.

Asks Whites for Committee of 3

"I am going to ask you to appoint a committee of three of your citizens, who will co-operate with me in working out a satisfactory solution of this problem. You have not clearly outlined to me just what you mean by 'white control,' but I am sure we all recognize that we must work together, North and South, on our governmental problems. I am also confident that this problem can be worked out satisfactorily to all parties at interest."

Supplementing this statement in a talk with the Post reporter, General Hines said:

Refuses to Appoint Colored Staff

"A Colored medical staff has been found to man this hospital. None of them has been appointed and none will be appointed until this local committee, working with me, hass olved this situation and it has been approved by the President.

"The best news you can send to the people of America is that this committee and myself will solve this problem."

At his meeting with the citizens' committee in the Court House this afternoon General Hines got the southern viewpoint of the situation.

An Inadvisable Promise

He review the situation briefly in opening the meeting and in referring to the promise by Chairman White of the hospitalization committee in 1921 that the hospital would be "controlled and operated by whites," General Hines said:

"Unfortunately someone made promises at that time which never should have been made.

President Had Intended Colored—Competent Colored Staff Formed

"I know it has been the intention of the President to place Colored physicians in charge of this hospital because he ha said so, provided, of course, competent physicians of that race could be found. I can say to you that such a staff has been found, but it has not yet been appointed.

White Attitude Belligerent

The belligerent attitude of the white people toward the hospital is surprising to Northerners. Those who speak at all on hte subject in public do so with a cocky air, seemingly calling attention to a chip on the shoulder.

Senator Howell reviewed at some length the story of the establishment of the hospital at Tuskegee, pointing out that Montgomery and other Alabama localities had refused to allow the hospital built in their midst.

Tuskegee Whites Did Not Want Hospital—Colored Veterans Also Protested the Location

"We in Tuskegee did not want this hospital located here," he said, "and when Major Kenzie first came here he stated that he desored to sound out the local sentiment to see if Tuskegee would be a proper place to put this hospital. I told him as frankly as I propose to talk to you, sir, that I believed he had misstated his mission and that he had really come here to convince Tuskegee citizens to permit its location here.

Jim-Crow Comes to Grief—Race Want No Segregation Except for Jobs

"Now, sir, I say to you that Alabama is not the place to locate a hospital for the treatment of Negroes, when that hospital is to be officered and manned by Colored physicians. The place for such a hospital is in the North.

So. Whites Fostered the Institute

"We here in Tuskegee have aided and fostered Tuskegee Institute. We have afforded Booker T. Washington and his successor, Dr. Moton, every possible protection, and that school, as Washington himself has said innumerable times, is founded on the good will and friendship of the Tuskegee white man.

Whites Say Moton Told Them He was Against Colored Staff—If He Deceived Us, God Help the School.

"If Dr. Moton and his associates on the faculty at that institute have told you what they have told us about this proposed Negro personnel at the government hospital, they have told you that it will be a menace to that great school for the education of the black man. If they have told you or have told the President anything different than that—they have deceived us—then the protection and friendship of the Tuskegee whites will be withdrawn from that school, and whe nthat is withdrawn, its very foundation is removed and Tuskegee Institute will not prosper and flourish in the future

Claim Race Unfit to Control Itself and Declare Whites Masters of Colored

"Colored physicians cannot control that new hospital staff and its patients. We of the oSuth, we who have lived here for years and years, know the Negro better than does the Northerner. We know that the Negro cannot control, conquer, even himself. The white race is the controlling race. Wherever the white man has placed foot, no matter whether in the proportion of 1 to 50, the white man has controlled, he has conquered the Colored.

"Here in Tuskegee we are about 1 to 4½. Here the white man has controlled—will continue to control. There is no doubt of that, and let me repeat it, the white man will continue to live here and the white man will continue to rule in Tuskegee.

Claim They Control Tuskegee

"The white man controls that great institution of learning for the education of the Negro. They may tell you that we dont' control it, but we do. The teaching and instruction there is done by Negroes, but the hand of the Tuskegee man is on the pulse at all times and the white man controls."

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
JULY 6, 1923

ALABAMA EXECUTIVE HERE.

Governor Brandon En Route to Confer on Tuskegee Matter.

Governor Brandon of Alabama passed through New Orleans yesterday en route to Tuskegee, where he will confer with Frank E. Hines, director of the war veterans' bureau, relative to appointment of the personnel of the new hospital for negro veterans at Tuskegee. The governor, who is also head cosel of the Alabama Woodmen of the World, cut short his stay in San Antonio, Tex., where he attended the dedication of the new tubercular hospital for members of the lodge, in order to discuss the situation with Dr. Hines.

Governor Brandon declared that negroes in Alabama are better treated than any other state and that he stands for fair play at all times.

A. B. Tucker of Montgomery, a newspaper man, serving as aide-de-camp to the governor on the trip to San Antonio, said that when a negro committee was proposed, Tuskegee immediately sent a delegation to Washington to wait on the president and protest against the breaking of faith by General Hines. This committee informed Washington officials that 'negroes might be sent to take charge there, but they will never stay.' No matter what the outcome of the conference may be the people of Tuskegee and Alabama are determined that negroes shall not govern the institution. We are willing that negro physicians and nurses be installed but we do insist that the executive be white.

"Business men of Tuskegee transact considerable business with the institution and they will not negotiate with other than a white man.

"Dr. R. R. Morton, head of Tuskegee institute and successor of Booker T. Washington, is also in favor of a white executive for the hospital and opposed to negro personnel."

Tuskegee has a population of about 600 white persons, it was said, and about 1800 negroes during the school season. Mr. Tucker declared that the movement to install a negro executive was sponsored by aspiring politicians and a New York negro organization.

Mr. Tucker was asked what the Ku Klux Klan of Tuskegee has done in the matter. He replied:

"That question was asked in Washington and the reply was that there was no klan until this matter arose."

Members of the party admitted that the klan is strong in that part of the state.

"We had a great parade of klansmen there the other night," Mr. Tusker said.

In the course of the conversation the governor, in answer to a query, stated that negroes are migrating to the North from his state in large numbers.

"And soon the North will have its own negro problem," he added.

"The negro of Alabama—the law-abiding, decent ones—have nothing to fear from the klan. In a few years the negro of the South will realize that he has made a mistake in migrating North. In his proper element the negro is a farmer and belongs in the South. The migration, however, constitutes a problem for us, but we hope to open up the "black belt" of the state and interest farmers of Iowa, Kansas and other states.

COLORED LEADERS AT ATLANTIC CITY FORM NATIONAL CONVENTION

The New York Age

Dr. Cannon of Jersey City Elected President—Platform Demands Recognition.

7-28-23

Atlantic City, N. J.—Colored leaders from eighteen states responded to the call of the New Jersey Republican leaders for a conference here to consider claims of the race to fuller recognition at hands of the National Republican party. New York City

After a full and exhaustive discussion of questions affecting the race, a platform, adopted unanimously, set forth that the colored citizen should be given equality of membership in the Republican party, abolition of the lily-white policy, enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments, passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and a colored personnel for the Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

In discussing the platform, some of the members advocated a bolt from the party, but the final decision was that the most effective fighting could be done from the inside. Among those taking part in the discussion were James W. Johnson of New York, Rev. Wm. A. Byrd of New Jersey, W. T. Andrews of Maryland, Attorney McGuinn of Maryland, Assemblyman J. C. Asbury of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jackson of Rhode Island, Assemblyman Oliver Randolph of New Jersey, and Mr. Pollard of Virginia.

Officers elected for the National Colored Republican Conference, which is the organization formed as a result of the conference, are as follows: Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J., president; Mrs. Daisy Lampkins of Pittsburgh, vice president; Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., executive secretary; James E. Kefford of Waterbury, Conn., recording secretary; C. C. Fitzgerald of Baltimore, treasurer.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL AFFAIR STILL CAUSING SPECULATION COOLIDGE TO BE HEARD SOON

The Houston Informer, 8-11-23

Montgomery, Ala.—Speculation as to the eventual outcome in the Tuskegee Hospital situation, as indulged in this, the capital city of the proud commonwealth of Alabama, has been intensified since the elevation of Calvin Coolidge to be president of the United States. President Coolidge, then vice president, delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital last April and his interest in the progress and welfare of the hospital is said to be keen. In view of the fact that the most outstanding incident in President Coolidge's career has been the sternness with which he upheld law and order in the Boston policemen's strike, even the Ku Klux are regarding him doubtfully and wondering what might happen if they again attempted to show the superiority of the fiery cross over the U. S. government.

An interesting story has been going the rounds of the cordial and sympathetic attitude displayed by Mr. Coolidge when he spoke at the dedication of the hospital early in the spring. It seems that Governor Brandon, who now occupies office on Capitol Hill where "Jeff" Davis once held forth here in the cradle of confederacy was also on the program. The governor, who is reputed to have been a "mule skinner," driving a couple of Alabama beauties hitched to a street car in a city near here, a few years ago, and who is popularly known as "Bill" Brandon, the mule driver, throughout the state is said to have stormed and fumed because a Negro appeared on the program ahead of him and to have devoted a considerable part of his speech to protest at the slight. Later he went with the vice president to have his photograph made at the base of the famed monument of Booker T. Washington. Mr. Coolidge called to Dr. Moton and in a voice loud enough to be heard by all those about, asked him to stand on his right side, while the governor was placed on his left. "I want to give this picture to my sons at home," he said. And so the governor of Alabama was photographed with a black man.

HINES MEETS COMMITTEE.

Advices from Washington indicate that while General Hines listened to the plan proposed by the white committee of the town of Tuskegee, who conferred with him in Washington last Friday, he has decided to order the colored ward doctors who already have been selected to report for duty. Mr. Calhoun, the disbursing officer has already returned and has been received with marked courtesy by the officials who formerly rebuffed him. General Hines is said to have remarked just before President Harding's passing that he knew the president desired a full colored personnel and that the plan would be carried out.

TUSKEGEE HOLDS BARBECUE.

In a final effort to register the protest of the white citizenry of Macon County, a barbecue meeting was held in the town of Tuskegee last Friday night. It poured rain all day and evening, making the roads well nigh impassable and dampening the ardor of the few who did attend. Senator "Tom" Heflin was the principal speaker, while Congressman Bolling was another. Secret service men from the department of justice were reported present and both Heflin and Bolling confined their remarks to "the remarkable development of the South during the past decade." They were introduced by Dr. L. W. Johnson, a druggist of Tuskegee, who formerly was regarded as one of the school's best friends. It is said that every Saturday for years a pooled order from the girls at Tuskegee for various toilet and drug sundries was compiled in the dean's office and sent to Dr. Johnson's drug store. This order during the school term rarely ran under $500 a Saturday; but no longer does it reach the Johnson establishment. The hospital offered still larger possibilities, however, and Dr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in the fight for white control. These are the sort of motives which have actuated the white citizens of Tuskegee in their fight for white control. The three nurses who were discharged will be restored to their places, well-informed persons predict, after the investigation into their dismissal is completed. Everything at the school is quiet and regular routine is in force at the hospital, save a certain air of expectancy on the part of the white attaches that forebodes something which is to happen. Maybe it's a change of color.

KU KLUX OPENS WAR ON U.S. IN TUSKEGEE CASE

Defies Government To Go Ahead With Programs-Parades; Col. Stanley a Tool?

(Continued from page 1, column 8)

the full confidence of the white people of our community and of the South. We have supported their business enterprises at the sacrifice of the confidence of the members of our own race."

The hero of the Ku Klux incident is Calhoun, who stuck until his superior officer got cold feet and palsied hands. The esprit seems to be Stanley, who saw the Ku Klux dressing for their attack on the hospital without protest or resistance. Stanley, it is said, felt like taking off his uniform in exchange for the regalia closer to his heart.

The situation is up to Gen. Hines, who stayed here long enough to get acquainted with rebellion and men who don't know that the clock ticks in the name of progress.

Depression but not fear is seen at Tuskegee, and while nobody is seeking trouble, nobody is running under fire.

The same crowd that fired on Fort Sumter in 1861 marched on the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee in 1923.

Thus far Senator Powell has the floor. If he can hold it against Mr. Harding, instead of leaving Dixie the Race had better leave this hard, wicked world. The Klan did not offer violence, but it certainly invited it.

BUFFALO EXPRESS
JUL

In that negro hospital.

Editor, Buffalo Express:—In order to show the lengths to which white men will go in their attempt to deny colored doctors and nurses the opportunity to serve their race and their country in Tuskegee Hospital for colored world war veterans, permit me to quote from an Alabama newspaper of June 24th:

"Tuskegee is quiet, but its citizens openly express their determination not to allow a full negro personnel at the big hospital erected here for the treatment of negro veterans of the world war. They say white men must fill the important posts and a white man must be in command."

Not content with defying the United States government these white patriots of Tuskegee violate the dictates of common sense. Tuskegee Institute, manned, commanded and attended entirely by negroes, has been in that town for many years with no untoward incident to mar its splendid work. There is no charge made against the excellenty euipped and trained have been chosen to work at the hospital. The white people suddenly want "white supremacy" in connection with the hospital; they want—strangely indeed, for white southerners!—to wait upon colored patients and they insist—and here, perhaps, is the secret—that lucrative jobs should go to the race divinely appointed by God to hold those jobs; the race that has produced the native-born white Alabaman.

James Weldon Johnson,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York, July 7th.

NEGRO FORCE WILL BE APPOINTED FOR TUSKEGEE'S STAFF

Either White Superintendent or Advisory Board Composed of Whites Will be in Charge of Hospital

Montgomery

VETERANS BUREAU SEEKING MEANS OUT OF DIFFICULTY

Advertiser

Hines Makes no Announcement But Plans of Complete Negro Control Languish

7-24-23

BY RUSSEL KENT
Montgomery Advertiser, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Indications are that there will be a negro medical staff and office force placed at the Tuskegee hospital for negro veterans—with a white superintendent medical officer in charge of the institution or an advisory board composed of whites.

According to unofficial but apparently reliable reports in Washington one of these alternatives will be chosen by the veterans' bureau as a means out of the difficulties which have arisen because of opposition of citizens of Tuskegee to placing the hospital entirely under negro control.

Whether either plan will be satisfactory to the citizens is not known here.

It was pointed out here that Tuskegee Institute has flourished and become the outstanding institution of higher education for negroes in the United States under instructors of the same race, including the president, but with a board of trustees in which the whites predominate, thus giving ultimate control of the Institute's policies into the hands of the white race. If the white residents of Tuskegee are content with this arrangement at the Institute, some similar arrangement at the veterans' hospital probably would be acceptable also, it is argued here.

Gen. Frank E. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, has not made a definite announcement of policy toward the Tuskegee hospital following his conference with citizens there and subsequent investigation of the assertion that agents of the treasury department promised "white control" of the institution when arranging for the site. There is nothing to indicate however that the bureau has abandoned its original intention of placing a negro medical staff at the hospital, and a compromise such as outlined above probably will be the outcome.

HINES ANXIOUS TO FINISH PERSONNEL

Montgomery

Rejects Proposal of Tuskegee Committee for White Administrative Assistants

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Director Hines, of the Veteran's Bureau, announced today that he would be compelled to go ahead soon with a definite policy with respect to the negro hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., unless he could reach some middle ground with the committee recently appointed to speak for the white citizens of the town.

A suggestion came from the committee, he said, that all physicians, and almost all administrative assistants at the hospital be white persons. He rejected this proposal on the ground that it would nullify the government's intent, and asked the committee to reconsider its proposals.

7-19-23

The hospital, the director added, is being run efficiently at present with about sixty percent of the personnel negroes, including all nurses and attendtnts and a large part of the administrative staff.

Hospital—1923. Alabama.

White Chief, The Race Staff, At Tuskegee

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Compromise Follows Alleged "Mystery" Telegram to Committee From Prof. Moton. 8-25-23.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 23.—General Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau has "compromised" with the white committee from this city, it has been announced here, and these citizens ar satisfied in connection with the Tuskegee Hospital tangle.

This citizens' committee, who travelled to Washington, D. C., following the receipt of an alleged "mysterious" telegram from Professor Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, last week, returned from their conference with the Director and said that all arrangements were satisfactory.

Chief Surgeon White.

The compromise reached, according to the Committee, provides that the chief surgeon of the hospital and his two assistants be white and that the others of the personnel be colored.

Washington Tribune Accuses Prof. Moton Of 'Double Crossing'

The Pittsburgh Courier 8/11/23

Story Sent Out From Nation's Capitol Tells of Alleged Shady Deals of Tuskegee Head.

Certainly the various newspapers get no profit or pleasure out of expensive publicity given to any obnoxious stories arising out of your various vexatious problems. During the recent weeks we have had several stories anent the Tuskegee Mess, and not a little has been said about the part Major Moton is playing in the whole affair. And if reports are true, matters are growing more embarrassing every day. There is something unpleasant about the Moton methods, if we are to believe what seem to be most reliable sources.

The Pittsburgh Courier has but one policy, with respect to news: All information, worth printing, is given to its readers on all subjects. All sides are given a hearing before the reading public. This is but far, and we go to the expense of giving all parties in interest a hearing. For that reason, we feel the following worthy of publication, just as we received it: The Editor.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Washington Tribune, 920 U Street, N. W. Washington D. C., guarantees the authenticity of the following telegram.

As a sample of the perfidious attitude of Robert Russa Moton on the occasion of his visit to Washington, Thursday, July 26, he sent the following telegram to Tuskegee, Alabama:

"Mr. C. W. Hare, (White member of Senator Powell's Ku Klux Committee,) Tuskegee, Ala."

"Advise that Committee from that town come at once and with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that Committee get in touch with Senator Underwood, who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once." (Signed)

"R. R. M."

Two days after this telegram was received in Tuskegee, it was announced through the Associated Press that the Committee of white Ku Klux at Tuskegee had requested another meeting with General Hines.

This Committee, composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, who is the direct cause of Dr. Kenney being run away from Tuskegee; State Senator R. H. Powell, head of the Ku Klux Klan in that county and W. W. Campbell, son of the man from whom Dr. Washington purchased the first land for the present Tuskegee Institute; arrived in Washington Friday, Aug. 3, and met General Hines that afternoon and were closeted with him for three hours. Back to see him Friday morning and left at 11 a. m., Friday.

Why should Major Moton suggest that this committee come to Washington "with all secrecy to see Gen Hines" after Moton's confidential interview with Gen. Hines.

Why should Senator Underwood be brought into the situation except to carry out the white program rather than the colored program.

Why should Moton claim "illness" when was riding around Washington in his car as robust and hearty as ever.

What kind of underhand, double faced work is Moton engaged in?

CENSORSHIP LID IS DOWN TIGHT ON TUSKEGEE

Whites "Listen In" on Phone Calls and Scan All Telegrams Sent Out

American

90 VETERANS PROTEST

Baltimore

Wounded Men Ask Government To Give Them Colored Doctors

Maryland

7-14-23

Director Hines, of the Veteran's Bureau, is investigating the charge that sheets belonging to the new Federal hospital for colored veterans at Tuskegee, were used by the Ku Klux Klan in a demonstration against Tuskegee colored people July 3rd.

Mrs. Evelyn Robinson of Philadelphia, and Miss Adella Woods, suspended nurses, appeared at the Bureau on Monday with receipts received by hospital employees for the sheets later used as disguises by the Klansmen.

Director Hines has ordered John CSalhoun, civil service employee, forced by the Ku Klux to flee from the hospital, back to his post.

(By The Asso. Negro Press)

Montgomery, Ala., July 26—Someone has inquired why the stories of the Tuskegee Institute hospital difficulties for The Associated Negro Press, for the most part, come from this ancient city of secession fame where, on the steps of the illustrious capitol building there has been reverently planted a gold star commemorating the spot where Jefferson Davis stood to be inaugurated President of the Confederate States. That is a good question.

Tuskegee Institute is isolated today and yet by the invisible power of the Ku Klux Klan in its thus far successful defiance of the United States Government.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, FOR THE PRESENT, HAS ABANDONED THE USE OF TELEGRAMS AND THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, EXCEPT IN MATTERS DEALING STRICTLY WITH SCHOOL BUSINESS. SO INTERWOVEN ARE THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE KU KLUX IN DEFIANCE OF THE PROPOSAL OF PRESIDENT HARDING AND DIRECTOR HINES TO MAN THE HOSPITAL WITH A COLORED PERSONNEL, THAT THE MOST ORDINARY PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF TUSKEGEE AS WELL AS THE OFFICIALS AND ORDINARY WHITE EMPLOYES ABOUT THE HOSPITAL, ARE AWARE OF THE CONTENTS OF EVERY PRIVATE TELEPHONE CALL AND TELEGRAM SENT.

PATIENTS ARE ARRIVING

At the time of this writing, ninety colored patients have arrived at the Government hospital. They are under control of ten white doctors and sixteen colored nurses. Colonel Stanley continues as the head of the institution.

Charges have been openly made that Col. Stanley, himself an Alabaman, is a sympathizer of the Ku Klux Klan, and the following reasons are given:

VETERANS PETITION HINES

The unfortunate World War Veterans, who have been assigned to the Tuskegee Hospital, have prepared a petition and sent it to Director Hines, praying that they be not compelled to receive ministrations from white officials of Southern birth who are very plainly not sympathetic in behalf of theiri health and welfare.

The plight of the veterans is most pathetic. Out of touch with developments, because of their physical condition, and learning of their going to Tuskegee, made famous by Booker Washington, they expected nothing else than to find colored doctors. Their surprise, chagrin, and disgust, and even resentment, are not disguised.

HINES TO SEEK ADVICE ON TUSKEGEE DISPUTE

He Asks Citizens to Conference— Negroes Here Ask Harding to Send Troops.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Declaring that he would not be a party to any movement that would bring disorder to the Tuskegee community, Director Frank E. Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau today asked an assembly of Tuskegee citizens to appoint a committee of three to meet with him to help solve the problem relative to the control of the hospital for disabled negroes here.

The committee to confer with Director Hines on the question is composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all of Tuskegee. No date for the first meeting of the committee has been set, Chairman Johnston said.

The following telegram was sent from here yesterday to President Harding on his way to Alaska by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, ask that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors, sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for negro World War veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute, an internationally known agency, making for inter-racial good-will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially Federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

The telegram was signed by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

BOSTON [illegible] POST

JUL [illegible]

RIGHTEOUS DEFIANCE

The officials of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington are everlastingly right in their defiance of the serious hostility of the Ku Klux Klan in the neighborhood of the Tuskegee Hospital directed against the making of that institution "all colored."

According to some of the most influential of these officials, the hospital was originally planned to be managed and operated wholly by Negroes, and there has been no change of policy in regard to the matter. It is to be hoped that General Hines, the director of the Bureau, will take that view, and stand firm in it.

We are glad to know that General Hines has taken interest enough in the case to visit Tuskegee and look into the situation for himself. Also that while there he appointed a committee to investigate the matter most carefully and report to him a little later, either at Tuskegee or at Washington. That committee, we may hope, will in no wise be influenced by Klan pressure, direct or indirect. It will decide the matter on its merits, and we cannot help feeling that it would be a fine and inspiring thing for the colored people in this country if men and women of their race could be placed in charge of so important a hospital. They are perfectly capable of doing the work well.

It would be a pretty poor commentary on our institutions if the gentlemen with the masks were to be allowed to dictate the policy of any government department whatever.

Moton—The Champion Blunderer

The Amsterdam News 8-15-23

WE HAVE EVERY REASON to believe that Major Robert R. Moton sent the telegram to the white committee opposing Negro physicians at the Government hospital, in which he "advised that the committee from town come with all secrecy to see General Hines." Whether or not it came at the insistance of Major Moton—we do know that the Ku Klux committee came to Washington and conferred with General Hines on the situation a day or two after Major Moton is alleged to have sent the telegram. Major Moton was in Washington at the time the telegram is supposed to have been sent. A day or so after the committee, some of whose members are identified with the Ku Klux Klan, came to Washington and conferred with Director Hines. No agreement was reached the first day of the conference, but on August 7th it was announced that the compromise proposal of Director Hines had been accepted by the committee.

BY THIS COMPROMISE the chief surgeon and the two first assistants are to be white and others of the personnel colored. In these three positions half the money and all the authority goes to the whites.

WHERE WAS MAJOR MOTON when this compromise was reached? In his telegram he is alleged to have wired that illness prevented his return to Tuskegee. Did illness prevent his remaining in Washington to be present when the committee conferred with Director Hines, with whom he had just concluded a "confidential interview"? But the part of the telegram which, if true, forever stamps the Major as a pussyfooter and a traitor to his race, is his instructions to the committee to get in touch with Senator Underwood of Alabama — the same Underwood who has opposed every move looking toward the progress of the Negro in America. Dr. Moton is not ignorant of this fact.

THE HEAD OF TUSKEGEE has been absent from his post for the most part since the hospital situation became acute. He was absent when the Ku Klux Klan taged a parade as a protest to a Negro personnel. He was absent when the committee of prejudiced white men came to Washington to force the will of the Klan upon Director Hines. And though it has now been over a week since the announcement that the damnable compromise had been reached, he has not let one word fall from his lips in protest, despite his assurances that he would never consent to the inauguration of a white chief surgeon at the hospital.

A FEW WEEKS AGO THE AMSTERDAM NEWS called upon Major Moton to resign his position as head of the institution made famous by Booker T. Washington. He is an unworthy successor and is incapable of imparting to the students under him that something which is not acquired by the reading of books and the learning of trades—manhood and womanhood, sincerity and courage. We call upon him again to resign, with the assurance that our call will be echoed by the students, alumni and friends of Tuskegee Institute, the Negro Veterans of the World War, Negro churches and organizations, and individuals with even an ounce of race pride in their hearts. Call upon him to resign and make your voices heard, even if it means the boycotting of the institution and the hospital. Blunderers must not be tolerated within our ranks.

NEGRO DOCTORS FOR NEGRO PATIENTS

(From the New York World)

Tuskegee, Ala., is in an uproar over race supremacy. The question has been raised, not by Tuskegee Institute, which never has offended the townspeople in its forty years, but by the new $2,000,000 Federal hospital for the treatment of Negro war veterans.

The leading citizens of Tuskegee state that they never would have allowed the hospital to be built in their neighborhood if the Government had not provided for control by white men. They say they will not allow the hospital to open with Negroes in charge. The Negroes make no reply, but no changes have been made in the orders of Director Hines of the Veterans' Hospital that a Negro personnel be installed.

If Director Hines feels that he may assemble a Negro personnel equal in medical and surgical skill to any white staff available for the duty, there should be no change. The problem is clinical, not social. It is to be regretted if representations were made to the citizens of Tuskegee that control would go to white men. This seems to be the point which has caused the issue to be widely advertised and has changed a medical problem into a racial situation.

However dangerous that situation may be, the solution lies in following the rule of medical efficiency. All other phases of the question are dwarfed by the prime consideration—that of the welfare of the Negro war veterans. If their interests are best furthered by doctors of their own race, and such doctors are found to be equal in skill to available white colleagues, the racial sensitiveness of leading citizens and all questions of local pride and patronage are not worthy of consideration.

WHITE DOCTORS AND NURSES AT NEW COLORED T. B. HOSPITAL

Afro-American Baltimore, Md 8-17-23

Cooks, Maids, Watchmen and Other Menials There To Serve Colored Patients May Be White

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ACTIVE

But Hope To Change Program of Gov. Ritchie, Sen. Smith and Dennis As To Personnel

Paralleling in every respect the Tuskegee Hospital situation came the decision of the State authorities this week to man the new colored hospital for consumptives at Henryton with a white personnel.

The first wing of the hospital is already completed and will be opened on September 1st. More than $200,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature and other buildings are to be added.

The personnel of the hospital which includes an acting superintendent, staff and resident physicians, nurses, clerks, pharmacist, hospital attendants, laundrymen, watchmen, firemen, engineers, bakers, cooks, farmer, orderlies and maids, under the present policy will all be white. The Crownsville hospital for the colored insane and the House of Reformation at Cheltenham were pointed out as State or State-aided institutions where all the employees are white and all the inmates are colored. The brutal killing of Wm. H. Murray, a former school principal and a patient at Crownsville, by a Polish guard, is said to have brought to public attention the fact that the State is not giving qualified Negroes an opportunity to do even menial service for their own people.

COOKS AND MAIDS MAYBE

It is not thought at the State Employment Commission that any colored nurses or doctors will be appointed at the New Henryton Hospital. But a reporter of the AFRO was told that if he knew of any colored men or women who wished positions as cooks, maids, etc., to please send them to the commission.

It is possible that a training school will be instituted for the training of colored nurses, but to place colored people at the institution now would make enlargement of the hospital necessary, according to the employment commission.

DR. RILEY TALKS

Efforts to reach either former Senator Smith or Mr. Dennis failed on Thursday morning.

Dr. R. H. Riley, head of the State Department of Communicable Diseases, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that Dr. M. Seegar, assistant to Dr. Victor M. Cullen, in charge of the State Hospital for White Consumptives at Sabillasville, would be in charge of the colored hospital for consumptives.

Dr. Riley, who has just returned from a tour of Southern Maryland, said that his understanding was that the personnel of the Henryton Hospital would be white. He declared that he had found a number of prospective colored consumptives with their trunks packed and ready to enter the new hospital as soon as it is opened.

SIMILAR TO TUSKEGEE

The situation at Henryton, which proposes an all-white personnel for colored patients in a colored hospital is declared to be exactly parallel to the situation at the Government Hospital for colored war veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., where native whites are clamoring for a white personnel.

The only difference pointed out is that a committee of white Tuskegeeans told Director Hines last week they would be satisfied with a white superintendent and two assistants with he remainder o peh
with the remainder of the personnel colored.

Senator Wm. Cabell Bruce in a recent interview, came out for a complete colored personnel at Tuskegee. The Baltimore *Sun* in an editorial also took the same stand.

White Doctors Promised for Vets Hospital

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Director Frank [illegible] of the veterans' bureau, back from Tuskegee, states that the question of a Race personnel [illegible] the interpretation of promises made to Tuskegee citizens by the treasury committee which supervised the acquirement of hospital site, that there appeared to be no doubt that the committee agreed that the hospital would be "under the control of a white personnel," but the kind of control contemplated was not clear. He said nothing would be done to involve the good faith of the government.

Hospital — 1923

Alabama.

TUSKEGEE DECISION AWAITS ON HARDING

Gen. Hines Takes Matter of Negroes to President.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harding will be called upon to settle the Tuskegee hospital row. Officials of the veteran's bureau indicated today the question of which race shall control the institution, white or black will be held in abeyance until his return.

President Harding has already committed himself in favor of a negro hospital administration, but Director Frank T. Hines is apparently desirous that he review the situation and determine to what extent the government is obligated in either direction. Word also has reached Washington from Alabama that Gen. Hines, when recently in Tuskegee informed white residents he would place the problems before the president.

Feels Pledge Should Be Kept.

Though the veterans' bureau policy provides for replacement of white physicians now at Tuskeegee hospital with negroes, Gen. Hines is represented as feeling the federal government should not break faith in any pledges, and Alabama citizens maintain the government contracted through the white hospitalization committee to keep the institution under white control.

Statements of veterans' bureau officials today pointed to a change in position, as it had been announced there that unless the Tuskegee whites could submit a new plan, acceptable to the government, Gen. Hines would order the negro doctors to the hospital. As only the negro ward physicians have been selected, such orders would mean a mixed staff, with a white commandant and experts, to which the negroes object as strenuously as to a complete white personnel.

According to indications today, the delicacy of the problem has proved too much for the bureau without appeal to the White House. On the one hand is the responsibility of sending uninformed negroes from the north to a section agitated over the race question in the face of warnings from the whites that they are not wanted, and, on the other, the threat of political retaliation by the negroes in the north unless the announced programme of the administration is adhered to.

Negroes Want All.

Negro leaders do not believe sending a few ward physicians of their race to Tuskegee would be meeting the issue, which is whether or not the negroes shall have complete charge of caring for their war injured, and even should the ward physicians be ordered to Alabama, President Harding will have to decide which race will control the key positions.

Officials of the bureau said they had seen nothing of a request from the committee of Tuskegee whites for a conference in Washington early this week, though Gen. Hines, to whom the request might have gone direct, was not in Washington.

The most the committee is expected to receive is reassurance that the whole question will be laid before the president upon his arrival.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, could not be reached today. Negroes here say he is staying with M. O. Dumas, whom Dir. Hines has consulted about the h appointments.

CALHOUN LEFT BECAUSE DENIED U. S. PROTECTION

Sent to Tuskegee Hospital by Government as Accountant Was Denied Quarters by Col. Stanley, In Charge.

KLAN DEMONSTRATIONS NOT TERRORIZING RACE

(Special To The Journal and Guide)

Tuskegee, Ala.—With hundreds of Negroes looking on, 200 ghouls of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, representing "50,000 members" of that order or "100 per cent Americans" who must wear masks to hide their identity when upholding Americanism, paraded the public highways surrounding the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday evening, in protest against the intention of that government, which they themselves are sworn to protect and uphold, to place Negro physicians and surgeons at Government Hospital No. 81, for Negro veterans of the World War.

This event, which happened on the eve of the celebration of Independence Day, was graphically reported in the columns of the Montgomery Advertiser, The Montgomery Journal and other southern dailies. When these reports are read and the real truth is that it is the policy of the Klan and their sympathizers to mask the truth as well as the face.

The Advertiser tells in a unique style how: "the automobiles loaded with garbed and mysterious figures moved like a gliding serpent, while groups of Negroes looked on with equal a we and silence."

The Journal with similar nerve relates that: "there was a scarcity of Negroes everywhere. A few braved the effect of the questioning glances of the masked figures out near the institute, but in the city itself the restaurants could not furnish food to the hungry crowds because of the deserted kitchens. It was the same everywhere. The Negroes who did watch the parade were well back from the street and silent—not a trace of assent or mild disapproval was evident.

Rings True of "Ye Olden Days"

Such reports of the activities of the Klansmen would have been read with credence in the reconstruction days, when Negroes were inspired with fear by the sight of robed figures purported to be the spirits of dead confederate soldirs, but they make to laugh during this enlightened age.

The writer of the Advertiser report must be commended for his vivid imagination, in likening a caravan of chugging flivvers and other cars to a "gliding serpent" but in doing so he disregarded all rules of rhetoric upon which his profession is based, disparaging the use of far-fetched and stretched similes. It must likewise have been that vivid imagination which prompted both writers as well as the two hundred "100 per cent Americans" to believe that a robed masked figure was mysterious and occasioned fear in Negroes today.

Of the Negroes in the little town, who probably have been brow-beaten and cowed and who have most assuredly been kept ignorant to a ccertain degree, in quaint old southern style, we can not speak. It is however, inconceivable that a community as the Institute community, composed of highly trained men and women, devoid of superstition which is in itself the products of ignorance, should be terrorized at the appearance of one or a body of b rave "goblins, ghouls or whatnots" Negroes of that type know that underneath that sheet is a human being, and behind that mask is a human face that is evidently ashamed of the company he is keping and of the action to which he is a party; that the sheet and mask do not make that human being any more invulnerable than do ordinary clothes, and that the human being underneath it no superman, endowed with peculiar powers immunizing him from death. 'Tis ignorance that conceives such a notion of the psychology of the educated Negro. Mothers do not tell their children today: "Beware of the ghosts, the goblin or the bogeyman" but on the other hand teach them to fear only God and there are no mysterious beings.

For this reason there is no fear in such spectacles as presented by the Ku Klux Klan, and if it was the purpose of that noble and courageous band of "100 per Americans" to intimidate and affright those of the Institute community. many of whom faced the deadly and terrorizing fire of the Hun, with faces Unmasked and breasts bared in defence of America, the hooded realms of Alabama" can now bewail another "lost cause." It is unfortunate that such an incident should have taken place at the American citadel of inter-racial cooperation and wholesome inter-racial relations.

The Reason

The demonstration was caused by the arrival of John H. Calhoun, a Negro who had been assigned to the position of accountant at the hospital by the Civil Service Commission, on the merit of competitive examination. The Advertiser again tells in a most interesting manner how: "Negro Vanishes when White Robed Ban Assembles" pressure of the moral atmosphere and the fluttering white robes of an invisible multitude," relates how Calhoun, "Went with the clothes he had on at the time, did not even wait for a train or even to call for a jitney. The last that any citizen of Tuskegee or attache of the hospital saw of him he was scaling a fence near the grounds and the gathering dusk of evening closed about his vanishing form."

It reads like a description of the closing scene of a photoplay in which the villain departs in a ridiculous manner and everybody else "lives happily forever after." Again however, a vivid imagination and advanced copy writing tricked the reporter as there is, as we can ascertain,no fence near the hospital grounds whereby such a finale could be staged, and we have learned from reliable sources that Calhoun, upon being denied quarters at the hospital by the commander of the post, went to the adjoining Institute community, there watched the triumphal but hurried parade of the Klan and left for Atlanta where he met General Hines and apprised him of the situation.

Serving Two Governments

There is another serious side of this incident. Calhoun, who is a graduate of the Hampton Institute, was assign- to duty by the government of the United States. Upon arrival he was refused quarters and upon receiving a threatening letter from the Ku Klux Klan, was denied protection by Coloney R. H. Stanley, the commanding officer, whose sworn duty is to carry out the orders of the government to the best of his ability as a gentleman, a soldier and an officer of the United States Army. In his attitude toward Calhoun he defied the government to which he swore allegiance, catered to southern prejudice and proved himself unfit to command the post to which he has been assigned. His first test in handling a situation which has become delicate has proved him a failure and it is heart-rending to think of the treatment that helpless veterans will receive at his hands and those of his ilk.

Stanley's Refusal

Stanley's refusal to protect a man assigned to his staff because he was a Negro shows clearly that he is not in sympathy with the policy of the administration but that he favors the Ku Klux Klan. The confines of the hospital were entered by the Klan for the purpose of intimidating one of the employees and no protest came from the commander or his staff. There was perfect acquiesence.

An officer of the United States Army is supposed to protect his men and uphold the government at all times and not to bow to the demands of any group or empire, visible or invisible. If he fails in this duty, he should be removed and supplanted by a man who has the courage and manhood to discharge his duty as a soldier and an officer in the face of opposition.

The prevailing question is whether the government or the Ku Klux Klan will write the policy of the hospital. To place wounded and shell-shocked Negro soldiers at the mercy of sympathizers or members of an organization which is established upon injustice and race hatred is an outrage, and an insult to those who gave their rlives to make the "world safe for democracy."

Instead of helping the cause, in our opinion these southerners who have resorted to such a cowardly and infamous act, have weakened their position and the present commander has shown his true color.

COLORED NURSES FORCED TO EAT FROM SAME DISHES

Which Consumptive Patients Used; Forbidden the Use of Bus Service; Unable to Reach Tuskegee Institute. A True Statement of Facts Given by Philadelphia Nurse Who Saw It All Occur.

By J. M. Howe.

Imagine if you can a mere handful of women of your race serving as nurses in a hospital which is under the control of a southern autocrat, in the midst of a county which is governed by a white-robed clan, and you have the Tuskegee situation as it was and is at Tuskegee aside from our racial efforts at bringing about a change.

"It is the true statement of the facts, the plain facts without any attempt at distortion that the public should have," said Mrs. Robinson the Philadelphia nurse, who was recently driven away from Tuskegee when interviewed at her home in Germantown.

The nurses, to begin with, came to Tuskegee expecting to find a staff of colored doctors. They found instead a staff of white physicians, clerical workers and white Red Cross women, but nurses are trained; they know discipline in the face of unpleasantness and so they went to work earnestly and sincerely. In references to their treatment at the hands of the doctors as individuals Mrs. Robinson said that in many cases it was all that could be desired. Especially she praised the courteous and manly attitude of Dr. Frederick Robbins, formerly of Philadelphia.

But it was in the form of official orders that the disgraceful indignities were heaped upon colored nurses. In their recreation rooms there was no furniture except their beds. Pianos and victrolas were denied them. They were forbidden to go to the Institute during off hours and even the bus that had been used for conveying them to morning services on Sunday was taken over for the use of the white personnel. The colored nurses were forced to eat in the same dining room that their consumptive patients used and even to eat out of the same dishes. The Red Cross women whose primary duty was to entertain the colored veterans spent most of their time staging social affairs which were announced as open to members of the white personnel and push to the back ground certain only. This constant flaunting of "white personnel" before their eyes was insulting in the extreme.

Then from the outside—from the little town of Tuskegee, came the tirade of the white press demanding that no northern Negroes with culture and learning be sent to Tuskegee. The Klan announced that it would not stand for a colored personnel. Then Hines sent Calhoun. He found no work, no quarters, no food. He was insulted by cracker guards and petty white officials and the Klan paraded all night because of him.

The night of that parade was one of terror for the colored nurses. The demonstration had been announced early in the day and as evening fell the nurses stood at the windows and watched the "white personnel" drive away family after family until they had all gone. Five white guards were supposed to be on duty. This gave no assurance. The Klan paraded in flowing robes and in automobiles all aglow with blazing torches. The guards stood by the roadside and saluted each car. It was a striking spectacle, all these sinister figures moving in the attempt to strike terror into the hearts of one youth and a few women.

But the nurses went on with their work bravely and faithfully. Their mail was tampered with and the old indignities continued. The nurses began to send news out into the world. This was the thing that Stanley feared. A government investigation was being threatened. Something had to be done. He offered the position of temporary head nurse to Miss Bullock of Chicago; and soon after her appointment Mrs. Robinson, Miss Woods and Miss Pack, the three leading spirits of every effort the nurses had made for better conditions were dismissed from the staff. No reason was given for such an action. Mrs. Robinson was simply to'd to get off the premises within twenty hours. When she personally asked Miss Bullock why she was dismissed the acting head nurse refused point blank to give her a reason. It will be difficult for Miss Bullock to explain away the suspicion that she is forgetting right and duty for the sake of a position offered by Stanley. The public awaits that explanation.

Meanwhile the discharged nurses have put their case before Hines in Washington and a thorough investigation is under way. Word was received today that Calhoun is back at Tuskegee and is working.

Mrs. Robinson will be requested to appear before numerous political and civic organizations tell the true story of this dark episode in the Tuskegee affair. The Republican active Workers Association has already decided to ask her to speak at the first of a series of public meetings which this association is planning.—From the Philadelphia Tribune.

TUSKEGEE DENIAL BRINGS HOT REPLY BY BISHOP CANNON

Chairman of Methodist Social Service Commission Quotes Advertiser Account of Klan Parade

FEARS EFFECT ON CIVILIZED OPINION AS TO THE SOUTH

Bishop Says Information Came From Citizens of South of High Character

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has addressed the following reply to the committee of white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., who made a strong protest against a resolution of the Methodist Social Service Commission concerning the racial situation at Tuskegee:

"Dr. L. A. Johnson, Chairman,
"Central Committee, Tuskegee, Ala.

"My dear sir: On July 7th the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal church South adopted a statement concerning the situation at Tuskegee, Alabama, and gave that statement to the press for publication on the morning of July 10th. That statement declared that there had come to the commission through reliable newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability that the interests of the Tuskegee Institute are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference.

"As chairman of the aforesaid commission I have received a statement from the Central Committee of the Council of Tuskegee citizens of which committee you are the chairman. This statement declares that the statement made by our commission on Social service that the Tuskegee Institute was 'menaced by threats of organized interference is unfounded and untrue;" and furthermore the statement of the Tuskegee Committee declares that our 'great body in conference assembled has acted hastily, unwisely and with misguided knowledge of the true situation.' As the chairman of our commission, but as only one member of the same, I was present at every meeting and present the facts.

Action Considered Four Days.

"On July 4th a resolution on this subject was presented to the commission based on reliable private information and what have proven to be accurate press reports. The resolution was thoroughly discussed and then referred to a committee. The committee brought in a report the following day and that report was referred to another committee for further consideration and for accurate statement. The statement which was finally adopted on July 7th after four days investigation and deliberation was not only not the result of hasty or unwise action but was carefully considered, was well-founded and is true. The uncontradicted press report, for example in the Montgomery Advertiser, states that sixty-seven automobiles filled with hooded and veiled men were driven along the road between the professors' houses and the buildings of the Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee committee may not consider this a threat of organized interference with the Tuskegee Institute but until the Tuskegee Committee can give some adequate explanation for this 'organized' parade around the grounds of the Tuskegee Institute it will be generally accepted outside of Tuskegee that this demonstration was a most 'serious of organized interference' with the orderly pursuit of the lawful and benevolent labors of the Tuskegee Institute with its record of thirty years of successful cooperation between the white and colored races is certainly calculated not only to destroy the splendid work which has been done at Tuskegee through the spirit of cooperation between the white and colored people but it is also calculated to affect most seriously the opinion of the whole civilized world as to the spirit and intention of our Southern people toward the colored people in our midst.

"Before the commission gave statement to the press it had reliable first hand reports of the Tuskegee situation, not only from the secular press but from Southern-born, southern-sympathizing citizens of Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, all of the highest character and intelligence. Whatever may be the final outcome of the discussion concerning the hospital at Tuskegee concerning which our commission made no statement whatever. I am satisfied that I represent the sentiment of the great bulk of our Southern people in expressing a most fervent hope thata whatever adjustment is made of the hospital matter nothing will be permitted to minimize the splendid work which is being done by the Tuskegee Institute in accordance with the plans agreed upon by Booker T. Washington and his wise white friends in the state of Alabama—

Yours sincerely,
"James Cannon, Jr.

"Chairman, Commission on Temperance and Social Service, Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

POOR TACTICS

It would be much better if the controversy over the Negro hospital at Tuskegee were left to the United States Senators from Alabama, the leading citizens of Tuskegee and Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau. The recent demonstration on the part of others simply tended to play the situation into the hands of the radicals among the Northern Negroes. It aggravated the political side of matters and made things difficult for President Harding and Director Hines.

The result of the parade held in the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute was that rumors began to float that President Moton's life was in danger. The rumors could have been manufactured by the Northern radicals, or they could easily have been created in Tuskegee in one of the two excited quarters.

Senator Heflin, who is as vigorous as the most vigorous, has been actively at work in straightening the matter out. There has been little doubt on the part of the Tuskegee citizens that the affair would be settled satisfactorily and in accordance with Director Hines' original agreement.

Alabama wants no such sorry spectacle as Federal troops coming down to camp on her soil to "protect" somebody. The very suggestion was an insult to Alabama's Governor and militia. But as long as we play into the hands of radicals, such suggestions can be made and somewhat listened to.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
JULY 31, 1923

A Sane Proposal.

The protest in Alabama against having negro doctors and negro nurses for the colored patients of the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee could hardly have arisen from anything except the Ku Klux spirit of stupid racial animosity. Fortunately, it is not likely to have any effect and doubtless is contrary to the opinions of the best citizenry of that State.

It has, however, brought forth from the colored people in Maryland a request to Governor Ritchie to have negro doctors and attendants placed in charge of the insane patients in the Crownsville Hospital. The proposal will doubtless be discussed sanely and without bitterness in this tolerant State.

If competent colored doctors and nurses can be found for the work among their own sick people, what sensible reason can there be why they should not be employed in it?

Hospital — 1923

Alabama.

Most Discreditable to the South

Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.

Few events of recent years have been more discreditable to the south than the threats of lawlessness at Tuskegee, Ala., on account of the appointment of Negro medical officers at the Negro rehabilitation hospital erected there by the government.

If the hospital were for white veterans, or if it were proposed to put white employees under the command of Negro officers, it would be altogether different. But the place has been built and maintained for Negro soldiers at a great Negro educational institution. There is no reason in the world why it should interfere in any way with white people; and consequently there is no reason in the world why white people should interfere with it.

The only possible explanation of the protest is a discreditable one, namely, that the people who are protesting are opposed to recognition of the knowledge and skill of Negro doctors. It is not recorded that the veterans, the men who are to be treated, have raised any objection. The protest has been made by whites and by whites alone.

Is this a true reflection of the spirit of the south? Are we determined to bar the Negro out of the learned professions, even when he has no idea of attempting to practice his profession except within his own race? Are we going to deny to a man on account of the color of his skin opportunity to make the best of the talents God has given him?

If so, then the worst that our enemies have ever said of us is true. If we take that attitude, then we are proved guilty of harboring a desire to re-establish the worst features of human slavery.

The Daily News cannot believe that. But if it is not true, then this benighted attempt to drive Negroes out of the Tuskegee hospital should be repudiated vigorously by southern public opinion. Doubtless the attempt will be fruitless. The government cannot conceivably yield to it. But for the protection of its own good name, the attempt should be hotly denied by the south. The attempt in itself will do no great harm, for the world understands perfectly that the south, like every other section, has its due proportion of morons and toughs whose actions cannot always be controlled by the decent and intelligent element. The danger is that the country may believe that this outrage is supported by the better element, at least tacitly. It is to correct any such impression that the south should condemn the outbreak unsparingly.

Inopportune Action

Mobile (Alabama) Register.

The Ku Klux Klan demonstration at Tuskegee will probably make it harder for the government to recede from its purpose to place a wholly Negro staff in charge of the new hospital for Negro soldiers. While intended to show the strength of the opposition to the government's plan, it has also the aspect of a threat. Coming at the moment when a conference is about to be held in the hope of bringing about an agreement between the government and the people of Tuskegee, the display of the fiery cross must be pronounced inopportune, and, though designed to support the protest of the people of Tuskegee, may have the opposite effect.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL ASSURED.

The manning of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., with a colored personnel, as pledged by President Harding, shortly before his sudden death, is assured if the best opinion of the white South counts for anything, to say nothing of the keeping of good faith by the present administration. It was confidently expected that President Harding on his return from his Alaskan trip would have confirmed his previous decision in the matter and have supported General Hines, the head of the Veterans Bureau, in his firm stand on the question.

Owing to the death of President Harding, the matter is likely to be presented to his successor for final determination. As a Vice President usually carries out the expressed policies of his predecessor, it should follow as a matter of course that President Coolidge will re-affirm President Harding's decision to appoint a colored personnel for the hospital. His disposition to do this graceful act will probably be strengthened by the fact that he was present at the opening of this institution and is familiar with the history of its planning and purpose.

Shortly after Mr. Coolidge became Vice President, he visited the South, among other places Atlanta. Here he addressed a gathering of members of the Negro race, and among other things told them that the best friends that the Negro had were the white people of the South. While the sweeping nature of this assertion took some of the company off their feet, there is ground in this expression of Mr. Coolidge to expect that he will respect the opinions of the best people of the South, outside of Alabama, in this Hospital matter. Most of them are unqualifiedly in favor of manning the Hospital with an entirely colored personnel.

One of the latest and strongest exponents of this opinion was W. O. Saunders, editor of the Elizabeth City "Independent." This outspoken and coolheaded North Carolina newspaperman diagnosed the situation at Tuskegee as an aggravation of the race problem by the Ku Klux Klan, which is terrorizing Tuskegee Institute and threatening the friendly relations that have prevailed so long between the townspeople and the institute. He defined the present hostility to the school as growing out of changed economic conditions and said he would not be surprised if the klan initiated a demand for "the removal of the Negro personnel from Tuskegee Institute and turn that monument of Negro progress and endeavor over to a white principal and a white faculty."

This is the opinion of a progressive white editor of North Carolina. It is the opinion of most of the progressive white men of the South. Opposed to it is the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan, which now prevails in the town of Tuskegee. President Coolidge should have no trouble in deciding which side represents the best friends of the Negro.

TUSKEGEE WANTS PROTECTION

NEW YORK.—In a telegram from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, President Harding is urged to send troops to Alabama to protect Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and Negro surgeons there who are caring for war veterans.

Masked mobs are said to have threatened the lives of Dr. Moton and the Negro physicians.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES

JUL

PROTEST WHITE STAFF AT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

At a mass meeting on the Tuskegee situation held last night in Nazarene Congregational Church, the Rev. H. Proctor, pastor, a resolution was passed and sent to President Harding, protesting against putting whites in authority over the Tuskegee Hospital for disabled colored veterans.

Prof. William Pickens spoke at length to the resolution. Rev. Mark Wayne Williams, Richardson B. Harrison and Mrs. A. W. Lawton also spoke.

Professor Pickens pointed out the part played by the negro soldiers in the war; protested against the segregation of the negroe, especially in a hospital located in Alabama, and urged that the staff should be controlled by the negroes themselves. He said that the colored prysicians in this country had amply shown their fitness for the highest positions, and had a sympathetic care for their own people which could not be duplicated by the whites amid the racial rancor of the South.

The resolution states that "the colored voters of the country will hold the Republican party to strict accountability." Unless a colored staff is installed at Tuskagee Hospital, it says that the "grounds be returned to the Tuskegee Institute, and the buildings be dnnated to the cause of negro education, and the hospital be moved to a more civilized part of our common country."

Defining a Klansman

(From New York Sun and Globe)

At Tuskegee, Alabama, seven hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded in protest yesterday. The impulse behind their demonstration will seem strange to many outside their order and their State. They were objecting to Negro officials being appointed to serve in a Government hospital for Negro war veterans.

For the colored citizens of the United States, at least, the incident will define a Klansman. He will be written down as one who, dissatisfied with a refusal in certain sections of the country to let the Negro help govern the whites, wishes also to prevent him from having any perceptible share in governing himself.

Race Stenogs and Typists at Hospital

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12.—Special civil service examinations for colored stenographers and typists will be held here, at Atlanta, and other division points of the Civil Service Commission July 17, it has been announced. Successful applicants will be appointed to the United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee.

CALHOUN BACK IN TUSKEGEE AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Negro Bookkeeper Responds To Order From Head of Veterans Bureau.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 30.—Special to The Advertiser.—John J. Calhoun, negro bookkeeper employed at the government hospital for negroes who left here in the early part of July during a demonstration by the Ku Klux Klan, returned to the hospital today under orders from General Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Bureau and under the protection of Colonel Robert Stanley, white chief of the hospital's medical staff.

The return of Calhoun was marked by no special incident, nor was there any showing of public indignation here such as followed the first coming of the bookkeeper. It is expected that a special committee of white citizens of Tuskegee will see General Hines in Washington this week and conclude the conference which was begun here with State Senator Powell, looking to a satisfactory settlement of the hospital dispute between the citizens and the government.

THE REAL MILK IN THE COCOANUT!

Houston Informer 7-21-23

With Tuskegee Institute under a veritable reign of terror; with hooded figures and exponents of mobocracy staging a demonstration of protest almost on the grave of the lamented Booker T. Washington; with pie-hungry politicians and Negro-hating demagogues flouting defiance in the face of federal government and demanding that the hospital erected and dedicated for disabled colored soldiers of the World War be manned by an entire white personnel; with members of Principal R. R. Moton's family leaving Tuskegee because of the tension and with Dr. Moton's friends advising him to remain away from Tuskegee until the storm blows over or subsides; with Dr. Kenney, for over twenty years physician and surgeon at this famous institution of learning and generally conceded and regarded as the most available race professional to be in charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital, seeking shelter and safety in the North; with lesser employes of the colored race being forced to flee from the hospital to more civilized and humane climes; with armed guards to avert outbreaks between the races, the Tuskegee situation is both nasty, precarious, acute and alarming, to say the least. Houston, Tex.

If the federal government ever demonstrated any backbone or "guts" (pardon our commonplace vernacular), this situation at Tuskegee certainly calls it forth and the more the issue is temporized with and compromised the more acute, serious and menacing it will become. 7-21-23

But what is the real milk in the cocoanut?

What is the genuine bone of contention?

Is it fear of the Southern bugaboo, "social equality," or is the objection based on the ground that intelligent colored men and women, in such good paying and lucrative positions, will have a "bad effect" upon the colored youths of that state and section?

Where is the likelihood of more so-called "social equality"—with colored nurses waiting on and serving colored male inmates of the government hospital or with white nurses serving and administering unto the wants of these black warriors, maimed and disabled in democracy's mighty military conflagration?

It does not require much brains to see that the greatest menace to Southern "white supremacy" and most insidious ally to "social equality" will be for white women to serve as nurses in this colored hospital.

Are we to infer, then, that these peanut politicians and pseudo-grafters are perfectly willing to subject and force their women to mix, mingle, and come in direct contact with these colored ex-soldiers and stand the danger of being "contaminated" and "polluted" just for a few measly shekels?

Why are these white Alabamians so anxious to man the hospital with a white personnel and so determined to see the colored American fill only the most menial positions?

Why will these Dixie aristocrats, plutocrats, democrats and "hellocrats" add additional impetus to the exodus of the Southern blacks to the North and East by such an infamous, inconsistent and infernal policy and program?

What do they hope to gain by such unwarranted, uncalled for and unprovoked actions and antics?

What are our "good white folks" going to do in the premises? What can they do?

If politics makes strange bed-fellows, then money, which the apostle termed as the "root of all evil," makes some persons cut some awfully strange and peculiar capers!

Since the government will spend about $1,250,000 per annum at the Tuskegee Hospital for its operation and maintenance, and, since hard times will make a monkey eat red pepper and the sight of the long green will intoxicate and drive mad many a man, the action of the Alabama mob should not be so surprising after all.

The Informer, knowing the South and its customs, is of the opinion that this huge sum of money, which the federal government plans to spend at the Tuskegee hospital, is the milk in the cocoanut and the real bone of contention.

The mob's demonstration and attempted intimidation of both the government and the colored attaches of the hospital have not only further disgraced and humiliated the South, but such acts are the best arguments available to show just cause for the government to remove this institution to some other section of the country and show concretely why colored people are leaving the South.

There should be no delay and dillying dallying in this respect, for this hungry and howling mob will resort to any means to make it not only unpleasant and unwise for a colored personnel at the hospital, but jeopardize the lives of the disabled veterans for whom this eleemosynary institution was established.

The federal authorities must be firm and determined in their action regarding this hospital, but to permit the institution to remain in the very heart of "Bam" and precipitate racial clashes and domestic disorders unlike anything ever witnessed in this country, will be utter folly, stupidity and simply fan the fires of racial hatred, ill-will, antipathy and animosity.

The issue is squarely up to President Harding and Director Hines and if the situation is further messed up and rendered more nasty and nauseating, the blame will fall upon the federal government; for forewarning is forearming. Selah!

NEGRO PHYSICIANS CALL ON COOLIDGE

The New York

Demands That Hines Take Steps to Remove Col. Stanley as Hospital Chief

The Negro World

A special dispatch to the World from Washington states that the delegation of Negro physicians who complained last Thursday to President Coolidge on the question of the staffing of the Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee carried their protests to Director Hines on Friday, August 17. The delegation comprised Drs. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City; Michael O. Dumas, of Washington; J. O. Plummer, of Raleigh, and L. C. Levi, of Charleston, S. C., and they demanded the removal of Col. Robert H. Stanley, the white commanding officer of the Hospital for Negro Veterans. 8-26-23

The doctors drew attention to the agitation started by the Ku Klux Klan, declaring the white people of Alabama had thrown down the gauntlet to the Federal Government. They recalled the case of Henry C. Calhoun, civil service employe, who fled from the hospital after receiving threats alleged to be from the Klan. According to the deputation of Negro physicians, Calhoun reported to Col. Stanley for duty, was called aside and told it would not be well for him to remain in Tuskegee, and was handed a sealed letter by the commanding officer.

This letter, it was asserted, was not opened until, in Atlanta, Calhoun met Gen. Hines, who was proceeding to Tuskegee. There he showed it to the Director and told his story. Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored people say the letter was a Ku Klux threat.

It was represented today that Col. Stanley had dismissed three Negro nurses, who later came to Washington with protests, after it had been learned in Tuskegee the Department of Justice was considering an investigation. These nurses, according to the Negroes, possessed information on the Ku Klux demonstration in Tuskegee on July 3 and the alleged use in that demonstration of sheets which were the property of the Federal Government. New York Ph.

The doctors told the Director there was no likelihood of a satisfactory adjustment of the Tuskegee Hospital affair so long as Col. Stanley remains in charge. They were informed, it was stated following the conference, the Veterans' Bureau intended later to replace the white Director and his white assistants. The committee asserted no Negro physicians would go to Tuskegee while whites were in command of the institution.

The doctors said the Colored Medical Association, at its meeting in St. Louis, August 28, will adopt resolutions showing the exact position of the Negro race on the Tuskegee institution.

SIX NEGROES ARE SENT TO TUSKEGEE

The Montgomery Ala, Advertiser 8-16-23

Hines Announces White Commanding Officer to Remain for Present

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—After several conferences with citizens of Tuskegee Alabama who have protested against the installation of negro personnel at the negro veterans bureau, Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau has selected six negro physicians for duty in the institution and expects them to leave for their posts within the next week or ten days.

The present white commanding officer will remain for the time being, but Mr. Hines said today the original policy of installing a complete negro personnel had not been changed.

Director Hines would not indicate when a new commanding officer would be selectetd.

There are 100 negro patients at the institution. Most of the white physicians here will remain for the present but it was indicated that they gradually would be replaced.

Hospital—1923. II

Alabama.

station. The Bureau has been fortunate in securing practically enough colored nurses to care for the patients at this institution. As yet, however, it has not been possible to secure colored physicians trained in tuberculosis and neuro-psychistry. Until such is possible, the medical staff will be made up of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Public Health Service, who have been detailed to this Bureau by Executive Order to care for beneficiaries of this Bureau hospitalized in U. S. Veterans' Hospitals.

"I will be pleased to give careful consideration to Doctor Crossland's qualications at such time as a colored Commanding Officer is to be selected.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) Frank T. Hines,
FRANK T. HINES,
Director.

More than fifty letters addressed to both nurses and physicians from subordinate officials in both the Veterans' Bureau and the Civil Service Commission go to prove to what lengths the conspiracy to defeat President Harding's and Dr. Moton's plan of staffing the Tuskegee Hospital with colored professionals. A careful check-up on the methods employed by the subordinate bureaucrats in the Veterans' Bureau (we have the facts —we are prepared to call more names and count many more noses than we have done already, if it becomes necessary. We have the close-up on the scheme of the conspirators who have thus far defeated the ends and purposes of President Harding), discloses a fixed purpose and most skillfully designed scheme to prevent Negro practitioners functioning in this hospital as long as there is Government hospitalization.

We say without the slightest doubt of successful contradiction that there has not been one jot of sincerity on the part of the Civil Service Commission to qualify our own men and women for this work, but on the contrary every subterfuge, scheme and trick known to the highly developed bureau of discriminators have been employed to prevent colored persons qualifying. The gestures, the bulletins and other signs have deceived nobody. The end is not yet.

The part played by the subordinate officials of the Civil Service Commission of the Fifth District has done much to help prove the case as we have made it out.

There has been a great deal said as to the difficulty in finding experts in certain diseases to be treated at the hospital. Observations covering a period of eleven months prove that there are very few honest-to-goodness specialists among the white men now serving in the Veterans' Hospitals. It is an undeniable fact that the so-called psychiactric specialists and others now serving in the Bureau learned all they know about the business during the World War. The colored doctors who enlisted in the army and went over seas were quite the equals ,and in many cases, infinitely superior to the white men who went into this branch of the service, and have quite as much knowledge of the work as the white men now serving. The great hue and cry which has been used by the conspirators in their plottings to keep colored men out, have been calculated to deceive the public as to the efficiency of the black man, and also lead them to believe that great doctors such as are the Mayo brothers are now serving in the Veterans' Bureau. The fact is, with a few notable exceptions, the doctors serving in the Veterans' Bureau, are young white fellows, the majority of them southerners, who have but mediocre ability and about as little humanity in this as would be expected to be found in a Hottentot doctor from the Aborigines.

Finally, if an executive order can be issued to take physicians out of the Public Health Service and place them in the Veterans' Bureau, then the same thing can be done by President Harding to place colored physicians and surgeons in charge of the work at Tuskegee Hospital; and if they ever get there, this is the only way they will be placed. There is a blank form now used by the Veterans' Bureau personnel office on which the white doctors serving in this Governmental Department have placed certain answers and their signatures. This is the only examination required of white men who are in this branch of the service.

The application blanks, a form provided by the Hospitalization Committee of the Treasury Department which doctors and nurses applying for places here fill out, has been construed by the officers of the Government to be a technical test and the only examination necessary to be given the white doctors and no other method has been employed to qualify them The central office files of the Veterans' Bureau will bear out this fact.

ALABAMA GOVERNOR REGISTERS OBJECTION TO NEGRO CONTROL OF BIG VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Dr. W. Scott Farmer, of Greenfield, Ala., temporarily in charge of the Tuskegee, Ala., Veterans' Hospital, called to his aid Gov. Brandon and other leading politicians of the state in registering opposition to the appointment of Negroes to control the recently established hospital. So strenuous has the objection become that Director Hines, in charge of the department authorizing the appointments, recalled the order to Dr. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon at Freedmans Hospital here, after the well known Negro surgeon had received word to proceed to the Alabama institution to take charge.

Director Hines declared that he would go to Tuskegee and conduct a personal investigation. In the meatnime, whites of Macon county, in which the hospital is located, have expressed themselves as determined that Negroes shall not govern the hospital and open threats are said to have been announced should any effort be put forth to send Negro doctors to the hospital.

NEGRO DOCTORS FOR NEGRO PATIENTS
(From New York World.)

Tuskegee, Ala., is in an uproar over race supremacy. The question has been raised, not by Tuskegee Institute, which never has offended the townspeople in its forty years, but by the new $2,000,000 Federal hospital for the treatment of Negro war veterans.

The leading citizens of Tuskegee state that they never would have allowed the hospital to be built in their neighborhood if the Government had not provided for control by white men. They say they will not allow the hospital to open with Neegroes in charge. Thee Negroes make no reply, but no changes have been made in the orders of Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau that a Negro personnel be installed.

If Director Hines feels that he may assemble a Negro personnel equal in medical and surgical skill to any white staff available for the duty, there should be no change. The problem is clinical, not social. It is to be regretted if representations were made to the citizens of Tuskegee that control would go to white men. This seems to be the point which has caused the issue to be widely advertised and has changed a medical problem into a racial situation.

However dangerous that situation may be, the solution lies in following the rule of medical efficiency. All other phases of the question are dwarfed by the prime consideration — that of the welfare of the Negro war veterans. If their interests are best furthered by doctors of their own race, and such doctors are found to be equal in skill to available whie colleagues, the recial sensitiveness of leading citizens and all questions of local pride and patronagle are not worthy of consideration.

INDIGNATION AGAINST MAJ. MOTON RISING

Serious Charge Is Made Against Major Moton of Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A rising rumble of surprised indignation is being heard throughout the country as day by day light is turned on the Veterans' Hospital situation at Tuskegee.

The newspapers are almost unit in condemnation of the part played in the scandal by Major Munro[illegible]n, principal of Tuskegee. Those who do not openly condemn the major offer feeble excuse for what they call his poor judgment.

Whites in Charge

Despite the widely published statement alleged to have been authorized by President Harding that the United States hospital erected here for the exclusive treatment of Negro world war veterans would be officered throughout with a colored personnel, the hospital opened May 20th, with Col. R. M. Stanley, a white army physician of Greenville, Alabama, in charge. He has a staff of white physicians and forty colored nurses have been certified, but no colored physicians. It is reported that later some colored physicians will be given minor places.

Dr. Stanley's position pays $10,000 a year, and he will supervise the expenditure of $1,250,000, which it is estimated will be the amount of the annual budget.

Moton Flayed

The Washington Tribune vigorously denounces the part Major Moton plays in the following terms:

The denials by the Veteran Bureau and the pussyfooting of Major R. R. Moton, now appear in their true light.

When the hospital opened, this Dr. Stanley was asked by a reliable newspaper correspondent who was at Tuskegee at that time, if there were to be any colored doctors at all, and Stanley replied in choice Southern language that he was from Greenville, Ala., and that he never would have "niggers" working with him. He further stated that when he accepted the assignment it was with the explicit understanding that he was not to be bothered with "niggers."

When this Alabama cracker, whose knowledge of medicine according to re-

liable authorities is far below that of an interne, started selecting his "jim-crow" nurse-assistants, he would ask the young ladies their names and when told "Miss Jones," he would abruptly blurt out, "What is your first name?" When told, "Mary," he would then say, "Now, Mary, you are to be the assistant to Miss Williams, the white nurse."

As there are no colored doctors at the hospital, the colored women who work there are at the mercy of these white crackers, with no one to protect them. Most of these women are trained nurses but are doing practically scullion work, while the Southern white women sit around and order them about. A number of the women are forced to do personal service work.

The deplorable state of affairs at this hospital, which has only been opened a week, has placed Major R. R. Moton and Tuskegee Institute in a very embarrassing position. Major Moton who at first announced that he was for a complete colored personnel, has completely reversed himself. While Mr. Moton has made no such announcement himself, he has permitted white Southern papers to give this impression and he has made no open protest. While the colored press of the country has been vociferous in its denunciation of Dr. Moton's position, not one word of protest or enlightenment has come from Tuskegee.

The Tribune sent a special telegram to Dr. Moton last week asking information as to his position, but the "Doctor" simply referred us to some one else over a thousand miles from Tuskegee. Just why another person should answer as to where Dr. Moton stands on a public matter instead of Dr. Moton answering for himself is a puzzle.

Hint Burial Graft

According to the Atlanta Independent, the hospital authorities have already arranged with a white undertaker in a far off city to handle all soldiers who die at the hospital.

Says the Independent:

We are reliably informed that a contract has been let to a Greenville, South Carolina, white undertaker to handle the dead bodies of the "vets" who may die at the Tuskegee Hospital. This, in our minds, is just another of the political blunders of the Republican administration.

We would like to know, first, why was the contract awarded a white undertaker of South Carolina, when there were two competent Negro undertakers already located at Tuskegee.

Second, why was the gentlemen who handles you last selected before the one who turns you over to him?

It appears on the face of things "that there is something rotten in Denmark."

As we see it, a hospital is a place where the ill go to be cured and not to die. And while it is true that people do die at hospitals, sometimes, it is passingly strange that an undertaker should be elected before the doctor has been selected. This fact may not be very pleasant news to a wounded veteran, and he may take the position that someone may wish to get rid of him and take his responsibility off the shoulders of the government.

Politics should have no place in a hospital that is supposed to care for the wounded soldiers, who so valiantly served in the interest of their government. There should be nothing within the power of the government too good for them—and they should be given the very highest consideration and the very best of attention. The least that could be done, would be to carefully and painstakingly attend their ills.

White people would not dare, for fear of thunderous condemnation, inject politics into a hospital for their wounded boys, and we are not going to have it in ours, and they may as well get it out.

White undertakers have no more right to bury Negro soldiers than black undertakers have to bury white soldiers.

AGITATION CAUSES DIRECTOR TO HALT ACTION TILL VISIT

Hopes to Clear Up Situation by Going to Hospital to Find Nature of Opposition and Facing It

INSANE PATIENTS WILL BE REMOVED FROM NASHVILLE

Tuskegee Citizens Declare Advertiser Story Mainly Responsible for Change

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Pending a personal investigation by Director Hines of the situation at the Tuskegee, Ala., veterans' hospital, no further negro personnel will be assigned there.

Decision to interrupt further employment of negro physicians was made, it was indicated, because of the agitation at Tuskegee which followed the recent publication of a letter by Director Hines to President Harding announced it was hoped soon to have complete negro personnel at the institution.

Director Hines was said to have been preparing to appoint a negro commanding officer and to have virtually selected for the place Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon of Freemen's hospital here, when he changed his [illegible].

Director Hines said he was confident the situation would clear up with his visit.

'Any how," he declared, "I will go down there and face the opposition.'

Director Hines said he had been surprised at the facility with which the bureau had been able to get competent negro doctors. The medical association of the negro race, he said, had been untiring in its efforts to aid the bureau in the selection of efficient negro doctors.

More Insane Patients.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 25About forty negro ex-service men now being treated at the Tennessee Central hospital for the insane near Nashville are to be removed to Tuskegee, according to information received by Dr W. Scott Farmer, superintendent of the hospital from officials at Washington.

The patients have been treated at the institution under a contract with the government which is still in force. Whether or not state officials will protest against the removal will probably be decided at a conference in the governor's office here today. It is thought there that the removal order forecasts the removal of negro ex-service men from all other institutions to Tuskegee.

HINES TO CLARIFY TUSKEGEE MATTER

Delay in Appointments to Hospital Subject of Letter to President Harding

Washington Bureau
The Montgomery Advertiser
By Russell Kent

If the conference between citizens of Tuskegee and Director Hines of the veterans bureau, which will be held in the Alabama city July 6, brings forth, it will at least serve to mutually clarify the respective positions regarding appointment of a negro medical staff by the bureau to have charge of the Tuskegee hospital for negro veterans.

General Hines in a letter addressed to the president ten days ago reiterated the determination of the bureau to place a negro staff in control of the institution, as the chief executive wishes done, and explained that delay has been caused by difficulty in gathering experienced and qualified personnel. He indirectly complained of efforts to have certain personnel assigned to the hospital immediately who are not considered fit.

Hines to Hear Citizens

It is understood that the veterans bureau has practically completed the selection of a staff of negro physicians and surgeons for the hospital. So much opposition has been aroused among the white citizens of Tuskegee, who fear that something may be done which will injure the future of Tuskegee institute, that Director Hines desires to meet them face to face and discuss the situation. He will present his views and that of the administration, and will give ear to the views of the citizens.

Regarding the difficulties of selecting a qualified negro staff, Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work recently issued a statement calling attention to inadequate facilities for educating negroes in the medical and dental sciences and "popular indifference' 'toward efforts to solve this problem. He pointed out that Howard university, in Washington, over which the interior department has supervision, is the only institution, excepting one at Nashville, maintaining a medical school for negroes.

Negro Doctors Not Numerous

"The result is, there is a deplorable lack of members of the medical and dental professions including trained nurses among the colored people," Secretary Work continued. "Out of the present population of the United States totalling approximately 106,000,000, nearly 12,000,000 are colored. There is a white physician to every 553 persons of the white race. There is one colored physician to every 3,194 persons. This means that the number of white physicians is six times greater than the total colored physicians. The reason for this is not in the disinclinaton of colored youths to study medicine and adopt it as a profession but in the lack of medical schools maintained exclusively for their education as doctors and surgeons

"The disparity is even greater in the proportion of white and colored dentists. Statistics show that there is one white dentist to every 2,070 white people in be United States, while there is but one colored dentist to every 20,500 colored persons. Gross inadequacy in facilities for training students for this imperative professional service in responsible for this condition and the outlook in the future is more gloomy than the past as the disparity is destined to grow greater year by year unless corrective measures are promtply taken

Medical Teaching Limited

"The Howard university, under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior, is the only colored higher educational institute with a medical school in the country, except the Meharry school in the city of Nashville. Last year 22 were graduated as doctors of medicines, 22 as dentists, and 19 as pharmacists. Twice as many applicants apply annually at the Howard university for entrance in its medical school. In the last ten years there has been an average of only 20 colored physicians completing their courses every year while the average number of dentists was 22 with pharmacists averging about 10. A limited teaching staff, insufficient equipment, and inadequate laboratory facilities absolutely prevent an increase in the yield of graduates.

"Of equal importance is the shortage of colored trained nurses in comparison with the population of the race The Freedmen's hospital maintains a training school for colored nurses. Last year 17 were graduated and the average for the past ten years was 13 annually, but the applications for entrance at the hospital far exceed the accommodations with the result that there is no hope of providing more trained colored nurses unless this school's capacity is expanded to a much greater proportion.

Government Must Provide

Both the Howard university and the Freedmen's hospital are the outstanding institutions of the country for the education of the colored people in the professions of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. They are maintained and operated by the federal government. While many white medical schools are open to students of the colored race the records show that few attend and that only about a dozen graduate every year as physicians. This means that if the serious shortage of colored physicians and dentists, including trained nurses, is to be eliminated the government itself must render the first aid through providing additional facilities and increasing the number of graduates at these two institutions.

"It is indisputable that neither race has sufficient professionally trained physicians to successfully combat the menace of disease in this country. The burden of providing medical attention falls upon the white physicians both for the 94,000,000 white as well as a large proportion of the 12,000,000 colored population through no fault of the colored race itself. Given the opportunity of obtaining the necessary education and attending medical schools, the number of colored physicians, dentists, and nurses necessary to render every medical assistance to their own people would be created. Thus would a question of grave moment to the health and welfare of the entire population of the United States be solved."

Letters to Editor

THE ADVERTISER'S SERVICES TO PEOPLE OF TUSKEGEE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jun e27, 1923.

Editor The Advertiser:

The people of Tuskegee—that is the white citizenship of this community—deeply appreciate the interest that you have manifested in our local situation here, with reference to the government hospital for disabled negro soldiers. The splendid publicity that you have given our claims and contention in the matter has already proven most beneficial and helpful to our cause. Beginning with last Saturday, and continuing up through today, you have set before the people of this state and country the true situation here, and you have been of invaluable assistance to us in getting our viewpoint before the public at large. Many people misunderstood us, and few really and truly understood what we were seeking to do. From all sources, we are daily receiving newspaper clippings and letters which show that the light that has now been thrown upon the matter has caused newspapers, and people generally, to change their opinion with reference to the situation, and to realize and know that the white citizenship of Tuskegee was in the right, in the fight that it is making for white control of this hospital.

For the splendid work that you have done in broadcasting this information, and for the free publicity that you have given our cause, not only the white citizenship of this community, but their friends and well wishers away from here, and all others who are true friends to the great negro institution here, are under lasting obligations to you.

The Associated Press and other Alabama dailies—the Montgomery Journal, Birmingham News, and Birmingham Age-Herald—have greatly helped us, and we thank you and them for this publicity that has been of such wonderful benefit to us.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. POWELL.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

We publish below two versions which we have received anent the Veterans' Hospital near Tuskegee. We publish both reports because we want our readers to keep abreast with what is happening. The value of either report, or both, is a matter for our readers. We are quite certain that blunders have been made, and not a little hypocricy practiced, since Vice President Coolidge delivered his dedicatory address at the hosptial.—The Editor.

"Inside Story" of Developments, Together With Correspondence Between Principal Parties, Exposed.

By MELVIN J. CHISUM
(Field Secretary, National Negro Press Association)

During the month of June, 1922, Dr. R. R. Moton, accompanied by Melvin J. Chisum, at the instance of President Harding, called on the then, Director of the Veterans Bureau, Colonel Forbes. After some discussion regarding the personnel of the Hospital then under construction at Tuskegee for disabled colored veterans of the World War, Dr. Moton made it clear to Colonel Forbes that the time had arrived to begin building a personnel to man the

(Continued From Page 1)

In the line of duty, as the Washington representative of the Negro Press Association, Chisum kept tab on the situation during the interim between June and the last of August, at which time he reported to Dr. Moton the desirability of a further visit to Colonel Scott of the Veterans Bureau. When Dr. Moton was returning to Tusgekee from his Summer home early in September, he visited Washington, and again in company with Chisum, called upon Colonel Scott, who lead Dr. Moton to believe that there was great progress being made in the matter of building a personnel for said hospital of colored professionals.

On January 3, 1923, Dr. Moton wrote Chisum a letter, a part of which we here reproduce: Wish that you may take the time to inquire as to whether or not there has been any substantial progress made in the matter of securing of a colored personnel for the hospital here. Buildings rapidly approaching completion.

January 9th, Dr. Moton sent Chisum the following wire:

"February 3, 1923
Number Seventy-eight
U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU
FIELD LETTER
New Hospital at Tuskegee Institute

institution when ready for opening. Colonel Forbes arranged a meeting between Dr. Moton and Chisum with a Colonel Scott of Oklahoma. Colonel Forbes, in introducing Moton and Chisum to Colonel Scott, explained, that as he, (Forbes) knew little of the details of staffing the hospitals, that he desired Colonel Scott to cooperate with Dr. Moton in the matter of building a personnel of colored professionals to man said hospital.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

"Please see Colonel Clifford and Dr. White in the Treasury Department and have them stir Colonel Scott up in the matter of staffing new hospital here. Wire me results."

The result of this journalistic excursion to the Treasury Department, when he talked with Colonel Clifford and Miss Heffner, Dr. White's secretary, (Dr. White being out of town,) was that there was little they could do in the matter of staffing the hospital, since their powers in this particular had been transferred by the Congress to the Veteran Bureau. Colonel Clifford on this day, made it clear that none but the President of the United States could effectively direct or control the actions of the officials of the Bureau. All of which information, Chisum immediately transferred to Dr. Moton at Tuskegee.

The duties of his office as Field Secretary of the National Negro Press Association, took Chisum to Saint Paul, Minnesota in January, and on the 24th of that month, while calling at the Veteran Hospital No. 65, he found on the bulletin board there the following:

Completing Colored Staff for Tuskegee

(Special to the Pittsburgh Courier)
By WALTER J. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Director Frank T. Hines, of the veterans' bureau, hopes in the very near future to be able to advise President Harding that the bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., "has been completely manned by colored personnel," he informed President Harding in a letter made public at the White House last week.

Already a complete corps of colored nurses has been obtained, Director Hines added, and the medical division of the bureau is now examining the papers of doctors recommended for positions there. It was added that those who will be put in responsible positions are now being interviewed.

Director Hines' letter to the President said in part:

"Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee, I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the professional colored medical associations and the civil service commission, we have been able to obtain practically sufficient colored personnel to man Tuskegee."

"We have necessarily had to progress slowly in the matter," he added, "because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the colored people desire, as we do, that the disabled colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades."

"The new U. S. Veterans' Hospital for colored veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, the finest of its kind in the world, is being constructed by the U. S. Treasury Department, and will probably be completed between February 10 and 25. The sum allotted for the construction of this hospital by the Treasury Department was $2,250,000.

"The plans allow for about 600 beds—302 tuberculosis patients and 294 for neuropsychiatric patients. The medical personnel will be composed of white persons. The chief nurse, chief aids, chief dietitian, and their assistants will be white. The staff nurses, aides and dietitians will probably be colored. The medical officer selected to take charge of his hospital will be from the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, of Southern birth, and one who thoroughly understands the Negro.

"The colored people of Tuskegee, and the superintendent and staff at Tuskegee Institute are giving Government officials their hearty cooperation."

The information contained herein was startling in view of the fair promises made by the courteous and apparently agreeable Colonel Scott, resulting in considerable correspondence between Chisum and Dr. Moton. By the time Chisum arrived back in Washington, an ingenious row, devised and well manipulated by the Crakers holding key positions in the Veterans' Bureau, had caused the resignation of Director Forbes, who had departed for Europe. There being no Republican with brain enough to fill the position, President Harding appointed a deeply prejudiced, insidious enemy of the colored veterans to the position of Acting Director in the person of Colonel George E. Ijams, a North Carolina Negro hating Democrat, whom Chisum had the very great displeasure of meeting on February 19th—and discussing the question of the personnel to the extent that despite the pretended friendship of this former North Carolina "Hill-Billy" for colored people, Chisum wrote Dr. Moton that the cause was in dangerous hands, and urged that Dr. Moton come to Washington at the earliest possible momont. On this same day, Chisum called at the White House, laid the facts before Secretary Christian and made an appointment for Dr. Moton to see the President in the matter of the personnel of the staffing of this hospital. Dr. Moton kept this appointment with the President on February 23d, and the President wrote the following letter to this eminent democrat, who runs things high-handed in the Veterans' Bureau:

gram as outlined by Mr. Christian to him by telephone and enlarged upon by Dr. Moton in person.

The evening following this conference Chisum urged Dr. Moton not to rely upon the words of the insincere and mischief-making Colonel Ijams; but Dr. Moton thought that Col. Ijams was just what the doctor ordered. However, on February 28th, Chisum wrote the President's Secretary the following letter:

"407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
February 28th,
1923

Hon. George B. Christian, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Christian:

"This is meant for a sincere personal word of thanks to you for the fine way which you handled a situation which was bubbling over with trouble for us at Tuskegee.

"We are fully conscious, Mr. Christian, that had you been indifferent or had you failed to properly understand the situation, we would have been engulfed in endless trouble for years to come, the colored people throughout the country would have blamed Dr. Moton and Tuskegee for an unhappy situation over which we would have had no control

"For saving us from this deep humiliation, I repeat, we shall ever remain grateful and shall, through all the years, hold you as one of Dr. Moton's and one of Tuskegee's most valuable friends.

"THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

February 23, 1923.

My dear Colonel Ijams:

"I have brought the text of your letter of February 20th to the attention of the President.

"He has directed me to say to you that it is his wish that there should be no designation of officials and nurses for the care of the colored soldiers at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee until there has been a thorough and determined effort to secure a civil service eligible list of colored citizens.

"Dr. Moton, President of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has assured the President of his willingness to be helpful, and the President asks that you seek his co-operation.

"Please get in touch also with the Civil Service Commission, as I am sure the Commission can be helpful in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George B. Christian, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Colonel George E. Ijams,
Acting Director,
U. S. Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C."

On this same date, Chisum and Dr. Moton called upon Colonel Ijams, who pretended to be most happy in his desire to go along with the pro-

Hospital — 1923.

THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

We publish below two versions which we have received anent the Veterans' Hospital near Tuskegee. We publish both reports because we want our readers to keep abreast with what is happening. The value of either report, or both, is a matter for our readers. We are quite certain that blunders have been made, and not a little hypocricy practiced, since Vice President Coolidge delivered his dedicatory address at the hosptial.—The Editor.

"Inside Story" of Developments, Together With Correspondence Between Principal Parties, Exposed.

By MELVIN J. CHISUM
(Field Secretary, National Negro Press Association)

During the month of June, 1922, Dr. R. R. Moton, accompanied by Melvin J. Chisum, at the instance of President Harding, called on the then, Director of Veterans Bureau, Colonel Forbes. After some discussion regarding the personnel of the Hospital then under construction at Tuskegee for disabled ex-service men of the World War, Dr. Moton made it clear to Colonel Forbes that the time had arrived to begin building a personnel to man the institution when ready for opening. Colonel Forbes arranged a meeting between Dr. Moton and Chisum with a Colonel Scott of Oklahoma. Colonel Forbes, in introducing Moton and Chisum to Colonel Scott, explained, that as he, (Forbes) knew little of the details of staffing the hospitals, that he desired Colonel Scott to cooperate with Dr. Moton in the matter of building a personnel of colored professionals to man said hospital.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

"Please see Colonel Clifford and Dr. White in the Treasury Department and have them stir Colonel Scott up in the matter of new hospital here. Wire me results."

The result of this journalistic excursion to the Treasury Department, when he talked with Colonel Clifford and Miss Heffner, Dr. White being out of the town,) was that there was little they could do in the matter of staffing the hospital, since their powers in this particular had been transferred by the Congress to the Veteran Bureau. Colonel Clifford on this day, made it clear that none but the President of the United States could effectively direct or control the actions of the officials of the Bureau. All of which information, immediately transferred to Dr. Moton at Tuskegee.

The duties of his office as Field Secretary of the National Negro Press Association, took Chisum to Saint Paul, Minnesota in January, and on the 24th of that month, while calling at the Veteran Hospital No. 65, he found on the bulletin board there the following:

"THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

February 23, 1923.

My dear Colonel Ijams:

"I have brought the text of your letter of February 20th to the attention of the President.

"He has directed me to say to you that it is his wish that there should be no designation of officials and nurses for the care of the colored soldiers at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee until there has been a thorough and determined effort to secure a civil service eligible list of colored citizens.

"Dr. Moton, President of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has assured the President of his willingness to be helpful, and the President asks that you seek his co-operation.

"Please get in touch also with the Civil Service Commission, as I am sure the Commission can be helpful in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George B. Christian, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Colonel George E. Ijams,
Acting Director,
U. S. Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C."

On this same date, Chisum and Dr. Moton called upon Colonel Ijams, at the White House, in person, and discussing the question of the personnel to the extent that despite the pretended friendship of this former North Carolina colored people, Chisum wrote Dr. Moton that the cause for colored people, and urged that Dr. Moton come to Washington at once. On this same day, Chisum called at the White House, and made an appointment for Dr. Moton to see the President in the matter of the personnel of the staffing of this hospital. Dr. Moton kept this appointment with the President on February 23d, and the President wrote the following letter to this eminent democrat, who runs things high-handed in the Veterans' Bureau:

"February 3, 1923
Number Seventy-eight
U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU
FIELD LETTER
New Hospital at Tuskegee Institute

Completing Colored Staff for Tuskegee

(Special to the Pittsburgh Courier)
By WALTER J. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Director Frank T. Hines, of the veterans' bureau, hopes in the very near future to be able to advise President Harding that the bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., "has been completely manned by colored personnel," he informed President Harding in a letter made public at the White House last week.

Already a complete corps of colored nurses has been obtained. Director Hines added, and the medical division of the bureau is now examining the papers of doctors recommended for positions there. It was added that those who will be put in responsible positions are now being interviewed.

Director Hines' letter to the President said in part:

"Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee, I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the professional colored medical associations and the civil service commission, we have been able to obtain practically sufficient colored personnel to man Tuskegee."

"We have necessarily had to progress slowly in the matter," he added, "because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the colored people desire, as we do, that the disabled colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades."

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gram as outlined by Mr. Christian to him by telephone and enlarged upon by Dr. Moton in person.

The evening following this conference Chisum urged Dr. Moton not to rely upon the words of the insincere and mischief-making Colonel Ijams; but Dr. Moton thought that Col. Ijams was just what the doctor ordered. However, on February 28th, Chisum wrote the President's Secretary the following letter:

"407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
February 28th,
1923

Hon. George B. Christian, Jr.,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Christian:

"This is meant for a sincere personal word of thanks to you for the fine way which you handled a situation which was bubbling over with trouble for us at Tuskegee.

"We are fully conscious, Mr. Christian, that had you been indifferent or had you failed to properly understand the situation, we would have been engulfed in endless trouble for years to come, the colored people throughout the country would have blamed Dr. Moton and Tuskegee for an unhappy situation over which we would have had no control.

"For saving us from this deep humiliation, I repeat, we shall ever remain grateful and shall, through all the years, hold you as one of Dr. Moton's and one of Tuskegee's most valuable friends.

"You may recall that I made an observation, regarding a certain FIELD LETTER which was sent out by the Veterans' Bureau, when you phoned Col. Symes, inquiring about this letter, he denied its existence. I have been able to obtain a copy of this letter and send it along, that you may see that I was not talking through my hat.

"This letter would lead one to believe, that Tuskegee subscribed to a certain line of procedure, about which Tuskegee nor its authorities knew absolutely nothing.

"The Southerner who 'thoroughly understands the Negro,' is one who orders, dictates and browbeats the Negro, and never allows the Negro to express a wish as to what he himself feels is best for himself. If you ask a Southerner for his definition, he will swallow, and then get off some lore about his fondness for a certain Black Mammy, etc., and run away from the fact; but I affirm Mr. Christian, that they know, and those of us who lived amongst these Southern white gentlemen know what they mean, when they speak of 'one who thoroughly understands the Negro.'

"May I not be pardoned for reminding you, that if your wishes and the President's wishes are to be carried out, it is necessary that you get this word to Gen. Hines, so that he may not be fooled into something entirely contrary to what you wish done in this situation. I am sir,

Your obedient ,humble servant,

Melvin J. Chisum."

Mr. Christian made the following reply:

"The White House,
Washington,
March 1, 1923.

My dear Mr. Chisum:

"Thank you for your cordial letter of February 28th. Please believe me when I say that the matter which you and Doctor Moton so considerately brought to my notice is receiving and will continue to receive watchful attention.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. B. Christian, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Melvin J. Chisum,
407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C."

And now to show that there never was the slightest intention on the part of the officials in the Veterans' Bureau to have complied with the President's specific instructions and to co-operate in anywise with Dr. Moton's plans, we here submit just a few letters, and we have many.

"407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
March 21st,
1923.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
Tuskegee, Ala.

My dear Dr. Moton:

"In obedience to your instructions of the 16th, I have gone into the matter thoroughly and beg to report, that I am convinced beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, that instead of any effort being made on the part of officials in the Veterans' Bureau to prepare the way for the obtaining of colored professional for the Tuskegee Hospital, the minor officials are improving every moment to prepare the way to make it appear that it is an impractical thing to do.

"You have it as my best judgment, after having made an exhaustive examination of the conditions, that there is a determined effort on the part of these same subordinate officials to carry out their expressed intention of putting in all southern white staff and all white staff of nurses.

"There is every indication that these men have sat about a plan to utterly thwart President Harding's plan and to violate his very definite instruction to them.

"They are using their efforts in preparing a case, to try and prove to he President, if he calls them to book, that they cannot get colored people

"And I do not hesitate to say ,that Major Ijams is the ring leader i this movement. I have it on good authority, that the lady doctor, in th Medical Division, Dr. Steward, Chief of the T. B. section, has stated tha there should not be any colored doctors or registered nurses allowed t work at Tuskegee and that she will oppose any such arrangement as lon as she is connected with the service.

"In talking with Major Ijams today, I gathered that he is quite dis appointed that there should have been such efficient publicity given th idea and he requested me to try and see to it that the colored paper ceased to say anything further on the subject.

"Of course, I made him no promise, one way or the other. I hav stated this matter as I see it.

Very truly yours,

Melvin J. Chisum."

"United States Veterans' Bureau,
Washington.
March 13, 1923.
In reply refer to:
MC/BEC/LYB/bme—O.26

Dr. John Francis,
997 Florida Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

"Replying to your communication of March 5, 1923, you are advised that inasmuch as there is not a sufficient number of colored professional and technical personnel with which to staff the hospital at Tuskegee, it will be operate by white personnel until such time as the Civil Service Commission furnishes an eligible list of colored personnel, sufficient not only to staff, but to furnish replacements in case of resignations.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Cobb,
Chief of Personnel."

"407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 4th,
1923.

Major R. R. Moton, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Dr. Moton:

"As you may imagine, I have been right on the job, and as usual have learned things which have verified my suspicions as expressed to Holsey when he was with me last week.

"I have learned definitely from reliable inside source, that Major Ijams is directing through Stanley a widespread propaganda through Alabama which has for its purpose, the manufacturing of a surface display as feeling on the part of the whites, calculated to frighten your friends and you into the position of yielding any claims which you have attempted to set up for colored people in connection with the hospital.

"My informant is a white man, who in sheer disgust at the double dealing of these white underlings who work with him, has told me a number of things. When Holsey first arrived here last week, I detailed to him the conduct which characterized Stanley's attitude toward you.

"I am in possession of definite information that Stanley is to m anipulate all contracts so that men 'who will fix bills' will have the money-making arrangements and that none of these must be colored men. * * *

"I thought then as I now know to be a fact, that Ijams-Rogers-Stanley & Company were playing a bluff game against you; that if this game is permitted to fool your friends and you, that we will never hear the last of it, and they will not change later as they would have us believe. * * *

"I shall continue to gather data, and keep my counsed. * * *

Yours faithfully,

Melvin J. Chisum."

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407 Third Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 9th,
1923.

Hon. Robert Vann, Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

My dear Mr. Vann:

"Enclosed you will find a copy of the White Report and a copy of a letter which I wrote Dr. Moton some days ago. If you so desire, you are at liberty to use this letter in a news item.

"The new Director, General Hines, is a fine man, and if he knew the devilment of the crackers as you and I know it, he would kick them all out of the Veterans' Bureau.

"It is to be hoped that you can see your way clear to write a strong editorial opposing the establishing of a white personnel at this hospital.

"The patients are to be colored men. There are to be no white patients, and the only reason the crackers have for desiring to take positions there is to get the money. But they will never treat the men right, because they are just too rotten mean, and for this latter reason we must oppose a southern white staff. If we could have northern whites in charge, we would not have cause for objections.

"All of the Departments of the Veterans' Bureau are headed up with crackers left over from the Wilson Scourge. Col. Forbes was fooled into leaving them retain their posts, with the result that they ruined him and very nearly wrecked the Bureau.

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"When can I come to Pittsburgh and have a business conference with the colored business and professoinal people in the interest of your paper? During my nation-wide trip recently finished, I had no word from the Courier and therefore did not have the pleasure of serving you.

"With sincere good wishes, I am,

"Yours cordially,

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Industrial Home School,
Peake, Va.

Dr. J. R. ... Crossland,
U. S. Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

LHB-C
May 15, 1923.

"UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1923.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Mrs—dh
O.231

Mr. J. F. Lane, President,
Lane College,
Jackson, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Lane:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of May 3, 1923, in which you endorse Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, colored Technical Assistant of the Rehabilitation Division of this Bureau, as Commanding Officer of U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala.

"The selection of a colored Commanding Officer for this hospital will not be made pending the securing of an entire colored staff to operate the

Dr. Crossland:

"On March 3, 1923, I made application to your bureau for position as Social Worker in the hospital to be opened at Tuskegee, for World's War Veterans.

"On March 31, I received reply from W. M. Cobb, Chief of Personnel advising that I take the matter up with the American Red Cross.

"This I did, and on March 17, I received two application blanks from this headquarters, directing that they be filled, and return one to that office and forward the other to Miss Elizabeth Wisner, Atlanta, Ga.

"This was done immediately, on March 23rd Miss Wisner informed me by official correspondence, that the plan was 'to use only white workers on the social service staff.'

"You may recall that I made an observation, regarding a certain FIELD LETTER which was sent out by the Veterans' Bureau, when you phoned Col. Symes, inquiring about this letter, he denied its existence. I have been able to obtain a copy of this letter and send it along, that you may see that I was not talking through my hat.

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"UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

LHB-C
May 15, 1923.

(Signed) (Mrs.) L. H. Payne,
114 E. Leigh St.,
Richmond, Va.

"Now I understand that members of the race are to be given employment, and I am respectfully requesting consideration of my application. I am,

Very truly yours,

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

PRESS OF SOUTH STRIKES HIGH NOTE ON TUSKEGEE TANGLE

A Strange Alabama Idea

Norfolk Journal and Guide

From Greensboro Daily News.

The more one considers the Tuskegee incident the more incredible it becomes. It appears that those people in Alabama are actually demanding that white women nurses be put in the hospital, to nurse Negro men. Could the stupidity of prejudice be more brilliantly illustrated? Of course, it is claimed that they are to have Negro maids to do the heavy work; but what is the sense in compelling the government to hire two women, one white and one Negro, when it could secure Negro women entirely competent to do all the work? Furthermore, if the fantastic system that is proposed were installed, we believe that within a year this very town of Tuskegee would be on its ear again, accusing the government of putting white women at work that no white woman should be expected to perform.

The white press of the South has condemned this outbreak with extraordinary unamimity, but the government authorities appear to be more impressed by the opinions of 700 kluckers than by the southern press, and Director Hines, of the veterans' bureau, is quoted as virtually promising the kluckers a victory.

7-21-23

As a matter of fact, the nursing personnel ought to be composed of Negroes even if the medical staff were white. Aside from the dangerous race relations involved in putting white women there, this hospital should be used as a training school for Negro nurses because the Negro race is much worse off for trained nurses than it is for physicians. At least one Negro doctor is to be found in practically every large town in the south; but competent, well-trained Negro nurses are as scarce as hen's teeth. There are not enough for the public health service, not to mention private cases. However, the government could certainly find enough to organize the hospital staff and to train students and the opportunity to establish a first-class training school for Negro nurses in the south ought not to be permitted to go by default.

However, the peculiar Alabama idea of maintaining the respect due to white women by putting them in attendance upon Negro men seems to have won. And yet we have grave conferences and reports on why the Negro is leaving the south.

Halleluliah!

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

A resolution adopted by the Social Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in annual session at Lake Junaluska indorses the Tuskegee Institute and declares that any invasion of its rights or interference with its lawful labors "would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization." It is one of the tragedies visited upon the public-spirited and responsible elements of the South by the machinations of its irresponsible and shallow-spirited elements, that resolutions of this type are still needed. It would seem reasonable to assume that a training school like that operated at Tuskegee could enjoy in the South an existence free from molestation. That was assumed until a local agitation over the staffing of a government hospital for Negro soldiers called to the colors that sub-strata of Southern society that has donned the white pillowslip to save the South from its common sense self and preserve it to permanent racial friction.

The hospital question was simply whether an Alabama institution for the rehabiltiation of colored soldiers should be staffed with Negro doctors and executives or white. If there is a sound objection to staffing with competent colored personnel a hospital set aside exclusively for Negro patients in a community in which is located the best-known Negro training school, similarly staffed, nobody outside of Ku Klux circles in Alabama seems to be aware of it. But these circles promptly and noisily viewed the proposed restaffing with alarm. Putting a colored medical staff in charge of colored soldiers was clearly a subtle invasion of the rights of "white, native-born, Protestant Americans," and the pillowslipped b a t t a l i o n s wouldn't stand for it. They paraded not only before the hospital but before the training school founded by Booker T. Washington. Booker was dead but his educational progeny was next door to the hospital and presumably in cahoots with the restaffing movement. Threats were made. The resolution just ratified by the Methodists refer to them as "threats of organized interference" reaching them through "private sources of undoubted reliability." It is in condemnation of these threats that the Methdoists have raised their voice. It is a voice that needs to be expanded into a chorus. There must be an end to the regulation of Southern affairs by masked mafias and camorras. The end is coming. Resolutions like those reported from Junaluska bring the end nearer. Halleluiah!

Tuskegee's Dark Outlook

From Elizabeth City (N. C.) Independent.

Depend upon the Ku Klux Klan to continue to aggravate the race problem in the South. It was not many months ago that a hired speaker of the Klan was stirring up opposition to the work of the Southern Committee on Inter-racial Relations by deliberately lying about that organization. Now the Klan is terrorizing Tuskegee Institute and the friendly relations which have long existed between the white people of Tuskegee and the blacks at Tuskegee Institute are seriously threatened.

A few nights ago a thousand white robed and masked Kluckers paraded thru the streets of Tuskegee Institute carrying banners proclaiming that they represented fifty thousand Klansmen in the state of Alabama. No threats were made, but the parade was understood to be a protest against the employment of Negro doctors and nurses in the U. S. Veterans Hospital for Negro Soldiers which is located on the lands of Tuskegee Institute. The parade was staged as a demonstration against the hospital; but no one who knows the Southern temper and conditions at Tuskegee Institute can fail to see that there is more than the management of a hospital involved. It may yet mean nothing less than the wrecking of that great fountainhead of Negro education established by Booker T. Washington.

When the Federal Government started out to locate a hospital for sick and disabled Negro soldiers, not a town in the South wanted it. Finally land was donated by Tuskegee Institute and there a great hospital was built. It was understood by white residents of the town of Tuskegee that white officers and a white staff would be put in charge of the Negro hospital. It was understood by leaders of the Negro race that the hospital would be manned by a staff of Negro officers, doctors and nurses.

When it became known that the Veterans Bureau would install a complete Negro personnel at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, the white citizens of Tuskegee raised a protest that has kept President Harding, the Veterans Bureau and everybody else concerned in hot water ever since. Leading Tuskegee white men are determined that Negroes shall not man the Negro hospital and they have enlisted their Congressmen, Senators, the Ku Klux Klan and every other available agency in their protest.

Just why the Tuskegee folks object to a Negro personnel in the Negro Veterans Hospital does not clearly appear. They say that it will make trouble among the whites. And yet for many years there has existed in the suburbs of Tuskegee a great Negro educational institution manned by Negroes and there has been no trouble.

I was in Tuskegee recently and picked up some facts there that may have a bearing upon the present controversy. There is an undeniable undercurrent of ill-will against Tuskegee Institute itself in the town of Tuskegee today. Leading white men in Tuskegee, professing only the greatest friendliness for this Negro institution and its faculty are, nevertheless in many cases now, unmistakably hostile to the school. In trying to discover the source of this hostility I succeeded, I believe, in putting my finger on two things. The alarming exodus of Negroes from that part of the South in recent years has revealed to the planters of Tuskegee and vicinity the progress of the educated Negro. Tuskegee takes Negroes from the plantations, logging woods and turpentine camps where they worked for fifty cents or a dollar day and sends them out trained for more remunerative employment in the ranks of skilled labor and in the professions. The owner of a thousand acres dependent upon cheap, unskilled labor doesn't like this. He will tell you that education spoils the Negro.

Another thing that has made Tuskegee uneasy is the tendency of the Negro to patronize his own kind. For many years the small storekeepers and the big storekeepers in Tuskegee reaped a harvest of trade from the Negro students at Tuskegee Institute and if they didn't like Negro education, they swallowed their dislike because they did like Negro trade. Recently Tuskegee Institute has opened its own stores, and Negro tailors, Negro druggists, Negro grocers and Negro dry goods merchants are taking the lively Negro trade that once went to white stores in Tuskegee. As Tuskegee Institute ceases to be an economic asset to the white business interests of the town of Tuskegee, so it ceases to enlist their appreciation and good will.

And Dr. Robert Russa Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington is not the diplomat and politician t h a t Washington was, mingling with the people and putting himself out to make the white folks believe that his chief endeavor is at all times to make the Negroes "keep their place." Dr. Washington would walk into the town of Tuskegee, approach a group of colored boys lounging on the steret and read them a lecture on idleness in a voice pitched so that the white people sitting in front of their stores would hear it. The white citizens would nod approval and bless Booker for his "good sense." Dr. Moton hasn't the gift of diplomacy or the inclination to play the game the way Dr. Washington did.

The relations of the whites and the blacks at Tuskegee are not what they formerly were. They will never be so agreeable again; depend upon the Ku Klux Klan to see to that. In fact I would not be surprised if the Klan does not yet put it into the heads of the leading citizens of Tuskegee to demand the removal of the Negro personnel from Tuskegee Institute itself and turn that monument of Negro progress and endeavor over to a white principal and a white faculty. The only Negro institution the Klan wants in the South is an institution to teach the Negro that his place is in the fields, in the woods and in the swamps.

I think leaders of both races, North and South, have failed to grasp the true significance of the row over the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. It would be well to take notice.

Negro Institute Gets Approval Of M. E. Church

Associated Press Report.

LAKE JUNALASKA, N. C., July 9. Bishop James Cannon Jr. of Virginia today made public a resolution adopted by the social service commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in annual session, indorsing the institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and declaring any invsaion of its rights or interference with its lawful labors "would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization."

"Inasmuch as there has come to us," the resolution said, "through reliable newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability that the interests of that great institution for our colored people at Tuskegee, Ala., are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference;

"Resolved, that this commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our colored fellow citizens and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion or threatened invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization."

Norfolk Journal and Guide 10-13-23

Tuskegee Muddle

To the Northerner the row at Tuskegee Hospital for Colored Veterans is a disgrace to democracy. To the Southerner, the effort of the white officials of Alabama and the Ku Klux Klan to place white doctors and nurses in charge of a colored hospital will cause no unusual mental disturbance.

This is the kind of thing the Southern Negro is accustomed to. Rarely does he look to his white neighbor for the exemplification of the golden rule in race relations.

If there is any Christianity in the South, the Southerner can expect to find it in the white race or in the colored race, but never in the relations between them.

Northerners are inclined to think that the race supremacy he hears about means "all men up, but no racial intermingling." Southerners know it means that the white South desires to control not only the thot and action of its own group, but also of the colored group.

Because this is true, we find the white people insisting on collecting garbage from colored sections of the Southern cities. We find white people policing sections of the city where none of the residents are white. We find white people at the head of city and State colored schools, or hospitals.

The question as to whether the government or the Ku Klux is to direct the policies of the Soldiers' Hospital at Tuskegee is a minor question. The big issue is. WILL THE GOVERNMENT PUT WHITE PEOPLE IN CHARGE OF A COLORED HOSPITAL WHEN COMPETENT COLORED PEOPLE ARE AVAILABLE.

This is not the first time such an issue has been put up to President Harding. He was tested on the question of ministers to foreign countries. He sent a black man to Liberia, but he sent white men and white troops to black countries like Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Virgin Islands.

The same question was involved in the war time efforts to have colored troops commanded by their own officers, and every schoolboy knows that of the one thousand colored officers commissioned during the war, every single one has been discharged, and the enlisted colored troops today are all commanded by white officers.

This makes the Tuskegee fight a country-wide fight for a principle in which every intelligent American believes, whether he is white or black, North or South.

What's the Row About?

AT TIMES, it is extremely difficult to understand mob psychology. Once the agitation of a single individual on any matter is communicated to a small group or a large one, that group begins to act in a manner wholly incomprehensible to the sane and unagitated person.

An instance in point is the sigular attitude of the crowd with reference to the presence of Negro physicians in the hospital for disabled Negro soldiers in Alabama. The hospital itself admits none but Negro patients.

And yet, such is the peculiarity of mob psychology that where one or two persons objected to Negro patients being attended by Negro physicians and that objection was communicated to others, there has gone up a strong protest and with it the demand that white physicians only shall be employed in the Negro hospital. Hooded men have held silent night-time parades, crowds have gathered on the streets, there has been much declamation and some threats.

To one at this distance it would seem that a government institution conducted solely for Negroes, if the physicians are competent, should be permitted to employ whomever it choses, without interference from any group of people who are not of the class affected and who contribute only indirectly to the support of the institution. Just why the government should be compelled to employ white doctors, exclusively, in a colored institution, does not appear in any of the discussions that have, so far, appeared in print. What business is it of anybody, except the authorities who prescribe the conditions under which men may practice medicine and surgery in government institutions?

That is where we fail to understand mob psychology, and we fail utterly to understand just what ground for complaint there is for the white people of Tuskegee to be raising such a rumpus.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The town of Tuskegee in Alabama has a national reputation because the famous institution for the education of negro teachers was established there by Booker Washington, who was the greatest man his race has produced.

Latterly the United States Government has built in Tuskegee a great hospital for taking care of six hundred invalid negro soldiers of the World War. This was a just and wise step, to which the white people of that town had no objection. In fact, they welcomed the hospital as an important adjunct to that center of negro education, for incidentally many of the invalided negro soliders will have the opportunity of courses in the Institute as a part of the government's reconstructive work.

But when there came up the matter of manning this big hospital with superintendent, physicians and surgeons, the white citizens of Tuskegee organized a movement to require the Washington authorities to put in only a white personnel. The result of this movement has been a clash of opinion. A telegram from there in The Montgomery Advertiser a few days ago says:

> Tuskegee is quiet, but its citizens openly express their determination not to allow a full negro personnel at the big hospital erected here for the treatment of negro veterans of the World War. They say white men must fill the important posts and a white man must be in command.
>
> There has been no overt act, no clash as yet between the races. That trouble will result with the coming of negroes to man the hospital is regarded as a foregone conclusion by leading citizens. The citizens say negroes will not be allowed to remain in charge of the hospital. President Harding says a full negro personnel will have charge.

Later dispatches indicate that the question is in abeyance, while further negotiations are being carried on at Washington. Naturally there is delay in decision, since President Harding is away from the capital.

The Star has not yet seen any editorial expressions from Alabama dailies on this matter, but there should be strong and bold criticism of the reported attitude of the Tuskegee white people. They are wrong in their undertaking. There is every sound reason why the negro veterans' hospital should be manned by competent negro physicians. There are many good reasons why it should not be officered by white men. There is an abundance of competent negro medical talent throughout the country for the work, and the opportunity should be given them to treat their own people. If they are not competent and should prove a failure, then it will be time enough to put in white doctors.

President Harding is right about the matter, and should be instrumental in having his subordinates stand firm in their plans. The whole affair at this distance looks like a tempest in a teapot. There is no more reason why the hospital should be manned by white men than the greater and more important Institute itself, over which Dr. Moton and his able negro staff so effectively preside.

The Tuskegee Tangle

The colored newspapers are too prone to feature the news feature of an item before they determine its quality for truth. Charges and counter-charges have been flying thick and fast. There are two things which Negro newspapers find it easy to do: to make and to condemn.

Major Moton has been extolled and denounced from one end of the Negro press to the other. Few if any have stopped to study the factual situation and his delicate relations to it. All Negroes desire a colored personnel for the Tuskegee Hospital. We are more likely to secure the object desired by a calm and accurate understanding of the situation, and by same cooperation in securing it.

It is easy to condemn the man whose head is in the lion's mouth for not trying conclusions with the lion. It requires absolutely no courage for an editor to sit in his sanctum a thousand miles away from the turmoil and denounce the cautiousness of those who are emersed in the midst thereof. If we wish to gain a Negro personnel we can never secure it by Negro personalities.

Gen. Hines and the Kleagles

Nebulous Dawn.

(From The New York World.)

On Tuesday the Ku Klux Klan mustered 700 members and paraded the streets of Tuskegee, Ala. The Klan wished to show its opposition to the Veterans' Bureau order that a Negro personnel be installed in the new Federal hospital there for treatment of Negro war veterans.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the bureau, is in Tuskegee dealing with the situation created by his orders to install the Negro staff. Now he decides to call a conference with three townsmen chosen from the popular assembly of Tuskegee's leading citizens. In this he hopes to hit upon a plan which will prove most beneficial both to the Negro war veterans and to the sensibilities of all Klux-minded citizens of the town. He says that he "will not be a party to any movement that might bring disorder to this community;" meaning, apparently, that he will not carry out any orders which may occasion further Ku Klux parades. That settles it.

Gen Hines, a far-seeing man, might better have telegraphed the Supreme Wizard to appoint three King Kleagles to confer with him. In this way he could more accurately surmise the wishes of the white-robed host. He would then run no risk of Klan interference with the processes of American government. And of what concern is the hospitalization of Negro war veterans when the Ku Klux threatens further parades?

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
JULY 10, 1923

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And now the national organization of negro veterans has gone to the Department of Justice in Washington, averring that Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. A. B. Kenney, for twenty-one years medical director of the Institute in which many influential Northerners are interested, have fled from the State because of Ku-Klux threats, giving many names of the Ku-Kluxers and demanding prosecution. The hospital is only indirectly connected with the famous negro school, but Dr. Kenney was being backed for its superintendency.

The whole country should regret such a controversy. For a long series of years Tuskegee has been a synonym for helpful education of negroes with the sympathetic assistance of the white people in that section of Alabama. That Attorney General Daugherty will do his duty we have no doubt. But prosecutions, even if juries of the vicinage would ever convict, could not restore past conditions. Possibly cool reasoning may. Dr. Moton has made no statement himself as yet. America will be glad to hear from him.

WHERE ARE OUR RACE LEADERS?

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The crisis into which the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee has thrust the race, brings to light the humiliating conditions confronting our people. There is not a man, nor an organization that is big enough or influential enough to command respectful attention from the Administration to the extent that simple and unqualified justice can be demanded in the matter of the manning the hospital with a complete Negro personnel.

There are a few supposed "big Negro politicians" who, during the campaigns, are lauded for their supposed leadership of the race and for their supposed power with "the party." Not a single one of them has been heard from either in protest or demand. What has become of the pull that Perry Howard, Link Johnson, Phil Brown, Bob Church, Roscoe Simmons, Walter Cohen and Dr. Crossland are supposed to have with the Administration?

Leaders of a race are men who render a service to that race. They are not the fellows who seek and secure fat jobs for themselves, and yet when a crisis demands that they demonstrate their influence with the powers that be, finds them absolutely powerless.

The issue at Tuskegee is one of scientific attainment and opportunity for the Negro. There is a big opportunity for the Negro to demonstrate his scientific ability as well as obtain greatly needed opportunity for the training of professional people, male and female.

The manning of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee is of far more importance to the race than all the political appointments that have been made by this administration. The failure to secure a full Negro personnel for the this government hospital means a halting of the progress of the race. Therefore, every person or organization that is supposed to have any influence with the powers that be and really desires to render the race a definite and tangible service, should throw himself and itself into this crisis and demand a complete Negro personnel for the Tuskegee Hospital.

Let the supposed leaders demonstrate their ability to lead and prove their sincerity of purpose or forever take a back seat. The time is now and the demand is urgent. Shall we sit supinely by and let this big opportunity slip away? Where are our leaders?

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If the hospital were for white veterans, and it were proposed to put white employes under the command of Negro officers it would be altogether different. But the place has been built and maintained for Negro soldiers at a great Negro educational institution. There is no reason in the world why it should interfere in any way with white people; and consequently there is no reason in the world why white people should interfere with it.

The only possible explanation of the protest is a discreditable one, namely, that the people who are protesting are opposed to recognition of the knowledge and skill of Negro doctors. It is not recorded that the veterans, the men who are to be treated, have raised any objection. The protest has been made by whites and by whites alone.

Is this a true reflection of the spirit of the South? Are we determined to bar the Negro out of the learned professions, even when he has no idea of attempting to practice his profession except within his own race? Are we going to deny to a man on account of the color of his skin opportunity to make the best of the talents God has given him?

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RESOLVED!—"THAT OSCAR UNDERWOOD IS TOO NORMAL FOR CARTOONISTS"—*The Montgomery Advertiser*—SPANG

Tuskegee Wants Moton Back

Principal Urged Not to Desert Workers There In Time Of Peril

* * * * * *

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, reported in New York since the parade of the Ku Klux Klan at Tuskegee and the threats to burn the school if colored doctors and nurses are appointed at the U. S. Veterans Hospital there, is being urged to return.

R. R. Moton

Benjamin Davis, writing in the *Atlanta Independent* last week, declares:

"Our information is that Major Moton may be permitted to return home if he subscribes to the mandates of the mob, whch is Government surrender, who spent $2,000,000 to build a hospital here if you let hite men man it; and if Major Moton subscribes to the mandates of the mob, he can return, otherwise, he is an undesirable citizen in the community.

"If the Government can stand to have its hospital blown up and Tuskegee Institute destroyed, the Negroes of this country are willing to go on record as tolerating the sacrifice. If the Government will yield its supremacy to the outlawry of the mob and turn the hospital into anything else save the purpose for which it was built, and bring down upon its head the odium and the stigma of cowards from the civilized world, the black man, as a part and parcel of the American people, can bear the odium and disgrace in common with the white man; and the life of Major Moton or any other individual that the mob may take, because the Government elects a way and the means by which it will protect the health of those in the time of peace who protected its flag and supremacy on Flanders Fields in the time of war, will be a small sacrifice offered upon the altar of our country that democracy may be made safe for the world.

"Come home, major, and shoulder your part of the responsibility. Come home, major, and strengthen the morale of your followers. Come home, major, and defy the cowardice of the mob and the Ku Klux Klan by the presence of your brave and fearless personality. Cowards stand in the hour of peace, but fly in the hour of adversity. Good soldiers never desert their post—slackers desert. If anything should happen to Tuskegee and your life was saved by being absent, you would go down in history as a slacker who deserted his post when the institution needed you; and those who remained at their post, would go down in history as the heroes who stood the supreme test.

"The world loves a hero, but hates a coward. The world despises a man wh oruns away from the conflict to save his life, and leaves others to die at the post at which he should have stood the supreme test. The fellow who seeks to save his life, loses it.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN white and Negro in the South, always difficult and dangerous, have seldom been muddled more deplorably than in the quarrel over the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee. This hospital, erected for disabled colored soldiers by the federal government, requires a large staff, which will be well paid as hospital employees go; and a bitter dispute has arisen as to whether its personnel shall be white or colored—a dispute so acrimonious that it is believed the hospital could now only be operated with Negro doctors under the protection of federal troops, and the whole enterprise may be abandoned. While it must be said that the arguments against a Negro personnel are too ridiculous to has; for the passion of racial hatred be worth attention, the colored race would have up to an extent which the Negro will been well advised not to press the point to the cause to regret bitterly.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

JUL 14 1923

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL AGAIN

It might be well to consider just here why it is that there has been raised the objection to a Negro staff of physicians being in charge of the Negro hospital at Tuskegee.

Really, there should be a Negro staff in charge—but there should also be Negro nurses, and in fact a Negro personnel all the way through. It does seem a pity that this cannot be. In simple justice to the Negro, he should be given opportunities to develop, and when there is such an opportunity as the hospital for Negro veterans at Tuskegee affords, why should it be taken away from him?

As we understand it, the Negro's Republican friends of the North rob him of the opportunity as regards the Tuskegee hospital. As is generally known, the Republicans of the North haven't much sense about the Negro in the South—or rather they play politics with him and care little about what really becomes of him. If the Negro hospital at Tuskegee, a Federal institution, is put under the charge of a Negro staff, what guarantee has the South that White nurses from the North will not come down and work under the staff? None at all! And for such to be will cause trouble as surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and the extent of that trouble cannot be estimated at this time.

The real Southern Negro has about as much respect for White people who go to dwell in the Negro realm as a real Southern White man has. And of course that makes matters all the worse.

Put the hospital under an all-Negro personnel, if the Republican politicians will courageously agree to such a principle. Otherwise, there is but one of two things left to do, namely, agree to a White staff or move the hospital to the sublime regions of Republicanism, where the zebra rides the leopard, and the leopard rides the zebra.

ment hospital for disabled veterans at Tuskegee were arrested by the Ku Klux chief of police here on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

This is the first arrest of any patient in the hospital and, following the return of John J. Calhoun Monday, it is feared there will be race trouble in Tuskegee. The whites are doing all in their power to foment it, and are taking all precautions to render the disabled veterans helpless and defenseless before the white blood lust which threatens to break loose in this community.

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—In connection with the report of the arrest of three veterans at the United States Government Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has issued a warning of a race riot "manufactured" by Alabama whites to discredit the hospital inmates and colored staff. The Advancement Association's statement reads:

"White people have threatened the heads of Tuskegee Institute and have driven away colored men appointed by the United States Veterans' Bureau to fill positions in the Government Hospital at Tuskegee.

Will Protect Selves

"Failing to terrorize the United States Government, the white Tuskegee mobbists are now attempting to prepare the country for a carefully manufactured 'race riot' at Tuskegee. It is to be expected that if attacked by a mob the Negroes in Tuskegee will attempt to defend themselves. It is absolutely certain that no Negro in Tuskegee would start violence or would engage in it unless his life were menaced by the white insurrectionists who have been defying the United States Government. It is up to the Government to station sufficient forces in Tuskegee to insure that the whites will not have the old excuse of 'race riot' to murder unoffending colored people."

NATION WARNED AGAINST CLASH AT TUSKEGEE

Arrest of Soldiers is First Step Toward Riot

The Washington Tribune 8-11-23

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11.—Three colored inmates of the govern

ASKS HINES TO STAND FIRM IN HOSPITAL CASE

Washington Lawyer Tells Bureau Director the Question is One of Government of Laws or Individuals.

A BACKDOWN WOULD BE A NATIONAL DISGRACE

(Special To The Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C. July 13.—James A. Cobb former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, legal representative at the National Capital of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People has made demand upon General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, that he take a decided stand against the Ku Klux Klan and those citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama, who are attempting to encroach upon government prerogative in connection with the Hospital for colored World War veterans at that place.

Mr. Cobb insists that "the question at issue is whether this is a government of laws or of a few individuals who consider themselves greater than the law."

"Since the government has decided to man the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, with a colored personnel," Mr. Cobb states, "it is required of all law-abiding citizens that they support the government in its decision, and it is the duty of the government to prohibit any interference with the agencies selected to carry out its decision."

In a letter to Director Hines under date of July 6, Mr. Cobb says: "It has been demonstrated that there is only one step from intimidating the Government in one instance to intimidating it in another. The only safe and sane course for any government, and of course that means the agencies who are supposed to carry into affect the government functions, is to take a decided stand against anything that even pretends to be an encroachment on governmental prerogative. Nullification was a moving factor in bringing on the Civil War; and human nature from that day to this has not changed. The President in his speeches throughout the country is declaring for law enforcement. These speeches are as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal unless the agencies of the Government themselves see to it that they themselves do not yield to disorder and outlawry.

"Mr. Director, I have no hesitancy in saying that if the Government, thru you, yields to the threats and intimidatoin of a few alleged citizens, it will sow to the wind and reap through the whirlwind. The thing to do and the only safe course for the Government is to select the proper personnel, irrespective of threats and intimidation from any sources whatsoever, and make its appointments and see to it that the appointees have the proper governmental protection. If that be done there will be no trouble in this matter and none in the future. If it be not done, I repeat, however well-intended the motive for doing otherwise, it will amount to setting in motion a poisonous stream that in the long run may be the Government's undoing."

HINES RETURNS FROM TUSKEGEE NON-COMMITTAL

Says He Is Inclined to Respect Views of Alabama Whites on Veterans' Hospital Situation.

CLAIMS AGITATION AGGRAVATED MATTER

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Director Frank T. Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, returned on yesterday from Tuskegee, Alabama, where he conferred with Alabama whites in regard to their bitter opposition to the carrying out of President Harding's orders that the United States hospital at Tuskegee, for disabled Negro veterans be manned entirely by Negroes.

Made No Promises

General Hines stated that out of consideration for the people of Tuskegee and in order to straighten out any misunderstandings which had arisen as to the obligations of the Government, he went to Tuskegee and conferred with the townspeople. He denied that he had made any promises to change any plans for the staffing of this hospital. However, he assitutely avoided a definite statement, which could be construed as a committal for either a complete Negro staff or white control, and dealt solely in generalities.

Director Hines referred to "considerable agitation by certain elements," which had greatly aggravated the situation. He expressed the opinion that it would be better for those interested in the hospital to stop agitating the matter—for those writing to quit writing and the press to let the matter drop.

In order that the ex-service men may receive the proper treatment, he explained, it will be necessary to have the co-operation of the local white people and, hence, he will give due consideration to their views; nevertheless he has no doubts as to the final outcome.

Kenney In New York

That the situation growing out of the absurdity of southern white men demanding that white doctors be permitted to wait on Negro patients has become extremely intense is manifested by the arbitrary ordering of Dr. J. A. Kenney to leave Tuskegee. He is now in New York with his family.

For twenty-one years Dr. Kenney has been the superintendent and surgeon-in-chief of the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital at Tuskegee Institute. He stands high in his profession. He is the editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association. He was also one of the three prominent candidates for commanding officer of the veterans hospital at Tuskegee; the other two being Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant superintendent of the Freedmen's hospital, and Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, technical assistant in charge of colored trainees at the Veterans' Bureau.

In his flight from Tuskegee to New York, Dr. Kenney stopped over in Washington. He refused to discuss the matter. "In the interest of Tuskegee Institute and racial good will," he said, "I think it best to refrain from discussing a subject that is most painful and delicate."

The telegram of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the President, asking for Federal troops to protect Tuskegee Institute and Dr. R. R. Moton, its principal, has caused some speculation as to the whereabouts of Dr. Moton. From Tuskegee Institute, it is reported that he will soon return from his "vacation," begun somewhat precipitately when the townspeople became incensed over reports that the white staff now on duty would be immediately replaced by Negroes.

News
WILKESBARRE PA
JUL 5 1923

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The demand of the white mobs is that only white doctors and nurses be employed, though both the hospital and the school are for negroes exclusively. President Harding is on his way to Alaska now, but he will be heard from in due time.

Negroes do not wish to leave Georgia and the South and the remedy for existing conditions is in the hands of the white man, according to a communication addressed to the General Assembly and the people of Georgia adopted at a statewide conference of leaders of the negro race. The conference was presided over by Bishop J. F. Flipper of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The communication sets forth the evils which the negroes claim they labor under. These include: Low wages for farm labor; poor housing conditions; bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers in the absence of the owners; lack of educational facilities; poor accommodations for negroes when traveling; inequality in the enforcement of the laws; and the contract labor law.

No fair-minded white man can blame the negroes for objecting to such conditions. Professional negro-baiters prate absurdly about an alleged negro demand for "social equality."

President Harding and Secretary of War Weeks to send Government troops there to protect employees, patients and property under the control of the Federal Government against the Ku Klux Klan and others bent on preventing Negroes from manning the hospital.

The following message was sent to President Harding last Thursday by James Weldon Johnson, secretary:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Alabama, to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for Negro World War veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute, an internationally known agency making for inter-racial good will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

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The committee which met Director Hines was composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all white citizens of Tuskegee.

Director Hines was told by this committee that they consented to the establishment of the government hospital there only on assurance it would be manned by white doctors. The hospital now has fifteen patients. Colored nurses are on duty, but white physicians are in charge.

Previous to the formal hearing Director Hines inspected the hospital as the guest of Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer, and was closeted an hour with the officers and faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

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However, a daily newspaper in a dispatch from Birmingham states that "Dr. Moton has consistently stood for a white personnel in command and Tuskegee citizens are friendly to him."

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Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

WHY THE WHITE SOUTH IS PROTESTING AGAINST NEGRO PERSONNEL AT ~~VETS HOSPITAL~~

Why are the white people of the South protesting against a Negro personnel at the Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee.

This question has been asked by every Negro who has given this matter any thought or consideration, especially during the past month. This question has been asked in parlors, offices, mass meetings and even in warehouses and work shops; yea, every place where Negroes gather, because it is a question that involves every Negro in America. But no plausible answer seems to have been forthcoming.

The rapidity with which events have been happening, especially since the Ku Klux Klan has displayed its hand, has caused this question to be asked with greater emphasis.

As the leader of the South's fight so far has been Alabama State Senator, R. H. Powell of Tuskegee, it was up to him to declare to the world just why the South is interested in this matter and especially why they are making such a strenuous fight against the appointment of Negroes. So, Senator Powell, in a lengthy statement to the southern press last week, set forth what he termed the facts. After carefully reading Powell's statement, the followign facts were disclosed:

South Afraid of Negro Officers with decent Salaries

The whites of Tuskegee, while claiming such staunch friendship for the Negro, let it be known that this friendship does not extend to Negroes other than those of the Uncle Tom type. Powell says: "We know that a bunch of Negro officers with uniforms and big salaries and the protection of Uncle Sam—Negroes who are not responsible to our (state of Alabama) local laws and not regardful of local prejudices—will quickly turn this little town (Tuskegee) into a place of riot, such as has been experineced in so many places between the races."

Thus it is seen that fear of the Negro is the basic reason for the South's protest. Note the words "mindful of local prejudices" and "not responsible to local laws." These two statements represent the sum total of all the South's objection.

Is this fear justified?

The only possible justification for this fear can be traced directly to the guilty conscience of the South. They have wronged the Negro so long, that they believe and fear, that as soon as he gets a little authority, he will try to retaliate.

These same southerners who are now protesting about Negro physicians at this hospital, were the ones who protested against the placing of Negro troops in combatant divisions. They were afraid lest the Negro be taught how to defend himself. So, it is but natural that these same people are now protesting against the placing of Negro officers in charge of a purely Negro hospital.

Another objection is economic

Because the South spends so much of its time in trying to keep the Negro in his "place," its people are among the poorest in America. The South came out of debt for the first time in its history during the late war and this was mainly because so many of the war camps were located in that section. So, having had a taste for Government contracts and salaries, it is but natural that the whites are today fighting tooth and nail for the few jobs and concessions at this colored hospital; even if they do have to about face and momentarily throw their longed cherished traditions to the wind and embrace the very soldiers they so bitterly fought during the war.

In loving and being willing now to serve these very same soldiers, the southerners see the possibility of getting several nice jobs in the hospital and the contract of supplying the hospital with milk, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and etc.

South is Jealous

These southerners are jealous of the positions and contracts at this hospital. Have they not already figured out who was to get these positions and contracts? Take the case of the giving to a white undertaker of Greenville, South Carolina, the contract to bury those who may die at the hospital. In the South, where white undertakers refuse to bury Negroes, we find them now fighting to get that privilege. But thanks to the government, this contracts was recalled and it was subsequently given to a colored undertaker of Macon, Georgia.

However, there are still other contracts we understand that have been let by those now temporarily in charge of the hospital to the white farmers without even giving the Negro farmers in that vicinity a chance to bid on them. Some of these contracts are for the supplying of vegetables, poultry and other farm products. Therefore, the South is fighting to retain these advantages which they know if justice was done, they could not possibly keep.

South Threatens Violence

In order to win sympathy for his cause, Senator Powell, in his news release, resorts to all kinds of trickery and misstatements of facts and openly threatens trouble if Negroes are placed in charge.

After asking the question "What will be the end?" Powell answers it as follows:

"No one can now definitely forsee the end. Where peace and harmony once reigned supreme, rumors of strife, open threats and impending friction are present. Here, where a peaceful little town, with splendid law-abiding citizenship had lived in harmony and peace with their black skin brothers and had watched and assisted in the growth and development of the greatest institution of its kind in the world, has come a factor that will undermine the foundation of that harmony and peace and start the beginning of race friction that can only end in injury to people and destruction to property.

"To deprieve the white man of control and operation of the hospital which is absolutely essential to the preservation of our friendly race relations, and thus to endanger our town, endanger the people and property of Tuskegee Institute, and make this community a place to shun, rather than to seek, is wholly unwarranted and an outrage on the rights and honest claims of our people.

"If trouble comes, which all of us hope will not be the case, then the responsibility will have to be placed where it belongs. "(Signed)

R. H. POWELL."

With this bold and threatening statement over Powell's name, the hand of the southern mob is thrust into the equasion. This is another example of the southerner's methods to either rule or ruin.

Will this threat force the government to back down or will the government carry out its exprsesed policy of placing Negroes in charge and then protect them with all its power like it should?

It is alleged that Powell is one of the high officers in the Tuskegee Klan. Since the protest parade of the Klan last Tuesday night, this statement is greatly substantiated. So the issue becomes a clear cut one between the government and the Ku Klux Klan; the law and the lawless.

Not Love, but Hatred is Dominant Factor

The South wants control of this government hospital not because it wants to serve the Negro soldier; not because it loves him or even desires to see him get the proper treatment, but simply because the South hates the Negro and sees in this hospital another instrument with which to further handicap his progress.

The South says the Negro must not be given any kind of opportunity to do big things and this hospital, in their minds, is too big for him to man; therefore, it must go to white men; not because the white men deserve it; not because they really want it, but simply because they don't want Negroes to have it.

Powell in his whole article could give no logical reason as to why Negroes should not be appointed. His entire argument is simply a prejudicial one and does not contain one fact in support of his contention. It is a typical southern statement; rambling and indefinite.

Meanwhile, Director Hines, head of the Veteran's Bureau, is now in Tuskegee facing the opposition so he says, and is expected back in Washington soon. His report will no doubt be in the nature of a recommendation and will indicate which course the government will take in the matter.

DOUBT EXISTS OVER TUSKEGEE PFRSONNEL

By MORRIS BROWN,
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Notwithstanding statements by government officials that the United States Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, for colored veterans, will eventually have a complete colored personnel, there are two contrary opinions among Negroes who are particularly interested in the installation of a colored medical staff at this institution.

One belief is that the promise and directions of the president as regards the operation of this hospital by Negroes will be carried out as soon as practicable. The other is that the statements emanating from the Veterans Bureau are too indefinite and give evidence of pussy-footing and a white medical officer will continue in charge.

Ultra-Radicals Meet.

The ultra-radicals had their hour last night. They held a mass meeting of "citizens of the District of Columbia"—nonenties, for there is no such thing as citizenship here—at the John Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church. They denounced and resolved and adjourned without any constructive plan for accomplishing the ends sought.

The objects of the meeting, as stated by the Rev. E. D. W. Jones, who presided, were as follows:

First—To demand at once the appointment of a colored surgeon-

chief.

Second—To advise a nation-wide boycott of the hospital by former service men in need of hospital treatment until such an appointment is made.

Resolution Adopted.

Among the speakers were Captain West A. Hamilton ond the Rev. C. Wylie Trigg. Their remarks were the only sane and conservative statements made during the meeting, and they were the only speakers who appeared to be well informed.

A resolution was adopted, in which it was declared that the persons in mass meeting assembled do "most emphatically and solemnly protest against this proposition of placing a white governing personnel at this hospital as an affront to a race that is a loyal, patriotic and integral part of the population of the United States, and as an insult to all fair-minded citizens regardless of race; and in the interest of fair dealing and justice, we demand that the original plan to govern and control the hospital by an entire Negro personnel be adhere to, and we do hereby appeal to the Negro citizenry of this country to use all lawful means to bring about this desired result."

No Plans Made.

After the passage of this resolution, the meeting adjourned sine die, wthout formulating any constructive plans for the accomplishment of the ends desired.

At the Veterans Bureau, a series of conferences with medical men in charge of the hospitals for the treatment of World War veteran: began on Monday and will continue through Friday of this week. Consequently, neither General Frank T. Hines, the director, nor Dr. L. B Rogers, the medical director, could be interviewed.

However, in an exclusive interview last week, Dr. L. B. Rogers stated that as soon as a sufficient number of qualified physicians in tubercular and neuro-psychiatric work could be obtained, the white medical staff now on duty at Tuskegee would be replaced by them.

Colonel R. H. Stanley, medical officer in charge of the Tuskegee Hospital at present, and T. H. Scott, a member of the staff are in attendance at this meeting.

Veterans' Bureau Head To Confer On Hospital Staff With Whites at Tuskegee

Has Had No Difficulty in Securing Competent Negro Nurses for Veterans' Hospital Staff—Director Hines Confident Situation Will Be Cleared Up.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C.—As a result of the intensive campaign conducted by influential white Alabamans to secure the lucrative salaries attached to the positions in the Disabled Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute for white doctors and nurses, the announcement is made by Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau that he plans to go to Tuskegee early in July and discuss the Bureau's plans with those interested in the project.

Dr. Hines declared that with the assistance and cooperation of the National Negro Medical Association there had been no difficulty in getting competent Negro doctors for the hospital. In fact, he expressed surprise at the facility with which the staff had been secured.

White men in Alabama became greatly agitated following the publication of a letter from Director Hines to President Harding stating that the complete Negro personnel at the hospital would soon be completed. It is stated with the appearance of authority that a Negro superintendent to succeed Col. Stanley, the white officer attached to the Bureau now on duty at Tuskegee, had been settled upon, and will be named on Dr. Hines' return from Alabama.

In announcing the proposed trip, the Director said he was confident the situation would be cleared up, and expressed an intention to convince the white people that it is his purpose to do for the Negro patients the best that is humanly possible. "Anyhow", he declared, "I will go down there and face the opposition."

FEDERAL TROOP GUARD FOR TUSKEGEE ASKED

Negro Society Asks Protection Against "Masked Mobs."

SAY LIVES THREATENED

Director Hines of Veterans' Bureau, on Scene, Asks Committee to Meet With Him and Work Out Plans for Hospital Personnel

(By the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—Declaring the lives of R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and of negro surgeons at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., had been threatened by masked mobs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today wired President Harding urging that he send federal troops to protect them.

The telegram read:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for negro World War veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute, an internationally known agency, making for interracial good will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened.

Five Nurses Sent From Greenville to Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, 91

(Special To The New York Age)

Greenville, N. C.—Five graduate nurses, after a month's service at the U. S. enterans' Hospital No. 26, near this city, have been transferred to the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91 at at Tuskegee Institute. The later is the new sanitarium recently erected by the government for the special care of disabled Negro veterans of the late World War.

The nurses are Miss Amelia J. Gears of Chicago, graduate of Freedman's Hospital, Washington; Miss Tresa R. Charles, of New Orleans, of Flint Goodridge Hospital;, New Orleans; Miss Esther B. Bullock of Chicago of Kansas General Hospital; Miss Ianthia L. Williamson of Mobile, Ala., of Flint Goodridge Hospital; Miss Ruth M. Garrett of Washington, of Freedman's Hospital.

An informal reception was tendered them at the Red Cross Club and Seymour Carroll, recreational worker of the American Red Cross, introduced Col. James E. Dedman, director of the hospital division, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, who complimented the nurses on the splendid service they had rendered. A picnic at the foot of Paris Mountains was the last festivity enjoyed by the nurses prior to leaving for Tuskegee.

NOT ENDANGER COMMUNITY.

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Declaring that he would not be a party to any movement that might bring disorder to the Tuskegee community, Director Frank E. Hines of the war veterans' bureau, today asked an assembly of Tuskegee citizens to appoint a committee of three to meet with him to help solve the problem relative to the control of the hospital for disabled negroes here.

"With a committee of three trusted Tuskegee citizens, I am sure that we can work out this problem of controlling the hospital by either white officials or negroes in such a manner that all the citizens here will be satisfied," Director Hines said. "I will not be a party to anything that will bring about a friction between the races."

Will Appoint No Negroes Now.

In a statement to the press, Director Hines said that while an efficient negro personnel could be secured which would be representative of all sections of the country, no appointments had been made and none would be made until the committee had taken some action.

State Senator R. H. Powell, speaking for the citizens, said that Tuskegee had the promise of a representative of the Treasury Department that the hospital would be in charge of white officers and doctors, and that the people considered this a binding obligation. He said that "the people would have it no other way."

The committee to confer with Director Hines on the question is composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all of Tuskegee. No date for the first meeting of the committee has been set, Chairman Johnston said.

Say Moton Not Threatened.

Spokesmen for the citizens committee characterized as "absolutely groundless" reports that masked mobs had threatened Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, or negro employes of the government hospital.

Action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in requesting military protection for Dr. Moton and negro surgeons at the veterans' hospital resulted, it is supposed here, because of a parade of 700 members of the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday evening. The klansmen marched by Tuskegee Institute before making their way to downtown streets. Spokesmen for the paraders said the demonstration symbolized the protest of 50,000 klansmen of Alabama against the placing of a negro personnel to man the veterans hospital.

At Tuskegee Institute today it was stated that "no direct threats" against the institute had come to the knowledge of the officials, but it was said that "many reports" had reached the institute. Dr. Moton was out of the state at this time, it was said, and no one in authority at the institute would speak for him personally.

Tension has been great here, according to well informed and conservative persons, for many days. Aside from the Ku Klux demonstration, few outward signs have been manifest, however. While awaiting the arrival of Director Hines to iron out the negro hospital situation, the more conservative of the inhabitants have urged a policy of waiting. This caution was violated Monday upon the arrival of John Calhoun, Jr., a bookkeeper, who came to the hospital from Norfolk to take a clerical position. Calhoun was advised quietly of the situation, and remained in town but a few hours. Just what was said to him, or who said it, has not been disclosed.

There is no contract binding the government to place a white personnel at the new veterans' hospital here but there "appears a moral obligation," Director Hines told the citizens' committee in conference here late today. The committee represented citizens who protested a negro personnel. Director Hines said at the opening of this conference "this matter must be settled today."

HINES TO VISIT TUSKEGEE

Will Personally Investigate Opposition to Negro Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Pending a personal investigation by Director Hines of the situation at Tuskegee, Ala., Veterans' Hospital, no further negro personnel will be assigned there.

Decision to interupt further employment of negro physicians was made, it was indicated, because of the agitation at Tuskegee, which followed the recent publication af a letter by Director Hines to President Harding announced it was hoped soon to have a complete negro personnel at the institution.

Director Hines was said to have been preparing to appoint a negro commanding officer and to have virtually selected for the place Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon of Freedmen's Hospital here, when he changed his plans.

Director Hines said he was confident the situation would clear up with his visit.

"And now," he declared, "I will go down there and face opposition."

Director Hines said he had been surprised at the facility with which the bureau had been able to get competent negro doctors. The Medical Association of the Negro Race has been untiring in its efforts to aid the bureau in the selection of efficient negro doctors.

AIR OF RELIEF APPARENT.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 25.—An air of general relief was apparent here this afternoon following announcement from Washington by Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau that no further negro personnel would be sent to the disabled negro veterans hospital here until a personal investigation was instigated.

Discussion among the citizens of the town following the Washington dispatch showed a lessening of the tension that has been apparent here for the last two weeks as the result of a declaration from Washington that President Harding would put the hospital under negro control.

Members of the citizens' committee expressed gratification that Director Hines would in person investigate the situation here in July, as stated in the Washington announcement.

Governor Branden, in discussing the visit of Director Hines, said:

"That's fine. Let us hope that this will bring about the solution of the problem and that all differences may be adjusted."

At the time it was announced that a negro personnel would be sent to Tuskegee, citizens here protested vigorously, declaring that such action would not be in line with assurances given by government officers at the time the hospital was erected.

Hospital — 1923 Alabama.

TROUBLE AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., is being threatened with a race riot because the present Republican administration has been whipped into allowing black men to man the Jim Crow Government Hospital for black war veterans. Here is the issue. There must be a separate hospital for the black soldiers incapacitated in the late world war, it must be located at Tuskegee, and it must be manned by white men. It is claimed that black men in Tuskegee, backed up by government authority, will be offensive to the southerners, that President Moton of Tuskegee had promised the white southerners that white men would be in charge of the hospital, that Tuskegee's policies are along such lines, that only four black men are members of its trustee board and that such a change in the spirit of the school will not be in keeping with ideals advanced by the founder, Booker T. Washington, and his followers. Such an issue is Booker T.'s Boomerang.

No school in the south, owned and supported by the black people, has had any difficulty in promoting ideals of freedom and liberty and this Jim Crow, quasi-political hospital at Tuskegee is proving to be a problem of gravity attended with possibility of bloodshed. Another angle is the pussy-footing policy of President Harding. When a white personnel was appointed by this federal head a storm of protest arose all over the United States and the Republican gumshoers knew that a big vote in the next election would be turned from them if the measure remained. Now if a race riot comes in Alabama and the black physicians and nurses are maltreated, who will be blamed and what can the government do?

According to a Houston white paper Mrs. Booker T. Washington will soon appear with some southern white well wishers upon a lecture platform, advising the black people to remain south and cultivate the friendship of the whites. Mrs. Washington is the widow of the late Booker T. Washington, and according to her plans she must be infused with the ideas of her deceased and revered husband. Mrs. Washington would do well to let the poor people of her benighted race get away from the Jim Crow South with its humiliations and maltreatments.

Says U. S. Broke Faith With Whites and Blacks at Tuskegee

By State Senator R. H. Powell of Ala.
(From Montgomery Advertise)

The Associated Press today carries the news in a letter from Director Hines to President Harding, that in a very few days now the Government Hospital at Tuskegee will be changed from a white personnel to an entire negro personnel. The press news for the past few weeks has prepared us for this announcement; it simply means that every white employee and every white official at the Government Hospital will be immediately replaced by a negro. What a travesty on justice! What a breach of faith and confidence on the part of the government towards a trusting people!

The guarantee of the Government is to be ignored; the expressed wishes of the citizenship of this community, both white and black, is to be ruthlessly set aside and trampled under foot for political purposes or through reasons of expediency, a white personnel al-ready here and installed will be kicked out, and a negro personnel ushered in. We people, who live here, and whose homes, property rights and possibly lives, will be vitally affected by this announced intention of the authorities at Washington, feel outraged at such action of our government. Is the written promise of this government, its solemn pledge to a confiding people, like the German treaties when war clouds hovered—"merely a scrap of paper."

Here is the story:

White Control Guaranteed

When it was suggested that the hospital for disabled negro soldiers be built here, our white people objected strenuously. Other cities and towns throughout the country had refused to let it come within their borders. Tuskegee, of all places because of its peculiar local situation, could not afford to receive such an institution. A government agent—Major W. N. Kenzie—was sent here to "sound out" the people. He announced to everyone that the hospital would be absolutely controlled and managed by whites. He said that no possible friction between the races could develop, because no authority or control of any kind would be placed in the hands of negroes. This statement was not received with much effect, as his authority to make such representations was doubted, and he promptly wired Washington for a written statement backing his representations to us. In response, the following telegram was sent him, and the committee that visited Washington recently saw the original on file in the treasury department: "Aug. 24, '21, Major W. N. Kenzie, Tuskegee, Ala. I assure you that hospital will be controlled and operated by whites. (Signed) Wm. Charles White." Dr. White was, at that time, chief and head of the department that had full authority to locate and build hospitals, and is still serving as the head of his department, though the operation of all hospitals has been turned over to another department.

People Accepted Guarantee

That telegram was shown the people of Tuskegee, both white and black, and by means of this written guarantee from a government in which we reposed trust and confidence, the opposition of the people of this community was overcome, and the people agreed that the hospital might be built here. Some of our white citizens, and the Tuskegee Institute, donated lands to the government, gave rights of way for a road and assisted and co-operated in every way, trusting fully and completely the government's promise and guarantee. In this manner was the hospital located here and its construction permitted. Now our people ask: "Was the hospital built on fraud, misrepresentation and deception?" Were the people tricked so that the government might get a foot hold here, and then use this hospital and our peaceful community as a political football, to be kicked about at the whim and pleasure of whatever party or individual might be in power?

The Tuskegee Institute

Forty-two years ago, Dr. Booker T. Washington started here his school for Negroes. He was asked to come here by Mr. George W. Campbell, one of our most influential white citizens,

White Control Should Not Be Disturbed

We want the people away from here to understand the situation. We have a just, and honest, and a righteous who served as a trustee of this school up to the time of his death, being succeeded by his son, W. W. Campbell. Invited here by Tuskegee white citizens; protected, assisted, and backed financially and otherwise, by Tuskegee white citizens, the Tuskegee Institute for negroes is founded upon the good will of the Tuskegee white man. Without that, it would have died of its own weakness in its early beginnings. There has never been a time up to now, that its growth and development could not have been stopped and its usefulness destroyed, by the hand of the Tuskegee white man being turned against it. We have not only protected and encouraged it, but we have boosted it and made friends for it wherever we go. And why? Because Booker T. Washington built this institution on the friendship and good will of the local white man, and during his long service at the head of it, he let nothing or no one stay there that would endanger that good will. Dr. Moton, his successor, was elected because it was believed that he could and would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and continue to preserve and maintain this good will for his institution. He seems to be fully conscious of this fact, and in his speeches always gives expression to the emphasis and dependence that he places upon the friendship of his white neigbors. When one remembers that out of nineteen trustees of this institution, only four, I believe, are negroes, the others being all white, then you realize that the white man has largely helped to guide and direct the Tuskegee Institute in its career of growth and development.

What Is The Present Situation?

In a town like Tuskegee where there is a school like the Tuskegee Institute, a third party has come. What will be the effect? Consider the kind of white population we have here. Consider the foundation upon which the Tuskegee Institute is builded, and the ever present consciousness with which that institution has managed its affairs, seeking at all times to avoid and keep down any disturbing factor that might bring about race trouble. In steps the government. Coming under the promise of a control and management that will continue existing relations between the races without conflict and without trouble, it builds the hospital. It is dedicated, turned over to the War Veterans Bureau, and a commanding officer with a part of the white personnel put in charge. Then delays, rumors, newspaper reports and various other things, bring about a feeling of restlessness, anxiety and nervousness, to disturb local conditions. After having been ready for about four months, not a patient has arrived. With over two million dollars invested, with thousands of disabled soldiers suffering and dying for just such attention as they could get here, not one has received a single moment's benefit from this great modern example of convenience, comfort and skill. Why? Because the negroes have demanded of the government that it break faith with the people of Tuskegee; that it repudiate its promise; that it ignore local conditions, and that it put a negro personnel here regardless of what results may follow.

The government's answer to this demand is sent out in the press dispatches of today. The negroes are coming: the whites will have to leave; the promise and guarantee is repudiated; and the local situation is ignored and disregarded.

claim against the government in this matter. No hospital of this kind would ever have been permitted here, except under the conditions set forth above. To deprive the white man of that control and operation, which is absolutely essential to the preservation of our friendly race relations, and thus to endanger our town, endanger the people and property of the Tuskegee Institute, and make this community a place to shun, rather than to seek, is wholly unwarranted and an outrage on the rights and honest claims of our people.

If trouble comes, which all of us hope will not be the case, then the responsibility will have to be placed where it belongs:

Tuskegee, Ala., June 21, 1923.

NEGRO DENTISTS REACH TUSKEGEE IS REPORT SUNDAY

Citizens Insist Colored Personnel Will Not be Permitted to Take Charge of Work at Government Hospital

WHITE MEN NEEDED FOR CONTROL IS STATEMENT

Committee Calls on Governor; Heflin Will File Protest; Advises Injunction Plan

BY ATTICUS MULLIN
Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 24. —Tuskegee is quiet, but its citizens openly express their determination not to allow a full negro personnel at the big hospital erected here for the treatment of negro veterans of the world war. They say white men must fill the important posts and a white man must be in command.

There has been no overt act, no clash as yet between the races. That

trouble will result with the coming of negroes to man the hospital is regarded as a foregone conclusion by leading citizens. The citizens say negroes will not be allowed to remain in charge of the hospital. President Harding says a full negro personnel will have charge.

Stanley Returns

Colonel Stanley returned today from Washington. Colonel Stanley would make no statement for publication except to say no change has occurred in the orders of Director Hines of the veterans bureau to the effect negroes will be placed in charge and at once.

It is reported in Tuskegee two negro dentists have arrived already. The citizens say another negro, an X-ray expert, is on the way to Tuskegee. They say a number of negro doctors are expected to arrive at the hospital within the next forty-eight hours.

The citizens of Tuskegee say the present situation is a test of the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race. They say they will measure up to the Anglo-Saxon standard and do not propose to allow negroes in charge of an institution where more than 600 negro world war veterans will be qaurtered. They say the negroes who will be taking treatment at the hospital are the shell shocked and nerve wrecked men. They say these men cannot be controlld by negroes hut that white men in places of authority are needed for the safety of the people of Tuskegee and surrounding territory.

Menace Predict Trouble

They consider the hospital a menace to the safety of their families if manned and controlled entirely by negroes. The citizens express the opinion the negroes who will come to Tuskegee to take control are not men who understand the conditions here. They freely state their belief trouble will be surely forthcoming if negroes are placed in charge of negroes who are already partial mental wrecks.

Tuskegee citizens express their fear of the effect of bootleg whiskey on the already nerve wrecked negro veteran. They say investigations, even in white veterans hospitals, has disclosed an alarming prevalence of whiskey selling and whiskey drinking. They say negroes in command at the hospital will be unable to prevent whiskey and vile whiskey at that, from being freely bartered to the veterans under treatment. They say these veterans are furnished money by the government and will use this money for the purchase of bootlegg whiskey in many instances. They say white men in command will minimize what they term this danger.

The citizens of Tuskegee express fear that the action of President Harding in ordering a full negro personnel at the hospital will be a boomerang on the Tuskegee institute founded by Booker T. Washington. They point to the amity which has always existed between the citizens of Tuskegee and the officials of the school and say this amity between the races may be broken up if there should arise issue between the races over the government hospital personnel.

Moton in New York

It is learned here Major Moton, at the head of the Tuskegee institute, is in New York where he will confer Tuesday with certain influential trustees of the institute. Local trustees of the institute, Wright Campbell and C. W. Hare, have wired a strong protest to the trustees with whom Major Moton will meet Tuesday. The gravity of the situation and the likelihood of injury to the institute has been pointed out. The hope is held out that the trustees in New York will lend their influence towards having the president countermand the order relative to a negro personnel.

A committee of twenty-two men has been organized for the purpose, it is understood, of taking full charge of the situation. This committee is active in every way it can devise, to secure a modification of the president's order. The committee does not insist no negroes shall be on the expert personnel but does insist the control shall be vested in white men.

Five leading citizens of Tuskegee, Dr. L. W. Johnston, L. C. Lewis, G. B. Edwards, E. R. Alexander and R. H. Powell left here Sunday afternoon for Montgomery. It is the purpose of the committee to confer with Governor W. W. Brandon and United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin relative to the situation.

CALL ON GOVERNOR

Five citizens of Tuskegee, Dr. L. W Johnston, L. C. Lewis, G. B. Edwards E. R. Alexander and R. H. Powell conferred in Montgomery Sunday afternoon with Governor W. W. Brandon and Senator J. Thomas Heflin.

Senator Heflin advised the committee he would wire the president Monday, insisting the order for a negro personnel at the hospital be revoked. He also advised the citizens to invoke court action in the form of an injunction against sending the negroes to Tuskegee to take charge of the hospital.

A four-hour conference was had with Governor Brandon by the committee. On coming out of the conference Governor Brandon said, "We are still hopeful that President Harding will carry out what Tuskegee citizens believe to have been a promise on the part of the government for white physicians and officials at the hospital. The sending of a negro personnel, I fear, would be detrimental to the negro race in the south."

TUSKEGEE POLICY STILL UNCHANGED

Hines Says Selection Of Negro Doctors Will Be Continued For Present.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The future policy of the Veterans' Bureau in regard to the operation of the Tuskegee, Ala., Veterans' Hospital with negro personnel rests on a determination of whether the good faith of the federal government is involved through promises made by the White committee of the Treasury Department, Director Hines said Monday on returning from a personal inspection at Tuskegee.

For the present, Director Hines said, the hospital will be conducted with present staff of white doctors and nurses, but the process of selecting negro physicians ready to put them in when a definite policy is decided, will continue.

There seems no doubt, Mr. Hines said, that the white committee made promises when land was donated for the institution that it would be under the control of "white personnel." Recognizing that possibly the white committee exceeded its powers in making such promises the Veterans' Bureau head will move cautiously and seek to determine just what was meant.

The Tuskegee Institute, he pointed out, is manned entirely by negro personnel, but has a board of trustees composed of 16 whites and four blacks. It may be that a similar form of control of the bureau hospital was contemplated. At any rate, Mr. Hines said the citizens' committee at Tuskegee seems to have promises in writing, which, it was said, if disregarded, might involve the government's good faith.

Pending conferences with a committee of citizens arranged on his visit to Tukegee, Director Hines said he would stand pat and make no appointments beyond those already made, either of white or negro and as late as Monday refused to sanction the appointment of some white personnel recommended by the commanding officer, a white physician.

Director Hines set at rest reports that in settling the controversy, he might make the situation a white hospital and move the negroes North This, he said, he has no intention o doing. The negroes will remain a Tuskegee, he said.

WHITE DOCTORS ON DUTY AT HOSPITAL IN TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Surprise Expressed at Sudden Shift of Plans After Entire White Force Was Assigned to New Institution

SENATOR HEFLIN SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

Declares Best Interests of Institution Can Best be Served by Not Assigning Negroes

GULFPORT, MISS., June 26.—Special to The Advertiser.—Three white specialists of the staff of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 74 located in this city, have been transferred to the new negro hospital at Tuskegee.

They are: Dr. Charles H. Hecker passed assistant surgeon (reserve). Dr. Carl A. Granberry, assistant surgeon (reserve). Charles H. Gause, bacteriologist.

The first two men are officers of the public health service and Mr. Gause is from the Veterans' bureau. It is understood have been assigned to immediate duty at the hospital. None of the men entertained the slightest idea that the hospital would attemp to function with a mixed staff of physicians and expressed the opinion that a white staff would probably be maintained.

These doctors, it is understood, left Gulfport with the understanding that they would be permanently located at the new hospital and the news received here a few days ago from Washington that a negro staff would be established at Tuskegee was a distinct surprise to army officers as well as civilians who knew of the orders issued to the three Gulfport officers.

Doctors Hecker and Grandberry are negro psychiatrists of wide experience and Mr. Gause is a laboratary specialist.

All were accompanied by their wives who have been prominent in the social activity at the reservation here and among the people of the gulf coast. Mrs. Grandberry is a bride and had just returned from a four-months' stay at Washington, D. C., where Dr. Grandberry recently completed a post graduate course in nervous and mental diseases.

Mrs. Gause is a pretty and charming young matron and has been a favorite in social affairs throughout the winter and spring.

Now at Hospital

Information to The Advertiser from Tuskegee last night was to the effect that the three Gulfport doctors and nine other white surgeons and physicians are stationed at the new hospital.

It is understood that when they were assigned here it was with the understanding that they would be permanently located at the hospital and it is reported they are as much surprised as the people of Tuskegee in the sudden shift of orders which assigned an entire negro personnel for the institution, indicating that certain political influence was brought to bear on President Harding and the Washington officials to cause them to change their original plan of assigning white doctors to the Tuskegee hospital

Heflin Sends Wire

United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin Tuesday wired President Harding protesting vigorously against the government breaking its agreement with the citizens of Tuskegee relative to the personnel of the negro hospital. Senator Heflin sent a copy of his telegram to Director Hines of the veterans' bureeu.

The following is the text of the wire of Senator Heflin:

"Ordinarily, I would say that it is all right for a negro hospital to be operated in every way by negroes, but in the case of the negro hospital at Tuskegee, I am convinced that there was a distinct understanding between the government at Washington and the white people of Tuskegee, that if they would consent for the negro hospital to be located there that it should be under the control of white officers.

"The white citizens of Tuskegee contend that if it had not been for this distinct understanding with the government they would not have consented for the negro hospital to be located there.

"In view of the understanding and agreement by which the government obtained consent from the white people of Tuskegee to permit the negro hospital to be located there, I believe it to be to the best interest of the institution and to the best interest of all concerned for those in authority at Washington to see to it that faith is kept with the white people of Tuskegee and that white officers be continued in control according to agreement."

Anti-Negro Protest by Klan in Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.— Seven hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan marched through crowded Tuskegee streets last night in protest against placing Negro officials at the government hospital here for disabled Negro veterans. Spokesmen for the marchers said they represented the sentiment of 50,000 Klansmen throughout Alabama. The Klansmen passed the famous Tuskegee Institute established by Booker T. Washington, Negro leader, but none entered the grounds.

While the Klansmen parded in the distance was the flare of a fiery cross forty-five feet high, the symbol of the K. K. K.

Considerable excitement was said to have been caused yesterday, when John Calhoun, Jr., first of the Negro personnel, arrived at the hospital.

Calhoun, however, boarded a passing train in the afternoon. Director Hines, of the War Veterans' Bureau, is expected to arrive here soon.

NEGRO HOSPITAL PLAN OF DEMOPOLIC CITIZENS

Whites and Negroes Combine to Obtain New Institute.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., June 23.—Special to The Advertiser.—A meeting of negro and white citizens was held Thursday afternoon in the Morning Star Baptist church for the purpose of discussing plans and methods of establishing a negro hospital in Demopolis.

Molly Coleman, a negro woman who hails from Texas, but who is working under government direction and in connection with Tuskegee Institute, was the chief speaker. A number of the leading negro men of the town were present and promised their hearty support. Also several white men spoke favorably for the work.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Thompson Hopes the U. S. Government Will Respect Gentlemen's Agreement.

Editor The Advertiser:

We notice that Director Hines will soon pay a visit to Tuskegee to investigate conditions as to the hospital.

When the government agents were trying to locate a suitable place, they came to Montgomery. Our people didn't want it. They then went to Tuskegee and our people there rejected it, but the government agents insisted that was the best location and assured the good citizens that the officers would be all white men. They had him get this confirmed from Washington; then and not until then did they give their consent.

Can the government afford to violate a gentleman's agreement? I am sure Director Hines will insist on the government living up to their contract with the white people of Tuskegee, but if there was none, surely the government or our president will do what is best for all concerned.

First, the northern negro, and the southern white men do not speak the same language; they don't think alike; there is nothing congenial with them. The northern negro wouldn't have good health in the southern climate; nothing here would please him or make him happy, and certainly he doesn't suit our people.

The southern white man and the southern negro understand each other and the southern white man is the negro's best friend. Surely Director Hines and the president of the United States do not want to put some one here who will stir up strife and hatred between the races, and cause one or the other to have to leave and I have never known the white man to be driven from his home or country. They are law abiding, peace-loving people and 5 per cent of them live up to a gentleman's agreement; they hate trouble and are slow to anger, but once they feel it becomes necessary no people on earth will shed their blood more freely in defense of their homes, their state and their country as was proven in the last world war.

We had negro officers and carpetbaggers back in the 70's and we all who were living in those days remember the trouble we had. It became necessary to organize the Ku Klux Klan. I have an old letter written by the Ku Klux Klan to a man in Tuskegee, who was misleading the negro and willing to put them in office, that he might hold one himself and be big chief. The dear old Ku Klux who wrote this letter in 1873 is still living not 30 miles from Tuskegee today.

Northern Negro Demands.

We are told that the northern negro is demanding that they be put in charge and are threatening the republican party with their vote. Certainly this great government cannot have a state torn up in order to get a few negro politicians' vote; certainly they would not violate a contract to get a few negro votes and lose the respect and support of thousands of white voters.

The southern negro loves the south and southern white men and all the trouble we have ever had was caused by designing politicians. The president is bound to know that the south is the best place for the negro. Northern people first brought slaves to this country and landed them in the north. They couldn't use them or manage them successfully so they sold them to the south; the negr soon learned to love the south and the white race. As proof of this they remained here after they were freed and all prefer living here today. They cannot thrive in the north; the northern people cannot long manage them and great will be the massacre in some of the northern cities some day—not far off.

If our government wanted northern negroes to manage this hospital, they should have located it in the north and if they now want northern negroes to manage it, for God's sake, let them move it quickly.

Every institution in the South should be managed by white men, for as long as the blood of the southerners course our veins, the white men will control the south. It is necessary that we do so. No negro officer can do good here. Our people will not stand for it. They have been often tried and never found wanting.

W. W. THOMPSON.

CROSSLAND DENIED JOB IN HOSPITAL

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Last week Director Hines of the veterans bureau returned to Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, special assistant in that branch, the papers filed by the doctor in connection with his application for the position as head of the new $2,000,000 Race veterans' hospital located at Tuskegee. At the same time the doctor's desires and aspirations for the position in question were thoroughly chilled by the notice given him that a tentative selection had been made and "'tain't you."

The desire of the doctor to head Tusgekee has been the source of widespread comment here at the nation's capital, and many are wondering just why he is so anxious to forsake his supposedly importan berth here. Others are openly stating that the doctor's position in the veterans bureau is not so tenable as might seem on the surface and that he feels that a change of venue would not hurt his prestige. It is reported that he has been on the investigating carpet recently and that his outlook is not overbright.

Doctor's Position Wobbly

Just what effect the publication of the "Baby Doll" divorce suit now pending has had on Dr. Crossland's official life or development is a matter that is problematical, but it is a well known fact that the "patriarch of the vets bureau" is constantly and openly abusing those whom he considers responsible for the publication of what was a matter of news; so citizens hereabouts are saying that the publicity must not have boosted his stock.

From information that has come to the ear of the Defender representative here official Tuskegee will not be grieved or dismayed at all by the positive information that the director has ended Dr. Crossland's agony.

Another complication which has developed in connection with the immediate appointment of the tentatively chosen Race head of the Tuskegee Veterans hospital, according to a well defined allegation going the rounds at the nations' capital, is to the effect that a certain prominent Race office holder here is desirous of getting the job for himself and has been busy in political chicanery of the crassest type to block the present possible appointee.

In "Bad Company"

It is reported that this ambitious official has gone so far as to go in company with another Race man to the office of Senator Heflin of Alabama at the Senate office building and to there lay before the senator's secretary, in the absence of the Senator himself, the groundless charge that the tentative selection made by General Hines is unfitted because he is of a radical type and has made boasts as to what he will do.

It is further alleged that the Race official under suspicion has also gone so far as to send telegrams to State Senator Powell in Tuskegee, to Senator Heflin of Alabama and to the governor of Alabama, in which the same unfounded charges are made. These telegrams are said to have born the anonymous signature of A. Frank.

Some interesting and unpleasant developments are expected in the bureau where this official is located, if the suspicions afloat are verified. It is felt that it marks the severance of his official connection there.

State Senator Powell, Alabama, has been one of the most insistent of the Southern whites who are fighting to prevent the Tuskegee hospital being manned by a Race personnel. It is reliably reported that he is leading the battle in the interest of gubernatorial hopes he entertains. Recently he published a series of articles in the Montgomery Advertiser airing the white man's side of the hospital controversy.

Race Physicians to Mann Tuskegee Hospital

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Following the wishes of President Harding that Negroes man the government hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., Director Hines issued a statement last Thursday afternoon that a complete Negro personnel will man the Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Tuskegee. The question of whether Negro physicians should have charge of the institution, which is to receive Negro patients only, has been a subject of considerable controversy.

Hines Slaps At Negro Politicians.

"I am giving you this information" Mr. Hines said in a letter to President Harding, "because I have a feeling that a certain element, prompted by a desire to obtain positions for certain individuals that are not entirely qualified, are attempting to becloud the issue by the publication of statements that it is not the intention of the bureau to man the hospital by a complete Negro personnel, and I desire to reassure you that your wishes in this regard will be carried out explicitly."

Wants Qualified Men and Nurses.

Mr. Hines told President Harding that it had been necessary for the bureau to move slowly in gathering the staff for this institution because he believed that President Harding desired that the bureau, under no circumstances, put colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work. He said that he felt and believed that the best thinking Negroes of the United States also felt that the disabled Negro veterans should receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades. Mr. Hines added that most of the staff had been selected and hoped to complete the work within a short time.

"CRISIS" AT TUSKEGEE

ALABAMA WHITE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR AND SEN HEFLIN CONFER AND UTTER PROTEST OVER COLORED DOCTORS FOR COLORED VETS.' HOSPITAL. CALL IT TEST ON WHITE SUPREMACY.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 25, 1923.—Absolute silence on the part of the citizens' committee as to what move it next tends to make marked the day's development in the community protest against appointment of Negro officers and doctors at the Negro veterans' hospital at Tuskegee.

The committee had returned from Montgomery, where a conference behind locked doors was held with Gov. Brandon. After the Tuskegee citizens had departed, the executive said he hoped President Harding would change his mind, "because sending a Negro personnel to the hospital would be a detriment to the Negro race."

Senator J. Thomas Heflin suggested court action in the form of an injunction.

Meantime, well known and conservative citizens admit that the situation here in the controversy is growing tense. Men on the streets, these citizens assert, are openly saying that Anglo-Saxon supremacy is being tested in Tuskegee and they are determined that the white man shall rule

SHARP CONFLICT OF OPINION IN HOSPITAL ROW

Radicals Refuse To Be Comforted by Assurances From Government Officials That White Staff Will be Moved.

WASHINGTON "CITIZENS" HOLD INDIGNATION MEET

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Notwithstanding statements by Government officials that the United States hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, for colored veterans, will eventually have a complete colored personnel, there are two contrary opinions among Negroes who are particularly interested in the installation of a colored medical staff at this institution.

One belief is that the promise and directions of the President as regards the operation of this hospital by Negroes will be carried out as soon as practicable. The other is that the statements emanating from the Veterans' Bureau are too indefinite and give evidence of pussy-footing and a white medical officer will continue in charge.

ULTRA-RADICALS MEET

The ultra-radicals had their hour last night. They held a mass meeting of "citizens of the District of Columbia,"—nonentities, for there is no such thing as citizenship here—at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. They denounced and resolved and adjourned without any constructive plans for accomplishing the ends sought.

The objects of the meeting, as stated by the Rev. E. D. W. Jones, who presided, were as follows:

First. To demand at once the appointment of a colored surgeon-in-chief.

Second. To advise a nation-wide boycott of the hospital by former service men in need of hospital treatment until such an appointment is made.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Among the speakers were Captain West A. Hamilton and the Rev. C. Wylie Trigg. Their remarks were the only sane and conservative statements made during the meeting, and they were the

only speakers who appeared to be well informed.

A resolution was adopted, in which it was declared that the persons in mass meeting assembled do "most emphatically and solemnly protest against this proposition of placing a white governing personnell at this hospital as an affront to a race that is a loyal, patriotic and an integral part of the population of the United States, and as an insult to all fair-minded citizens regardless of race; and in the interest of fair dealing and justice, we demand that the original plan to govern and control the hospital by an entire Negro personnel be adhered to, and we do hereby appeal to the Negro citizenry of this country to use all lawful means to bring about this desired result."

NO PLANS MADE

After the passage of this resolution, the meeting adjourned sine die, without formulating any constructive plans for the accomplishment of the ends desired.

At the Veterans Bureau, a series of conferences with medical men in charge of the hospitals for the treatment of world war veterans began on Monday and will continue thru Friday of this week. Consequently, neither General Frank T. Hines, the director, nor Dr. L. B. Rogers, the medical director, could be interviewed.

However, in an exclusive interview last week, Dr. L. B. Rogers stated that as soon as a sufficient number of qualified physicians in tubercular and neuro-psychiatric work could be obtained, the white medical staff now on duty at Tuskegee would be replaced by them.

Colonel R. H. Stanley, medical officer in charge of the Tuskegee hospital at present, and T .H. Scott, a sember of the staff are in attendance at this meeting.

K. K. K. vs. U. S. GOVERNMENT

The parade of the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday night, thru the grounds of Tuskegee Institute and the Government Hospital, places the issue squarely up to the National Government as to who shall rule its property—the invisible empire of the Klan or the War Department, thru its Veteran's Bureau.

It is reported that the parade was to have been last week, but when the Klan was informed that Director Hines was to visit Tuskegee, they reserved the parade for his observation and as a protest to his visit.

The thing for the War Department to do is to send a Battalion of the 24th Infantry, with their machine gun equipment to guard the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and that will settle the argument. The Ku Klux Klan will not make any more demonstrations by parading thru those grounds. The War Department is in duty bound to protect its maimed and crippled wherever they may be. The Hospital is Government property and the men to be sent there are those that received their illness in line of duty and it is squarely up to the Government to protect them from the Klan.

Alabama has a white population of 1,447,932 and 900,652 colored. During the world war, Alabama sent 36,172 Negro soldiers to war and only 25,674 white soldiers. Of course the Klan does not tabulate any facts.

The Government has made a mistake in placing the Hospital at Tuskegee but it must stand by its mistake and protect its property. Shall it be the K. K. K. or the U. S. at the Tuskegee Hospital?

BIG HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE TO BE MANNED BY COLORED.

(A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The "Powers that be" have spoken. The United States Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee is not only to be manned by Colored physicians and nurses, but so valiantly have the professionals of the race responded to the call that General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veteran's Bureau, has written President Warren G. Harding officially that "We have been able to obtain practically sufficient Colored personnel to man Tuskegee." General Hines full letter to President Harding follows:

United States Veterans Bureau, Washington, June 18, 1923. My dear Mr. President:

Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining Colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the professional Colored medical associations and the Civil Service Commission, we have been able to obtain practically sufficient Colored personnel to man Tuskegee. At the present time a complete corps of Colored nurses has been obtained, most of them having arrived at the hospital.

The Medical Division of this office is going over carefully the papers of doctors recommended for positions there, and we are interviewing those that will be put in responsible positions so I htope in the very near future to be able to advise you that the hospital has been completely manned by Colored personnel.

We have necessarily had to progress slowly in the matter because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put Colored personnel there on duty that did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the Colored people desire. as we do, that the disabled Colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades.

I am giving you this information today because I have a feeling that a certain element, prompted by a esire to obtain positions for certain individuals that are not thoroughly qualified, are attempting to becloud the issue by the publication of statements that it is not the intention of the Bureau to man this hospital by a complete Colored personnel, and I desire to reassure you that your wishes in this regard will be carried out explicitly. Respectfully, signed, Frank T. Hines, Director.

The above confirms the report sent out exclusively by the Associated Negro Press that President Harding had rebuffed the white delegation from the town of Tuskegee who called on him some time ago to protest the appointment of Colored officials.

President Keeps His Promise.

The President who those close to him say has always recognized the simple justice of manning the hospital with race doctors has lived up to his promises given early in the matter and stood squarely behind Dr. Moton, who with southern whites baiting him on one hand and misinformed Colored people, especially in the North, accusing him of compromising on the other, has been in an unenviable position. It is thus, however, say his friends, that the Colored man usually serves his benefactor. The spot light has been turned, however, on odd practices indulged in by men who have assumed the "political leadership" of the race and who instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, attempted to parcel out the jobs, irrespective of fitness and muddy the waters.

Political Leaders Err.

Aside from the harm they have done in clouding the issue, their attitude in attempting to rebuild their fortunes and position on the hospital has been amusing.

In the meantime everything is serene on the Potomac and the federal hand will doubtless quiet whatever unrest there is in white Tuskegee.

Negro Medical Association Called on to Furnish List Of Physicians for Hospital

Chief of Veterans' Bureau Asks For Names of Qualified Men to Serve as Officials in the Disabled Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C.—The most encouraging development of the Tuskegee Disabled Negro Veterans' Hospital situation has been announced from the Veterans' Bureau, requesting the National Medical Association to get a list of qualified Negro physicians for staff of the Negro hopsital.

In a letter to Dr. M. O. Dumas, 1817 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dr. L. B. Rogers, chief of Medical Personnel of the Veterans' Bureau says:—

"Inasmuch as your Association is the recognized official organ of the medical profession of the Negro race and inasmuch as you have expressed an interest in this institution, the Bureau would like you to submit a list of experieced physicians qualified to fill this important service. Their experience, qualification and proficiency in the various specialties will be the chief consideration in making these appointments. It is very desirable, as you know, to employ ex-service men.

"There will be required to staff this hospital and for replacements:-

1 commanding officer of proved administrative experience and ability.
1 executive officer.
10 tuberculosis specialists.
10 neuropsychciatre specialists.
1 roentgenologist.
1 eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.
I operating surgeon who is capable of handling the surgical and G. U. services.

As soon as you can secure qualified colored physicians to fill the above positions the hospital can be manned by a complete colored staff."

NO TROOPS LIKELY.

Soldiers Will Not Be Sent Into State for Police Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Employment of federal troops in connection with the veterans hospital controversy at Tuskegee, Ala., was said to be unlikely by officials here today.

The federal government does not send troops into a state for police purposes except on the request of the governor and upon evidence that the state forces themselves are unable to preserve order. Thus far no such request and no such evidence have reached Washington.

Should the Alabama governor actually appeal for help, it is probable that the request would be referred to the commanding general of that army corps area for his consideration, after he had made an investigation of his own into the circumstances.

Under the present policy of the War Department, corps commanders are given wide authority to employ their troops as they see best in case a state asks for aid.

The Tuskegee Hospital

IT appears that the medical department of the Army has delayed President Harding's decision for a colored personnel. The claim is advanced that the colored race has not yet had the opportunity to produce experts in hospital treatment in tuberculosis and nervous disease. Several of our best qualified experts are unwilling to leave their present berths for the field in the far south. The proposition has been put up to President Harding to specify a time when the colored personnel will be installed, and to name well qualified candidates for special assignment and place them under a course of training in government hospitals to meet whatever lack of expertness which may now obtain. In this way a full colored staff can be qualified in a few months. Possession is nine points of the law. It will be much more difficult to replace a white staff, once installed, than to install a colored staff from the beginning. The Negro came out of the World War with a bad case of grievance against the American people. If the Tuskegee Hospital is taken from them and given to the manipulation of the whites, it would merely serve as the climax of their disappointment.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

TUSKEGEE INQUIRY LOOMS; KKK NAMES GIVEN JUSTICE MEN

Department Prosecutor Tells Investigation Bureau Facts Warrant Federal Scrutiny.

U. S. PROPERTY MENACED, SAYS NEGRO ASSOCIATION.

Hines Seeks Way to Reconcile Pledges of Black and White Veteran Hospital Personnel.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Agitation over the Veterans' Bureau's new hospital for Negro war veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., has reached such pitch that the Department of Justice probably will investigate.

Negro organizations have complained to the department that Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. A. B. Kenney, for twenty years Medical Director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, have fled from the State because of threats against their lives.

They pictured a critical situation and declared Tuskegee wrecked as an institution for the Negro race unless the Government acts. Dr. Kenney was mentioned as a choice of the Negroes for Superintendent of the new hospital, control of which has caused a clash between whites and Negroes in Alabama.

Assistant Attorney General Crim, in charge of criminal prosecutions, rendered an opinion to the Bureau of Investigation that there is sufficient cause for a Federal inquiry.

Basis of Complaint.

The investigation was requested by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the basis that threats and Ku Klux Klan demonstrations were prejudicial to the interests of the Government in selecting a hospital personnel and that Government property might be endangered.

Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, returned to-day from Tuskegee, where he conducted a hearing at which Tuskegee citizens presented the history of the case. He is now seeking to find a way by which the Administration can keep promises of white personnel made to whites and of Negro personnel to Negroes.

When the hospital ground was ceded to the Government a promise was obtained from the white Hospital Committee that whites should control. This promise is referred to at the Veterans' Bureau.

Tuskegee citizens feared the consequences if a large number of Negro officers were sent down from the North. Later the Association for the Advancement of Colored People obtained from the President that promise of Negro personnel.

It was stated at the Veterans' Bureau that Gen. Hines had asked the committee of Tuskegee white citizens to appoint a committee of three to confer with him further to eliminate any misunderstandings in regard to the donation of the ground and hospital administration.

Veterans' Bureau's Hope.

The hope of the Veterans' Bureau seems to lie in creation of a supervising board of whites similar to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, leaving Negroes immediately in charge.

Shelby J. Davidson, Washington representative of the Negroes' association, maintained to-day the Negroes are unalterably opposed to anything but complete Negro personnel and declared none will serve if the Government offers anything different.

H esaid a Negro clerk under civil service was sent to the hospital from Connecticut and left Tuskegee after two hours because he received threats.

The recent Ku Klux demonstration at Tuskegee terrorized Negroes of the entire section, he declared, adding that the colored association had given the Department of Justice a list of the Ku Klux leaders.

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 9, 1923

WILL FIGHT KLAN ON VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Director - General Hines to Brook No Interference in Tuskegee Plans.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., July 8.

The Ku Klux Klan is in danger of running into a battle of first rate dimensions with the United States Government. This was indicated to-day as a result of efforts by members of the Klan in Alabama to dictate the Government's policy in running the hospital for negro ex-soldiers at Tuskegee.

This time the Klan will have to make an accounting not to the Department of Justice but to one of the ablest soldiers in the United States—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Bureau.

Gen. Hines has been notified by James A. Cobb, representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored Races, that the Klan is seeking to nullify the announced policy of the Government to man the Tuskegee hospital with members of the colored race.

One of the most serious problems that confronted the Government in caring for veterans was obtrusion of the race problem when it came to providing for the derelicts of the 385,000 colored men who served with the American Army in the World War.

Isolation was necessary and many communities objected to having hospitals for colored men established in their midst. It was only after painstaking examination of all elements in the situation that a separate institution was decided upon. In this decision, the Government, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation and groups of negro leaders were in accord.

This provided an opportunity for negro leadership in helping to solve the problem of their race. At the first approach the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute took up the suggestion and offered several hundred acres of college lands for the Government's hospital.

The policy of giving every advantage to negro leadership was followed up in the recent decision to man the hospital with doctors and nurses of the colored race. The announcement of policy came from the White House and Gen. Hines is committed to enforce it.

At Tuskegee, Alabama, seven hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded in protest yesterday. The impulse behind their demonstration will seem strange to many outside their order and their State. They were objecting to negro officials being appointed to serve in a Government hospital for negro war veterans.

For the colored citizens of the United States, at least, the incident will define a Klansman. He will be written down as one who, dissatisfied with a refusal in certain sections of the country to let the negro help govern the whites, wishes also to prevent him from having any perceptible share in governing himself.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUL

UPHOLDS TUSKEGEE IN FIGHT ON KLAN

Veterans' Bureau Says Hospital Will Continue Under Negro Rule.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., July 9.

The Ku Klux Klan will not be permitted to dictate the policy of the Veterans' Bureau in manning the Tuskegee Hospital.

Officials of the Veterans' Bureau in making this announcement to-day, said there had been no change in policy regarding the matter. Tuskegee Hospital was originally planned to be all negro and there has been no change, in spite of the protests of the Ku Klux Klan in that neighborhood.

Major-Gen. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, returned from Tuskegee to-day. He had been there looking into the row that developed over whether the administration of Tuskegee Hospital shall be white or negro. He said he had not decided yet but would await further investigation.

While at Tuskegee Gen. Hines appointed a committee carefully to look into the matter. Before reaching a decision he expects to confer with the committee either at Tuskegee or in Washington.

Letters and telegrams from many sections of the country are pouring in on the director regarding the Tuskegee row. Many urge the director to disregard the Ku Klux Klan and appoint a negro administration, while others would have whites in charge.

A telegram from the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People of New York city called attention to an article in THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning stating that the United States will not capitulate to the Ku Klux Klan in the Tuskegee matter, and urged Director Hines to end doubts by promising to staff the negro hospital with negro personnel.

JU

TUSKEGEE REFUGEE SILENT ON KLAN'S

'BULLDOZING U. S.'

Dr. Kenney, Institute Medical Director, Arrives With His Family After Klux Threats.

SHUNS "PAINFUL SUBJECT" TO SAVE RACIAL GOOD WILL

Negro Medical Association's Leader Doubts Hines Will Yield—Veterans Protest.

Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who left there with his family last week after receiving threats from the Ku Klux Klan because he advocated appointment of Negro physicians and nurses in the new Government hospital for Negro war veterans near Tuskegee, arrived in New York yesterday.

Dr. Kenney has been at Tuskegee Institute twenty-one years. He and his family had planned to spend the summer in Boston as usual, but they hastened their departure. When he will return to Tuskegee, if ever, Dr. Kenney would not say.

Dr. Kenney refused to discuss his flight.

"In the interest of Tuskegee Institute and racial good will, I think it best to refrain from discussing a subject that is most painful and delicate," he said.

Dr. Kenney went to Tuskegee at the instance of Booker T. Washington, and because of his large experience, long residence at the institute and birth in the South, he was indorsed by the National Negro Medical Association for superintendent of the Negro War Veterans' Hospital.

Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, Chairman of the Executive Board of the association, doubts reports from the South that Gen. Hines, head of the War Veterans' Bureau, has given up his original purpose to appoint a Negro personnel.

"As late as June 22," said Dr. Cannon, "we had a lengthy conference with him in Washington, when half of the personnel was agreed upon. No matter what the press despatches

OUSTED BY KLAN THREATS, TUSKEGEE DOCTOR HERE

DR. JOHN A. KENNEY

say following Gen. Hines's visit to Tuskegee, we do not believe he is going to break faith with us. It is absurd to think the United States Government is going to be bulldozed by the Ku Klux Klan."

Dr. Cannon says telegraphic reports that Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, has "consistently contended for a white personnel" are just the opposite of the truth.

Negro service men in New York since the march of the Klan on the grounds of the new hospital and the campaign to intimidate Negroes who have passed civil service examinations for appointment there, have sent a protest to Gen. Hines, according to William Serviss Bell, Commander of Charles Young Post, American Legion, asking removal of Col. Stanley as superintendent.

John H. Calhoun, the Hampton graduate, who had to leave Tuskegee after he sought to assume his duties as disbursing officer of the hospital, charges Col. Stanley himself handed him the Klan's warning to leave.

The Charles Young Post also says Negro nurses at the Veterans' Hospital have been instructed by Col. Stanley to stay away from the Tuskegee Institute grounds, and that the head orderly recently was discharged when observed talking with persons connected with Tuskegee Institute.

THE TUSKEGEE VET HOSPITAL

At Tuskegee, Alabama, Uncle Sam will conduct a vet hospital for disabled Negro ex-service men.

If you had served with the American Expeditionary Force to France, as I did, you would say that our Negro ex-soldiers are entitled to this consideration, and I can't understand why some people criticize the government for building this Tuskegee hospital.

Our Negro troops in France were largely responsible for making it possible for our trench vets to bring the Germans to their senses. Had it not been for the work of Negro troops behind the lines, building docks, railroads, dirt roads, camps, hospitals, unloading ships and reloading supplies onto trains running from port to front lines and intermediate camps, the armistice would not have been reached November, 1918. The amount of manual labor this work entailed was enormous, and my white comrades will bear out my statement that Negro soldiers in France certainly contributed their full share in the work behind the lines.

The government has neglected both white and Negro disabled veterans. Under Forbes' administration of veteran relief, thousands of our comrades went to their graves simply because red-tape and bureau-rascality cheated them out of what the government and the people intended for them to receive Henry Ford has established a private hospital for the care and treatment of disabled soldiers whose cases did not interest Washington officialdom.

I agree with the Opelika (Ala.) Daily Times that the government should appoint a Negro personnel to conduct this Tuskegee hospital for disabled Negro ex-soldiers.

I do not agree with those Alabama politicians who are trying to kick dust into the eyes of the white people in regard to this matter. Certain Democratic politicians contend that this hospital for Negro soldiers should be conducted by a white personnel. Why so? If you favor sending white doctors and white nurses to Tuskegee to treat and nurse sick Negroes, that's your privilege, but I am against it.

Certain Plumed Knight Democrats voiced vigorous protests against alleged social equality in the army during the war, and now they want us to send white women to Tuskegee to nurse sick Negroes.

Those Plumed Knight Democrats seem to forget that Woodrow Wilson permitted an Alabama Negro —Emmett Scott—to serve in his Cabinet, as Assistant Secretary of War. That was all right; both Wilson and Scott were Democrats.

The disabled Negro ex-soldiers are entitled to the Tuskegee hospital. Let them have it. Let Negro doctors and Negro nurses run it, unless you think it sound policy for this Republican administration to conscript some of our Plumed Knight Democrats for Tuskegee hospital work.

Wouldn't that be nice?

Think of it! A Democratic politician nursing sick Negroes at Tuskegee!!

Don't make me laugh.—Columbia Sentinel.

TO ALABAMA'S SHAME.

The government has built a hospital for negro veterans of the war at Tuskegee, Ala., and President Harding has very properly appointed a staff of negro doctors and officers to man it. The haughty Caucasians of Northern Alabama are raising violent protests. They say that Anglo-Saxon supremacy is threatened; that the rule of the white man will receive a severe jolt if negro professional men are permitted to attend negroes in a negro hospital. Some are becoming savage and are making ominous threats that the negro staff will be driven out, supposably by the usual violent methods that follow such threats. Of course, Senator Heflin is a leader in this movement.

The curious might ask how this Alabama community has endured for years a great negro school conducted by negro educators. What's the difference between a negro hospital in control of negroes and a negro school in control of negroes? How does the one menace "white supremacy" more than the other? The difference becomes apparent, however, when one remembers that the school is maintained by private means, while the hospital staff will be paid by the United States government. That's where the shoe pinches. "White supremacy" means that only white men must draw salaries from the United States treasury. When there are government jobs to be given out, even the job of caring for negro soldiers, the exclusive right of white men must be recognized, according to the Democrats of Alabama.

And then the South wonders that negroes are migrating in such alarming numbers! It is a pity this attitude of Senator Heflin's constituents was not discovered before the negro hospital was built in Alabama. Of course, it could even now be removed, since there are plenty of communities in other parts of the country which would gladly receive it. But if that concession is made for the purpose of keeping peace and providing for the care of negro soldiers, the cost should be taken out of the next appropriation which Alabama asks from the United States treasury.

Institute At Tuskegee Is Warmly Indorsed By Methodist Church Body

INVASION OF LAWFUL RIGHTS OF INSTITUTE WOULD BE DISGRACE

Social Service Commission Adopts Strong Resolution.

THE SCHOOL IS PRAISED

Goes on Record as Appreciating Incalculable Value of Work Among Negroes.

MEETING AT JUNALUSKA

The Resolution Is Made Public By Bishop James Cannon—The Church Has Membership of Over 4,000,000 Whites in South

(By Associated Press.)

Lake Junalaska, July 9.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia today made public a resolution adopted by the social service commission of the Methodist Episcopal church south in annual session here indorsing the Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and declaring any invasion of its rights or interference with its lawful labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our southern civilization."

"Inasmuch as there has come to us," the resolution said, "through reliable newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability that the interests of that great institution for our colored people at Tuskegee, Ala., are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference:

"Resolved, that this commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our colored fellow citizens, and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion, or threatened invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our southern civilization."

The commission is composed of prominent leaders of the southern Methodist church, being made up of the heads of the departments. The church has a membership of over four million whites throughout the south.

NEGRO DOCTORS FOR NEGRO PATIENTS.

Tuskegee, Ala., is in an uproar over race supremacy. The question has been raised. not by Tuskegee Institute, which never has offended the townspeople in its forty years, but by the new $2,000,000 Federal hospital for the treatment of Negro war veterans.

The leading citizens of Tuskegee state that they never would have allowed the hospital to be built in their neighborhood if the Government had not provided for control by white men. They say they will not allow the hospital to open with Negroes in charge. The Negroes make no reply, but no changes have been made in the orders of Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau that a Negro personnel be installed.

If Director Hines feels that he may assemble a Negro personnel equal in medical and surgical skill to any white staff available for the duty, there should be no change. The problem is clinical, not social. It is to be regretted if representations were made to the citizens of Tuskegee that control would go to white men. This seems to be the point which has caused the issue to be widely advertised and has changed a medical problem into a racial situation.

However dangerous that situation may be, the solution lies in following the rule of medical efficiency. All other phases of the question are dwarfed by the prime consideration—that of the welfare of the Negro war veterans. If their interests are best furthered by doctors of their own race, and such doctors are found to be equal in skill to available white colleagues, the racial sensitiveness of leading citizens and all questions of local pride and patronage are not worthy of consideration.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL AND PRINCIPAL MOTON.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. For years the sentiment has prevailed that the leadership of Principal Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee should be confined to the administration of that unique and incomparable plant founded by his predecessor. In fact, the thoughtful and knowing colored people of this country were inclined to believe that such should have been the conduct of Dr. Booker Washington himself.

No man is qualified to speak with authority on the entire problem of 12,000,000 people so diversified and living under such different conditions as do the colored people in this country. When Principal Moton sailed to Europe to tell the boys who had faced death in loyalty to their country and in its uniform, not to assert themselves when they got back to America, but to remember that things were not so free as they had found them in Europe, it was the Eagle that spread the disagreeable news and pointed out its error. Again, when this same gentleman ducked the issue of his wife's presence in a Pullman car, in deference to the hatred and ignorant bigotry of some Southerners, he missed the mark of the high calling of a leader of a race of oppressed but determined people.

Now comes the issue of the personnel of the new Tuskegee Hospital, and the distinguished pacificator has put his finger in a hot pie and must suffer the consequences.

Unless the colored people can man their enterprises, they should be made aware of it and adjust themselves permanently to a position of inferiority. That they will do never while colored mothers breed children with ideas and determination to full freedom. We are well nigh convinced that a man who holds a position at the behest of the dominant people in this country, can not be a genuine leader of his own people. The situation is anomolous to say the least.

The leadership for which the colored people yearn and which they must have in church, education, business, fraternities and every organized phase of life, is that which they select for themselves.

No matter how long it takes, no other leadership will secure for us or any other people that genuine progress which is the goal and aim of all right thinking people in this age. Less has caused revolutions and overthrown empires. Hired soldiers or selected leaders are both in the same class. Out of the fullness of the heart does the mouth speak, and that man has not been discovered who could serve his people and a dominant group with equal fervor.

DR. MOTON AND THE VETERANS HOSPITAL

The personnel of the Veterans Hospital, the $2,000,000 institution established at Tuskegee for the Negro World War veterans, has been occupying front page attention in the newspapers for considerable time. This institution is one of the finest and best equipped for its purpose in the world. It is to be occupied entirely by World War Negro veterans; no white person is to become a patient in this institution, and for that reason, it was thought wise and fitting that it should be manned entirely by a Negro personnel; that from superintendent down to the unskilled laborers should be black folks.

The white man thought to the contrary and proceeded to prepare to take the hospital over and to provide it with one hundred per cent white personnel; Negroes doing only menial work around the institution. It was found that Alabama had a law against white nurses waiting on Negro patients, but this technicality soon gave way to the fact that the hospital was on government premises over which the state of Alabama had no jurisdiction, and the white man, in keeping with his lust for power and money, proceeded to appropriate to his own purpose the personnel of the hospital.

It is argued in some quarters that the Negro soldier is entitled to the best service that the government can give him, and that by reason of the Negro's lack of opportunity to become the most efficient and capable medicine man, a white personnel would come nearest meeting the demand. There were not many of us who believed that the white man's object in wanting to man the place was out of a desire to render the most efficient service; but that he wanted place and money; that he would render good service, if placed in charge, but the thing uppermost in his mind is power and money, authority and control.

On the other hand, the Negro thought that he was best adapted by reason of kindred relation and was just as efficient; that the President could find a Negro personnel just as capable, just as efficient and far more consecreated to the services of the hospital than a white personnel. And, in as much as Negroes were barred from service among white patients, he ought to be permitted to serve his own people. It is not a question of drawing the color line or putting politics into the proposition, as submitted by our esteemed contemporary, the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun. But it is a right that the Negro feels is his. It is a recognition that he believes comes to him under the constitution. It is a privilege that comes to him by reason of the services he has rendered his country, and that his color need not be a barrier to any livelihood in which he could distinguish himself in the time of peace, as he did on the battle fields in the time of war.

It has been understood from the beginning that President Harding was in favor of a Negro personnel, but for reasons of which he was not advised at the time, the bureau proceeded to provide a white personnel for the hospital, and as soon as this matter was called to his attention, he set about to correct the error and to provide the hospital according to his original ideas—with a Negro personnel.

Major Moton was the first to hand it out that the President was in favor of a Negro personnel, and that he felt safe in saying that the personnel would go up fifty-fifty, at least, with the odds in favor of his race; that he had been appealed to by the Governor of Alabama and other leading and representative white citizens of his state to request the President to provide a white personnel, and when a party of business men from Atlanta visited him to discuss economic conditions generally, the major told us that he was being threatened by an irresponsible element, and that he had told the Governor and other representative citizens that before he would recommend or request a white staff at the hospital, he would suffer to be shot, and braced himself against the wall in his private office to emphasize how much he was wrapped up in the situation and how determined he was to stand pat and immovable for a black personnel.

We did not make the statement on our return from the hospital for the reason that we did not think it advisable at the time, but since the press of this country is charging that the major has reversed himself and is the man who threw the monkey wrench into the machinery, we felt at liberty to give out this information.

We have just read an article in the Enquirer-Sun and have read others in such leading journals as the New York World, the Times, and the Atlanta Constitution reporting that the major had made a request to the President that he provide the place with a white personnel and give the Negroes under places as they qualify, and that the President is much displeased at the attitude of the major, in view of his former position. While we do not vouch for the correctness of the news stories in the metropolitan dailies, we can not escape the conclusion that there is some foundation in fact for the stories.

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Sometime ago National Committeeman Johnson from Georgia announced that the President had asked him to select a personnel for the hospital and that he was proceeding to do so, but was being handicapped in his endeavor to make place for his constituents, without regard to their peculiar fitness for the place to which they aspire. The way to keep the hospital out of politics is to keep it out of the hands of the Democratic politicians in the South, who would use it as a place to pay off their political debts.

The white man recognizes Major Moton as the leader of the race as such he has the opportunity to render a very great service or a very great blunder, and his conduct in the selection of the personnel for the Veterans Hospital will largely determine the weal or woe of his leadership. If he yields to the maudlin sentiment, out of fear bodily harm, his leadership is at an end, and the race will have no confidence in him, for they will regard him as a man who is a physical coward or with a price on his head.

People do not always follow leaders, and every time a man is up as a leader, he is not a leader. Negroes do not follow a man because he the white folks say he is a leader; they follow him because he represents and reflects their views and renders them a service. The or would be a much greater man dead, having died for a cause ch he believed to be right, than to live under the stigma of having rayed his race to protect his hide or save himself in the regard of

We submit that the Negro is able to furnish the personnel; that the character, the ability, the learning, the practice and the consecration to duty to serve as well as anybody else can serve. He has experience and has performed every operation successfully that any white surgeon has performed in America; made cures and discoveries equal to any medicine man or scientist in the country. The race can furnish doctors far more competent and efficient for general practice, surgery and specialists in the hospital than the white man's politics can

a race hating people. All the money that may be poured into Tuskegee for the practical education of the Negro, will not be able to rescue the major from under the mistrust with which he will be stamped by his own people. If the major recognizes the leadership that the white man has conferred upon him, he must answer to the people whom he is supposed to lead, whether he surrendered or why he surrendered and backed down from the position he took when he uttered to the white men of Alabama, "I will suffer to be shot, and the time has come when some big Negro must die for the rights of us all." Major, an explanation is in order.

The white man has not given a single reason why he should be put in charge of the hospital at Tuskegee, and our group can see but one reason why he wants it, and that is to satisfy his lust for power and greed for money. It is not that he loves the Negro so well that he wants him to have the very best services that man is capable of rendering. He wants to boss; he wants to control; he wants to keep the Negro down and shut him out from every opportunity that will enable him to measure up as a man. It is money and power the white man wants, and not service to black men.

Guard Moton

Tuskegee, Ala., May 17.—Holding Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, responsible for the ousting of the proposed white staff who was to have charge of the new $2,000,000 veterans' hospital here, numerous threats have been made against his life.

In order to avoid further trouble, Tuskegee is surrounded by guards and a double watch has been placed around the home of Principal Moton. So acute is the situation, that Dr. Moton does not even answer the telephone.

J. A. Kinney, surgeon-in-chief of the Tuskegee hospital, and Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, head of the city hospital in Kansas City, have been mentioned for the post of surgeon-in-chief of the Veterans Hospitl.

NEGROES FOR THE NEGROES.

The above is the caption of an editorial appearing in The Opelika (Ala.) Daily News under date of May 17 which proves that the sentiment of Alabama is not solidly behind the proposal to officer the Tuskegee Hospital for Disabled Negro Veterans with white practitioners. The editorial altogether consistent with the attitude to which we have been accustomed in the South says:

"If we are correctly informed the proposal to locate the large government hospital for treating disabled and sick Negro ex-soldiers in a number of southern communities was turned down. And in not desiring that institution located in a white community the people were right. It was very properly located near Tuskegee on land given by Tuskegee Institute, the most noted Negro College in the world. White contractors erected the big hospital buildings as there is no construction company or contractors financially able to handle such a large contract composed of Negroes.

Now that this hospital is about ready for occupancy and use there has been long and loud protests made against the professional workers, medical and surgical staff and governing officials being chosen from the Negro race. Appeals, almost demands, have been made that all physicians and surgeons employed there be white practitioners. Without modification of our known views, rather confirming and extending them, regarding proper relations between the two races and a correct separation of them socially and professionally, we are of the opinion that this strictly Negro hospital, built and to be operated for suffering Negroes only, should be managed and manned in all its departments by Negroes. Many of these exsoldiers have heretofore been "farmed out" at sanitariums and hospitals, some are from already overcrowded government hospitals, and they are to be brought to the new hospital erected for them at Tuskegee. It has been reported that in some cases in "contract" hospitals these sick and disabled ex-soldiers have not had proper care and treatment, because of the fact that white managers of such places, and white employees, actually slighted them because of their color. That was one of the factors in deciding upon building and equipping a hospital for that color.

Reports state that some thirty physicians will be needed when the new hospital is filled with patients. It is true that if that force is to be all white men there is a job for that number of white doctors. While so many may easily be found seeking such a job we doubt very much if that number of really competent Alabama doctors can be found that care for such a job. It is in the nature of things, not permanent, at least for a majority of the thirty soon to be needed. Just how much additional professional business any white Alabama physician would be able to command when he was released from duty there and returned to private practice among white folks is problematical—no, not that uncertain. As we see the matter this is a Negro hospital, a place for treating Negroes, located on land of a Negro institution and it should be managed by Negroes in each and every department. It is no more a white man's affair than is the management of Tuskegee Institute—and we have not heard of any white educators insisting that the faculty of the Negro college should be composed of white professors."

This sentiment is at least consistent and in this case we can hope that it will be so placed before the public most directly concerned that it will gain supporters.

According to press reports the hospital is already open with white officers in charge. We view this circumstance as unfortunate and we do not doubt that it is so considered generally enough to make it a costly concession in a political way to the President and the G. O. P. in the next campaign. It certainly has not increased the G. O. P. popularity with an already highly dissatisfied Negro constituency.

Misrepresenting Dr. Moton.

Under the vulgar and misleading headline of "Booker's Ghost," the Pittsburgh *Courier* published a tissue of misstatements concerning the matter of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and the efforts of the Alabama whites to secure the patronage connected therewith. It speaks mistakably of Tuskegee as "the town founded and built by a Negro, for Negroes, and of Negroes." As the town of Tuskegee is composed mostly of white residents, with whites holding the municipal offices, it is evident that the editor of the *Courier* was confounding it with Tuskegee Institute, which is a town of itself.

The *Courier* says further that "the Veterans Hospital is not on Tuskegee property. It is on property owned by the United States." While this is true, it should not be overlooked that the hospital site formed part of the ground held by Tuskegee Institute and that it was donated to the government for the erection of an institution to be devoted to the care of colored soldiers.

Dr. Moton's work as the head of Tuskegee needs no commendation from THE AGE. It has been characterized by the same common sense and loyalty to the race that marked the career of its founder, Dr. Washington. He has been untiring and outspoken in the effort to bring about the better relations between the two races in the South, striving to do the greatest good to the greatest number. He has represented the race in an honorable and conscientious manner in the hospital matter, standing out firmingly for the manning of the institution by a colored personnel, selected for fitness and competency.

Dishonest and malicious criticism based on such mistatements as those published in the *Courier*, will not swerve him from this position.

Nurses Arrive For Tuskegee Hospital

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 2.—Special to The Advertiser—The government hospital for disabled negro soldiers seems to be reaching the time for opening. For some time the work of the hospital has been held back on account of not being able to get nurses ordered out from headquarters, but the head nurse came in Thursday night and others are on the way, and it is expected that patients will begin to arrive by the latter part of next week.

There are already ten doctors on the ground, and the other personnel is being rapidly supplied. Other doctors are being ordered out.

The following are in the hospital and are ready for work: Colonel R. H. Stanley, manager; Drs. Fred Beardon, W. W. Rosser, W. C. Douglas, C. L. Cox, G. A. Rhodes, C. H. Hecker, C. R. F. Beall, Sherwood Dix, J. W. Thornton.

TUSKEGEE OPENING SET.

Washington, July 19.—The Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., will be opened Oct. 1, Director Hines announced today.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

A SHAME—BUT DON'T BLAME MAJOR MOTEN

Christian Record Philadelphia, Pa. 3-3-23

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A great howl therefore has gone up from a number of our newspapers who are blaming Major Moten for this condition, but we say "Don't blame Major Moten for this." He is only one individual, and a victim to a large extent to his circumstances.

He could rebel and be thrown out from Tuskegee. He could rebel and bring the enmity of the white people against his school, probably to destroy it. Of course there is a chance also that he might have disagreed and still have held the good will of the white people around him. But we must remember that Tuskegee is to a large extent a creature of the white South and Northern philanthropy which wants peace and does not want agitaion of racial conditions; that it must and always has gone in the path of least resistance The Negroes do not support Tuskegee; they give very little to it. It is supported largely by private philanthropy, and the people who support it are going to dictate its policy, and going to dictate what its officers shall say. That is true everywhere. If it were supported by the African Methodist Church, its president would have acted very differently from the way Major Moten acted. because he would have known that his position was secure in acting with his people. We have many professional Negroes who do a great deal of howling and criticizing, but they do not realize that the fundamental thing is that the people who pay the bills, do the dictating. Others can howl at "the big gate," but their howling amounts to but little. As long as the colored people are merely among those who do the protesting, they will keep on protesting, but if they want to be effective, they must organize and they must pay the bills.

It shows to us a lack of common sense and common understanding of the way things are done, for men to continually hold Major Moten responsible for things he cannot be responsible for, and ought not be expected to be responsible for. In one breath they repudiate his leadership, and in the other they try to hold him responsible as our leader.

Major Moten has his work to do—a great big work. But it is not the work of progressive leadership. If the Negroes who want more progressive leadership will organize (not talk and write less, oh no; but organize more), so that Negroes can support something, then they can get a better policy but they are not willing to do this. Outside of the Negro church and fraternal society the Negro is pretty much of a parasite—particularly a certain type of educated Negro, who creates nothing, saves little, supports, nothing racial with anything but talk. His education was paid for by whites; his politics is paid for by whites, his religion is paid for by whites; he supports nothing unless it gets a white O. K. But he pretends to be race loving by "cussing" Moten for doing what Moten could not help from doing. So we say "Don't blame Moten" for this thing; but do something yourself beside talk. Remember the Negro will not be able to dictate the policy until he pays the bill, or a large part of it.

MOTON FAILS THE RACE IN RECENT CRISES

The Christian Record Philadelphia, Pa. 5-3-23

Major R. R. Moton, hand picked principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has had two opportunities this spring to redeem himself with the race with which he is identified and which he is supposed to represent, but he has failed miserably in both instances.

Being the "hand picked leader" of the race, Maj. Moton has had the ear of the white press and has therefore had an opportunity, such as no other colored man has had, to mould public opinion by stating frankly why the Negroes are leaving the South and by exposing the outstanding hypocracy of the Administration regarding the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee.

Maj. Moton had a long article in the New York Times on the "Migration of the Negro." The Baltimore "Manufacturers' Record" had an editorial on "Migration" in which was included a letter from Maj. Moton. In both of these letters the Major failed to make a single statement tending to clarify conditions in the South. He does, however, make a number of statements that are discreditable either to his intelligence or his veracity.

Read this: "Here in the South, we can offer conditions equally as attractive as the North, and in some things very much more so." Evidently the Major is not in touch with the actual conditions in the South for as a matter of fact, more than 300,000 Negroes have left there this spring because they do not find the "conditions equally as attractive" in the South, as the Major would have Northern white people believe them to be.

The Major says further: "I have felt very happy over the fact that the South itself is taking the initiative in seeing that the Negro gets here in the South the things which many are seeking in the North. This, I feel, can be done without sacrificing the South's highest standards and best traditions." Can you beat that?

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, where hundreds of our young men and women attend school, says that he "feels" that the South *can* give the Negro the things he is seeking without "sacrificing the South's highest standards and best traditions." Oh you Uncle Tom! Is it "sacrificing standards and traditions" to give citizens of the United States freedom of speech, freedom of the ballot? an equal opportunity for educating their children? the right to own a home and be protected in that home? an equal opportunity to earn an honest living and be paid a decent wage for service rendered?

What are some of the South's standards and traditions? To jim crow all Negroes, including Major Moton; to disfranchise the Negro; to get as much labor on the smallest inhuman wage possible; to take every Negro woman and girl for a concubine, if possible; to maintain the smallest semblance of an educational system for Negroes; to maintain a tenant system of farming by which they can steal all of the poor tenant's crops and give him a bare existence; to hold in abject peonage all the Negroes they can corral; and yet, the principal of Tuskegee says the South should not "sacrifice its highest standards and best traditions" to give the Negro a chance, regardless of how humiliating, how galling, how race destroying, how inhuman and un-Christian these "highest standards and best traditions" may be.

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Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

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Christian Recorder Philadelphia, Pa. 3-31-23

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PRESIDENT HARDING SHOULD HEED DR. MOTON'S ADVICE

Over the protest of the governor and other prominent citizens of Alabama, and over the earnest and urgent request of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Institute, the great Negro educational institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, President Harding seems determined to organize the new two million dollar hospital for Negro veterans of the World War with a general staff of Negroes. This action of the president follows or will follow an unwise effort on the part of some Negroes, principally in the North, to have the president pursue this course.

The hospital when finished will be one of the finest in the world, and the inmates will be men who made sacrifices for their country. Presumably, therefore they are entitled to the best; to the most skillful medical and surgical treatment. The Negroes, in demanding a full Negro personnel and control of the institution, says the New York Morning Telegraph, means "that color and not competence would determine selections. It is an absurdity. It assumes that the colored race, despite handicaps of a most weighty character, has advanced as far in sixty years of freedom as the white race has advanced in thousands of years."

When the contract was let for the erection of the hospital building it went to whites because there was no contractor or construction company composed of Negroes financially able to handle it. But this, of course, is merely an incident. The main point is that of giving such service to those Negro veterans as they deserve, which is the best the government can give.

If those Negroes who have demanded a full Negro supervision and control of the institution believe they have among themselves men who can give the best service the government can afford, they display great ignorance. They ought to know that they could not possibly have learned as much in the few years of opportunity that have been afforded them as the whites have learned in the thousands of years they have been studying and equipping themselves for just such work as will be required of those in control of this institution. And for them to insist upon their demand shows that they are, unintentionally though it may be, not willing to give the men of their race the treatment they deserve—the best the government can afford. There should be neither politics nor radical feeling in the matter, but everything should be subordinated to the good of these unfortunate men.

In order that this may be done those best fitted and equipped to do it should be chosen for the work, and there is no argument when it comes to determining the question as to who is best qualified for it. This does not mean that there should not be Negroes engaged in the work; in every place where a Negro can do it, and there are many in which he or she can, it should be filled by a Negro.

The Enquirer-Sun has often called and will continue to call attention to unfair or unjust treatment of the Negro by the whites; and it will also not fail to warn the Negro when he seeks to put an injustice on himself by stupid and foolish acts, of which this demand for full Negro supervision is one.

We think that President Harding may safely follow the wishes of Dr. Moton, particularly in an instance where there can be no sane argument to the contrary.—The Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.

NEGROES FOR THE NEGROES.

Opelika (Ala.) Daily News, May 17 1923.

If we are correctly informed the proposal to locate the large government hospital for treating disabled and sick Negro ex-soldiers in a number of southern communities was turned down. And in not desiring that institution located in a white community the people were right. It was very properly located near Tuskegee on land given by Tuskegee Institute, the most noted Negro college in the world. White contractors erected the big hospital building as there is no construction company or contractors financially able to handle such a large contract composed of Negroes.

Now that this hospital is about ready for occupancy and use there has been long and loud protests made against the professional workers, medical and surgical staff and governing officials being chosen from the Ne race. Appeals ,almost demands, h been made that all physicians and surgeons employed there be white practitioners. Without modification of our known views, rather confirming and extending them, regarding proper relations between the two races and a correct separation of them socially and professionally, we are of the opinion that this strictly Negro hospital built, and to be operated for suffering Negroes only, should be managed and manned in all its departments by Negroes. Many of these ex-soldiers have heretofore been "farmed out" at sanitariums and hospitals, some are from already overcrowded government hospitals, and they are all to be brought to the new hospital erected for them at Tuskegee. It has been reported that in some cases in "contract" hospitals these sick and disabled ex-soldiers have not had proper care and treatment, because of the fact that white managers of such places, and white employees, actually slighted theause of their color. That was one of the factors in deciding upon building and equipping a hospital for that color.

Reports state that some thirty physicians will be needed when the new hospital is filled with patients. It is true that if that force is to be all white men there is a job for that number of white doctors. While so many may easily be found seeking such a job we doubt very much if that number of really competent Alabama doctors can be found that care for such a job. It is, in the nature of things, not permanent, at least for a majority of the thirty soon to be needed. Just how much additional professional business any white Alabama physician would be able to command when he was released from duty there and returned to private practice among white folks is problematical—no, not that uncertain. As we see the matter this is a Negro hospital, a place for treating Negroes, located on land of a Negro institution and it should be managed by Negroes in each and every department. It is no more a white man's affair than is the management of Tuskegee Institute—and we have not heard of any white educators insisting that the faculty of that Negro college should be composed of white professors.

EVIL SPIRITS

Hampton Institute, another "educate the hand" school, is beginning to be shown up in its true colors. We contend that any force which causes a limitation upon opportunities for the black people to get higher education is a menace to the welfare of these people and should be regarded as such. For these reasons we feel along with DuBois and Trotter that Tuskegee and Hampton are retarding the progress of the black people in this country and that we should recognize them as doing such.

Tuskegee has now established a Jim Crow Hospital in Tuskegee and a Jim Crow system in that hospital and now it leaks out that Hampton is Jim Crowing its black treasurer by forcing him to live in a tumble down shack while the white teachers and professors are provided with palatial residences. Robert Russa, President of Tuskegee is a product of Hampton and any child can see why his vision is refracted along the Hamptonian lines.

Tuskegee and Hampton are evil spirits. They stand between the black people and the sunlight, they dwarf ambitions, crush out pride, they misrepresent us to the white world and they leave us at the mercy of a system of economics and politics which will keep us marking time for the next few centuries. It would be iconoclastic and vandalistic to cast aspersions upon these institutions and their sponsors if they were engaged in elevating our people, but they are not. Thy are evil spirits and they and their sponsors menace our cause.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AGAIN.

Strange things are happening every day about the government hospital at Tuskegee and as the fight continues we find that some of our drastic brethren are not quite sure as to what should be done at Tuskegee or who should be criticised for the plight in which the institution, the government and the leaders who have been more pronounced in its advocacy find themselves.

The Atlanta Independent, edited by Brother B. J. Davis, a very fine paper and edited by an excellent and undoubtedly good race man, had quite a change of front last week with regard to the hospital, to what was its attitude the week before. Brother Davis now advises the Negro press to go slow and be careful, and yet says nothing respecting his position of the week before. According to his issue of the 7th he could not feel free to advise nor would the profession feel honor bound to hear his advice until he has apologized for the expression of May 31st, or at least admitted his error in the attack upon Dr. Moton, if error he made.

We have never been inclined to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Davis and his paper, but being somewhat of a student of the man and the attitude The Independent, we can hardly nceive the editorial of the 7th as a oduction of Mr. Davis, in words, phrases or sentences. It is completely out of his style of expression and the press is entitled as we see it to some apology for his attitude of the 31st before it would be able to accept his position of the 7th.

Negro Appointments Threaten Race Harmony

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 16.—Harmony among the white and negro races is being threatened here hourly with a report current that President Harding is preparing to install negro officials at the government hospital for disabled negro war veterans at Tuskegee. Citizens of Tuskegee declared tonight that such action will cause serious results

Hospital - 1923. Alabama.

The President Is Responsible and Not Major Moton

We hold no brief for Major Moton's conduct in the Veterans' Hospital matter or any other matter, but we are great lovers of the truth, and believe in placing responsibility where it belongs. From personal investigations, we are in possession of confidential information that Major Moton is not responsible for the mix-up and mess-up at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. We believe, when the story is fully told, that the public, in common with the race, will largely exonerate the Major for the part he has played in this all-important drama; and The Independent asks the race press to suspend judgment until the whole truth can be told, and, instead of placing the responsibility on Major Moton, place it upon the administration at Washington and hold it to a strict accountability.

When the public is advised that a contract was let to a white undertaker in Greenville, S. C., to bury the soldiers who may die at Tuskegee, it will not be alarmed or long in fixing the responsibility for the mix-up at Tuskegee. In spite of the fact that there are two representative, capable undertakers and funeral directors of color at Tuskegee, the contract to bury our dead was placed in the hands of a white man by the government, or its agency. And in this matter and every other matter pertaining to the hospital, the white man has had only one point in view—the economic end.

It is an unusual thing in the south for a white man to bury a Negro. When they lynch or legally hang them, they usually turn the body over to the race to inter. In the matter of dead veterans at Tuskegee, a white man gobbles up the contract because of its economic value.

Now, there should be no surprise that the hospital is closed and the personnel not selected, when the situation is studied in the light of the President's anti-Negro policy.

In the light of our information, the Major is powerless to open, close or select the personnel for services in the hospital. First, the hospital would have been opened April 1st, with an entire white personnel, the Negroes not filling a position above manual labor, had it not been for the protest of Major Moton. The bureau at Washington was proceeding to that end without the race's knowledge. As soon as this information came to Major Moton he wrote the President that he had been informed that the hospital for Negroes at Tuskegee was to be manned entirely by a white staff—Negroes not to rank above the grade of common laborers—and such information had been conveyed by the Veterans' Bureau to Colonel Robert H. Stanley, officer in charge, and I am writing you that if Negro physicians and nurses are barred from services in this hospital without at least being given a chance to qualify under the Civil Service, it will bring down upon my head and on Tuskegee Institute an avalanche of criticisms which, I think, would be entirely justifiable. What is more, it will bring down upon your administration a strong protest on the part of the Negro press, and from Negroes north and south which, I think, would be most unfortunate.

About this time Dr. Moton conferred with Colonel Stanley and urged that the opening of the hospital be delayed until colored nurses and physicians could qualify for the staff. On the 24th of February, Colonel Stanley said to Major Moton: "I cannot but believe that the recommendation that Negro officers be put on the staff was made for diplomatic reasons alone. A man of your mental ability and knowledge would no more approve of such a mixture than I would. As to Negro nurses, the only practical solution is to use white nurses and Negro nurse maids—otherwise the opening of the hospital will be indefinitely delayed."

Those were Colonel Stanley's words to Major Moton. Then great pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Moton to have him recede from his position of a Negro personnel. And when he declined to do so it was then that the Governor of Alabama and General Robert H. Steiner, head of the American Legion in Alabama, sent their telegrams to President Harding protesting against a mixed staff and urging the appointment of a full white personnel.

While this situation was going on, Dr. Moton was passing through a fire of threats and interviews. Colonel Stanley advised Major Moton that a mixed staff was impossible. The Major's reply was, "Then, the only alternative is a full Negro staff." He has not receded one iota from his original position of a full Negro personnel.

The President conferred with Dr. Moton on or about February 23d in connection with a letter he had written the President February 14th. Dr. Moton said to the President that the Civil Service Commission had advised the Venerans' Bureau that it would be extremely difficult to qualify a Negro personnel, as it had no way of ascertaining whether applicants were white or black. Thereupon the President issued an executive order that the Civil Service Commission hold a special examination for Negro applicants.

So, in our opinion, the President's stand between duty and the white south's prejudice is responsible for the mix-up at Tuskegee, and not Major Moton. We are giving the facts as we have discovered them from personal investigation. Our sources of information we are not at liberty to hand out. But, let the colored newspapers train their guns on the administration and hold it to a strict accountability for the rough turn our group is receiving at the Veterans' Hospital.

It is obvious that the white man's interest is purely economic. The Governor of Alabama, General Robert E. Steiner and Colonel R. H Stanley, backed up by the white people of Alabama, are the wall of prejudice and intrigue which the President confronts. He has not as yet gathered the moral courage to say to these people that "my duty is plain—I will keep my word and will give the hospital a colored personnel, as I believe the soldiers will be best served by people of their own group."

Why should General Steiner be so much interested in Negro veterans, when he fought so hard a few days ago in New Orleans to keep Negroes out of the American Legion, and in Alabama, where he commands, he does not permit any Negro to affiliate with the Legion? Now, why is he so interested in the wounded, sick and crippled, when he hates so intensely the well that he will not permit them or recognize them as members of the Legion who made the supreme test in Flanders Fields and No-Man's-Land? Why should the contract to bury the Negro dead be handed to a white man? Why should white women be called upon to wait on Negro men in preference to Negro women? Why should the Government double the expense by placing white nurses in charge and giving each white nurse a Negro maid to do the work while the white woman bosses? No, it is not love for the Negro—it is not the interest in the preservation of his health; it is the white man's lust for authority, for control and his greed for money.

Our information is that the news story sent out from Washington a few days ago by some news bureau about the long-distance message is all fake—that no such interview took place.

These are the reasons, and not Major Moton, why the hospital is closed and the personnel not selected:

First—The President's hesitancy between duty and prejudice.

Second—The obstinate persistency of General Steiner, Colonel Stanley and Governor Brandon.

Third—The white man's lust for power and greed for money and his constitutional unwillingness to give a black man a square deal.

White Chief and Colored Staff For Tuskegee

5-19-23. Pittsburgh Courier

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.)

By Walter J. Singleton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Veterans' Bureau announces that colored physicians "as far as possible" are to be employed at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, but the boundary line of "possibility" seems to have been drawn at administrative head of the institution, as a white surgeon is to remain in charge, for the present.

5-19-23

It is reported that there have been several contending factions advocating, in turn, both colored and white doctors in this institution, so that the central bureau's decision is not likely to satisfy any of them. It would seem, however, that the Tuskegee Hospital being conducted exclusively for colored veterans of the World War, and that Dr. Moton was actively instrumental in its establishment, it would be only reasonable to have a colored staff, particularly as no one disputes that there are scores of capable colored physicians admittedly qualified and duly recognized in the medical profession.

THE CAT IS OUT OF THE MOTON BAG

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The cat is out of the Moton bag. The James E. Walker Post of the American Legion of the District of Columbia has been making investigation to find out what influences are back of the move to prevent a colored personnel from being placed in charge of the hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. The Post has been backing Dr. T. E. Jones, a World War veteran, as superintendent, and other influential men for the other positions at the hospital. In this effort the Post has had the backing of the Henry Lincoln Johnson-Perry Howard-William Matthews political machine which has been working to control the patronage of the hospital.

To upset the Johnson-Howard-Matthews political machine, Major Moton called upon colored physicians who are officers of the col-

ored Medical Association. These officers have had several conferences with the President and the representatives of the Veterans' Bureau. When the matter got to the acute stage where the President was won over completely to a colored personnel program, there appeared in Washington a committee from Tuskegee composed of white men to protest against having colored men in charge of the hospital.

President Harding, it is stated, has expressed himself as being surprised that Major Moton should have been responsible for this committee's coming to Washington. Two members of the Tuskegee board of trustees were on the committee and it is hard for colored veterans to understand how Major Moton could be for a colored personnel as he declared to colored newspaper men and colored physicians that he was while being officially represented at Washington by members of his board of trustees who are protesting against a colored personnel.

The real cat came out of the bag when the Tuskegee committee met at the office of the Veterans' Bureau. The committee insisted that Major Moton was willing to accept a white personnel while the Veterans' Bureau had been informed that he was standing out for a colored personnel. It is said that the committee of four from Tuskegee insisted that the Tuskegee principal be called on the long distance telephone and asked to declare unequivocally his position. When this was done, the Major found himself face to face with his declaration to the Veterans' Bureau and his white committee which came from Tuskegee. When he found himself in this hole by trying to carry water on both shoulders, it is charged that the Tuskegee principal agreed to the program of a white [illegible]nnel provided some o[illegible] positions" were give[illegible] physicians and dentis[illegible] the reason, it is stated, [illegible] Washington Post has officia[illegible] pulished the statement that colored men will only be given minor places in the Tuskegee hospital. As the Chicago Defender stated some time ago, Major Moton is certainly in a handicapped position trying to handle the affairs of the Negro race. The members of the James E. Walker Post are indignant over the turn of events and the way they have been practically "sold [illegible]"

"The Charge Of The Peanut Brigade"

Persons knowing the facts in connection with the appointment and work of Dr. Robert R. Moton as head of Tuskegee, his selection as president of the National Negro Business League to succeed Booker T. Washington and the effort to displace the Tuskegee principal as head of the business league, to clear the pathway of peanut politicians, ambitious for political power and patronage, never have any difficulty in sizing up some of the critics of Dr. Moton. They are familiar with the charge of the peanut brigade. They know every peanut private in the ranks, every commissioned and non-commissioned peanut officer of this little "nutty" army always fighting for "the best place in the sun."

Moton is no perfect man. He has doubtless made mistakes and will make many more before he dies. So will his peanut critics who continue to fool themselves by believing it possible to mesmerize, hypnotize and drug the people with their race-pride, race-love, race-loyalty and bravery "dope." Many of them are just plain vainglorious pikers whose main stock-in-action is a thrust at every individual sincerely doing more than they are for the betterment of the Negro race. While their ambition lives, they strive and struggle, "cuss" and fight until they taste defeat and disappointment. Afterwards their temperature falls, their feet come to earth again, and they find themselves just plain ordinary Negroes and weak to almost helplessness in their environment in common with other kindred souls of their race.

Fortunately, Robert Russa Moton cannot be hindered by the charge of the peanut brigade. His work as principal of Tuskegee and activities as a leader of the Negro race, will proceed without their approval. He thinks of duty first, and the rewards are sure to follow. He never dodges duty for fear of criticism, persecution or misrepresentation. He relies upon the commendation of the unselfish and just-hearted people of America in performing his service for the Negro race. Like Booker Washington, Dr. Moton never replies or explains to his critics. It would not change them, if he did. They are generally persons over-zealous in selfish striving. The Tuskegee principal stands by his conscience in choosing restraint, moderation, good will and self-effacement as the surest path to the permanent progress of the race in America. Like Booker Washington, Robert Moton believes that Negroes have much to forgive and much for which they need forgiveness in this country, and, therefore, they should be generous to a fault. Critics will not change his conviction that complaint should not take precedence over careful preparation for the future.

It is time for Negroes to be honest and fair with themselves, if they are ever going to be. The problem of the government hospital at Tuskegee looks them squarely in the face. Its solution is as plain as the nose on the face of any sensible human being. President Harding has assured them of his desire to have the hospital operated by Negro physicians and nurses. Dr. Robert Russa Moton is not the problem. The race is confronted with the problem of making good, first by mobilizing the doctors and nurses capable of operating the hospital. Then follows the work of operating the hospital efficiently according to the standards of a government institution of that kind. Here is a great opportunity for the National Negro Medical Association to do the country and race a service. The yoke has been fastened around the Negro physicians and nurses Can they succeed in providing the force necessary to operate this hospital, or will they fail? These healers of disease have a good, big job on hand. Let them do it, and help them in every way we can. Effusions of the peanut brigade against Robert R. Moton secures no physicians or nurses to operate the hospital at Tuskegee. Such eruptions are mere blasphemy masquerading in the form of service. It helps nobody—accomplishes nothing, but promotes the strife which has cursed every attempt of the Negro to make good when doing so would be to his everlasting credit.

EXPOSE MOTON IN SCANDAL AT HOSPITAL

Claim Uncle Tom Leader Played Both Ends to the Middle

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—A scandal of increasing proportions is beginning to attach itself to Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee, as persistent rumors spread in Washington concerning his part in the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital controversy.

When the organization of the hospital was first discussed, it was announced that colored physicians and nurses would be employed. This announcement aroused much bitter opposition among Southern whites that it was then decided to place a white staff in charge of the hospital and give colored men and women a few minor appointments.

This plan also, however, created such a furore among colored voters and politicians, that the entire question was reopened again, with the result that last week, the President is said to have announced that all whites would be removed from the Tuskegee Hospital, and it would be operated by an entirely colored peronnel. This announcement was closely followed by threats of personal violence to Principal Moton by Southerners.

The Scandal

It now is being declared in Washington, that while Moton is declaring to the colored public that he advocates an entire colored personnel at the hospital, he is privately dickering with authorities here to place white officials in charge. He is doing this, it is said, to curry favor with the white South.

The scandal leaked out when there appeared in Washington a committee of white men from Tuskegee. Their mission was to protest against having colored men in charge of the hospital. Two of the men were members of the Board of Trustees at Tuskegee.

President Harding expressed surprise that Major Moton was responsible for these men coming to Tuskegee. It was also hard for officials at the Veterans' Bureau to understand how Moton could send these men to protest against colored officials at the hospital, and at the same time declare to colored newspaper men and physicians that he was in favor of colored officials at the hospital.

Moton Trapped

The showdown is said to have come when the committee met at the office of the Veterans' Bureau. The committee insisted that Major Moton was willing to accept a white personnel at the hospital, while the Veterans' Bureau as firmly insisted that Moton was in favor of colored officials. It was decided then and there to call him on the long distance telephone in the presence of all parties. The call was sent from Washington to Tuskegee, and when Principal Moton learned the identity of all the parties at the other end of the wire, he is said to have hurriedly hung up the receiver on the pretext that he did not have a good connection, and that he would immediately communicate with Washington by telegram.

In the meanwhile the meeting adourned, and the committee is still in Washington awaiting the Major's telegram.

Hospital — 1923

Southerners Stirred Over Threat by President to Change Medical Staff

Washington, D. C., April 20.—For the first time since Tuskegee Institute was born of Alabama petty politics and the labors of Booker T. Washington, the much-vaunted Tuskegee influence in the South is being forced to a show-down. The southern white people who boast of their support of an institution, preaching the gospel of goodwill and fair play are being crowded by the silent legions of sullen, bitter haters of racial equality, improvement, or of the suggestion of a square deal who have just got their first big chance to yell.

The bone of contention is the new $2,000,000 hospital, constructed for wounded veterans of the world war, at Tuskegee.

Shall that institution, called the finest such in the world, built to serve Race soldiers, be manned and governed by members of the Race of the inmates, or shall Southern white men and women "who understand the Negro" be given preference over qualified professional workers of the Race, and dominance over the boys who offered themselves, a living sacrifice, for their country's weal?

Harding Promises Race

President Harding has declared that any position in the hospital that any member of the Race can qualify for is open to him or her. That is tantamount to the promise that the rehabilitation project shall be controlled by the Race.

The white South says no.

It is understood that Dr. Moton has placed his confidence in the president. But what is he to do? Among the opponents of fair play at the hospital are the same white friends of Tuskegee who have praised the school so long as they observed nothing contrary to their wishes.

One finds the governor of the state, W. W. Brandon, telegraphing President Harding a protest against "the reported plan to replace with Negroes the white officers and doctors at the hospital."

Brandon's Kind

Such governors as Brandon are shining lights at Tuskegee during farmers' conferences and other big meetings. They come, are honored, and let gubernatorial drool, which they persuade their hearers is the finest honey, drip from their lips. They are satisfied that so long as nothing comes up they can say practically anything and get away with it. They understand how Tuskegee has gone along for so many years without a flare-up, due to frenzied efforts of her well wishers on occasions when there was possibility of an outbreak in the country town, and these leaders of the white South grow confident that, in the face of such apparent amity and smooth sailing, their drivel will never need refining.

Now they are being put on the rack. They have in hand a concrete problem, bristling with thorns. The poor and mean whites behind the aristocratic opportunist leaders demand a check be put on the Tuskegee influence and purpose as signified in the Tuskegee desire to have the hospital, so auspiciously dedicated by the vice president, Mr. Coolidge, manned by members of the Race.

Whom the Southerners Fight

Tuskegee is Moton, the principal. The influence of Tuskegee is the influence of Moton. Tuskegee's friends are Moton's friends. Opposition to Tuskegee is opposition to Moton, proponent and interpreter of the Tuskegee idea. Many of the men in Alabama and Georgia who at this time seek to put in eclipse the new Tuskegee side flash have been the sunshine friends of Moton and Tuskegee. The storm has now come and Moton is backed to the wall.

There is nothing vague about the matter. There is no question of doubt. The whites have not equivocated. They have not sought to parley. They blow their noses and spit Moton into the discard.

The government's consultants on hospitalization, before the hospital at Tuskegee was built, cast about throughout the South for a location. They were impressed with the shameful treatment that had been accorded wounded Race veterans in the United States hospitals in the South, and were driven to the conviction that some place, somewhere, would have to be found where the human remnants of a forgoten and disappointing struggle might regain a tittle of their due share of care and devotion.

Whites Foes of Hospital

Chambers of commerce, welfare organizations, business interests and other groups of white people in all Southern states belched their disapproval. The towns and cities were unwilling to grant a site where the maimed heroes might be brought and rehabilitated. Tuskegee, the leader of the South, the mother of optimism, the inventor of "finding ways out," sprang to the fore. What better than that Tuskegee should offer the site? What booted the hatred of the white Southerners, running rampant up to the very doors of the home of the Booker T. Washington shrine? Tuskegee institute, through Dr. Moton, and with the backing of his advisers and supporters, offered its cooperation. The details were worked out. The hospital was built.

Now it is learned that the $2,000,000 structure rests upon a crater, already violent in its fatal eruptions. President Harding, questioned anxiously by Dr. Moton regarding a Jim Crow officer personnel, assured the principal that he need fear not, the hospital should be of and for the Race.

Exclusion Influence

First intimation of the exclusion of Race men and women from the medical staff is given in a quotation alleged to have come from Field Letter No. 78 of the U. S. Veterans' bureau in which it was stated that "The medical personnel will be composed of white persons, the chief nurse, chief aid, chief dietitian and other assistants to be white also. The staff nurses, aids and dietitians will probably be Colored. The medical officers selected to take charge of this hospital will be from the reserve corps of the public health service, of Southern birth, and those who thoroughly understand the Negro."

However, the meager recognition which has been given by the new superintendent is a subject of protest from the American legionnaires of Alabama, the Georgia and Alabama congressional delegations and the governor of the state, who object to the placing of Race men as doctors on the ground that they would inevitably come in contact with and control over white girls and other white people connected with the institution.

Civil Service Tests

These objections come in the face of authority granted to issue a call for applicants to take civil service examinations for the different positions at the hospital. The objection concerning white girls and other white people, raised by white Southerners, while valid under no consideration, is stupid in view of the proposal to open the hospital to all, the only requirement being fitness. If they do not want to, there is no necessity of there being any white people in the hospital. It wouldn't be fair to bar them, nor would it be expedient to invite them. There seems to be little fear that any proud white Southerner would willingly put his neck under such a yoke.

Thus the chief executive, Harding, accepts a responsibility and places one on Tuskegee's fawning friends in the South to see that justice, and not prejudice, is served. It is being muttered that this is a good place for the South's famed interracial commission to show its hand. The hospital at Tuskegee was to be a beacon light radiating the good wishes of the Republican party. More and more good Republican intentions have gone to pave the hell of Southern hatred. This is one more bug bite—distended with the spirit of a poisoned, prejudiced curse. The silent, hating white South hisses through its teeth the lie to "Day by day in every way we are getting better and better."

Alabama.

Alabama Gets Control of Negro Insane Hospital

(Special To The New York Age)

Montgomery, Ala.—For several years the State of Alabama has been trying to get control of the Negro Insane Hospital located at Mt. Vernon. Now, after several weeks correspondence, Secretary of State S. H. Blan has received a deed, signed by President Harding, formally transferring to the State the hospital and site, comprising 182 acres of land. The deed was delivered by E. E. Winters, register of the land oace here.

Control of this institution was secured through the efforts of Harwell G. Davis, attorney general; Congressman John McDuffie of the 1st District; Dr. E. L. McCafferty, superintendent of the hospital, and the Alabama Department of State.

COLOR BIAS MAY INVADE SCHOOL OF BOOKER T.

Booker T. Memorial Monument

CLAIM BIAS OF

COLOR BOBS UP AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 21—Colonel R. H. Stanley, a native of Alabama, has been made the Superintendent-in-charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. It is now understood that the personnel of his medical staff will be entirely white. There will be, however, colored nurses, laborers and orderlies. First intimation of the exclusion of the Negroes from the medical staff is given in a quotation alleged to have come from Field Letter No. 78 of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau in which it was stated that "the Medical personnel will be composed of white persons, the chief nurse, chief aid, chief dietician and other assistants will be white. The staff nurses, aids, and dieticians will probably be colored. The medical officers selected to take charge of this hospital will be from the reserve corps of the Public Health Service, of southern birth, and one who thoroughly understands the Negro."

However, the meager recognition which has been given by the new superintendent is a subject of protest from the American Legionnaires of Alabama who objected to the placing of Negroes as doctors on the ground that they would inevitably come in contact with and control over white girls and other white people connected with the institution.

It is intimated that President Harding favors a colored personnel since only colored veterans will be quartered in the hospital. Announcement has been made for a civil service examination for the selection of 15 doctors and 100 nurses.

HARDING CALLS HALT ON WHITES AT TUSKEGEE

Veterans' Bureau Had Given 400 Whites Positions in Colored Ex-Soldiers' Hospital

"LINK" JOHNSON HERE

Is Harding's Representative to Secure Competent, Colored Staff and Assistants

The entire personnel from commandant and surgeon-in-chief to clerk and scrubwoman at the Government's new two million dollar hospital for colored wounded soldiers at Tuskegee is to be colored.

This order, said to have come directly from President Harding, nips in the bud the plan of the Veterans Bureau, the American Legion under its Southern commander, and the leading whites of Alabama to man the entire hospital with whites.

Henry Lincoln Johnson

IMES EMBARRASSED MOTON

The Veterans' Bureau recommended the all-colored hospital at Tuskegee in order to have all colored soldiers removed from white hospitals. It then placed Colonel Imes of North Carolina, a prejudiced white man, in charge as commandant.

Imes took charge recently and was in Tuskegee three days before it was known officially to Dr. R. R. Moton, head of the school which donated the 316 acres for the buildings. Then he insulted every teacher or official on the grounds, by learning their first names and by addressing them in familiar terms. Warren Logan, treasurer of Tuskegee, was called "Warren," to his face, and Principal Moton was "Moton.'

Tuskegee Institute was never so embarrassed before, and the new commandant announced that the surgeons, nurses, and all employees except a few minor ones would be white men and women. The Alabama State law which imposes a fine and a year's imprisonment upon white nurses who attend colored patients, was to be avoided by appointing white women as nurses, but supplying each one with a colored aide, who would do the actual work.

PRESIDENT ACTS

When word of what was going on was brought to the President thru the Republican National Committee, of which Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia is a member, he ordered Imes to stop at once and announced that the personnel will be all colored.

Henry Lincoln Johnson was in the city Tuesday en route from Salisbury, Md., Wilmington, Philadelphia, Havre de Grace to Washington. To a group of physicians and others called hurriedly at the Y. M. C. A. He stated that he had been authorized by the President to recommend an entire colored personnel for the Hospital.

He flayed the American Legion as the "most compact body organized for prejudice in America."

ALL-WHITE ORDER REVERSED

The entire number of employees desired, Colonel Johnson said, was 400, including commandant and chief surgeon, at $9,000 each; 21 assistant surgeons, 4 dentists, 3 pharmacists, electrical engineer, auto drivers and experts, stenographors, clerks, ice plant, X-Ray expert and many other types of workers The lowest wage, it was reported will be $1,000 a year, plus $240 bonus, quarters and subsistence.

Collection of the recommendations of persons desiring to fill these positions at Tuskegee have been placed in the hands of Dr. J. C. Stewart, 704 N. Lafayette avenue, who is head of the local Medical Association.

Accompanying Colonel Johnson on his trip here was Melvin J. Chisum, of Salisbury, Md., who described the hospital as one of the beauty spots in the country.

ANNUAL CLINIC AT TUSKEGEE OPENS

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 2.—The twelfth annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society opened here Monday morning at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Institute, with more than fifty physicians and surgeons present. This number was much larger at the close of registration on the opening day.

The annual clinic, which is one of the many extension activities conducted by the Tuskegee Institute, affords an opportunity to colored people throughout the state and the South to secure medical treatment free of charge at the hands of some of the most prominent and skillful physicians and surgeons of the negro race. That the people in need of such treatment are availing themselves of this unusual opportunity is demonstrated by the large number of patients gathered at the hospital awaiting treatment.

Dr. John A. Kenny, director of the hospital, stated this morning that the number of patients today exceeded that of any previous opening day.

The clinic will continue throughout the week, during which time major operations will be performed and special eye, ear, nose and throat clinics will be held by specialists.

OPPOSED TO NEGROES AT HEAD OF HOSPITAL

Governor Brandon Wires President to Delay on Tuskegee Officers

Expressed in terms which clearly set out his unalterable opposition to the reported plan of President Warren G. Harding to place negro officers in charge of the new government hospital for negro soldiers at Tuskegee, Governor William W. Brandon in a telegram dispatched to the president, Saturday evening, requested the president to take no action along thees lines until he has carefully investigated the situation.

Alabama's chief executive stated to the president, that it is his opinion that the placing of negro officers in charge of the government hospital at Tuskegee might tend to racial trouble which does not now exist. He reminded the president also that the Tuskegee Institute is located in the heart of the South, and stated that if the reported plan is carried out the hospital would not serve its mission.

Brandon's Telegram.

Governor Brandon's telegram follows:

"Press dispatches indicate that you will officer hospital at Tuskegee with negro. Let me respectfully urge that you do not take such action without careful investigation. In my opinion the institution would not serve its mission it being located in the heart of the South. Placing of negro officers in charge might tend to racial trouble which does not now exist .I plead that you make a careful survey of situation before you take action."

Dispatch From Washington.

News dispatches from Washington, D. C., published in the press of the state Saturday afternoon, were to the effect that Roscoe Simmons, of Chicago, Ill., editor of a negro newspaper had discussed Saturday with President Harding, plans to make the personnel of the new government hospital for negro soldiers, at Tuskegee, Ala., wholly negro. It was also stated that that both the president and the federal board of hospitalization have for several weeks had under consideration plans to turn over the hospital completely to negroes. Simmons, the negro editor, was reported to have stated upon leaving the White House, that he had been assured the change would take place with in 30 days.

Once before when it was rumored that the president was planning to place negro officers in charge of the Tuskegee hospital for negro soldiers, Governor Brandon filed his protest against such a step. He was joined in this protest by General R. E. Steiner, of Montgomery, State Commander of the American Legion. An effort was made Saturday evening to communicate with General Steiner, but he could not be reached over the telephone.

EXPERT SURGEONS OPERATE FREE AT ANNUAL MEETING

One Hundred Skilled Physicians Meet at Tuskegee in 12th Annual Session of the John A. Andrews Memorial Society.

DR. SOUTHGATE LEIGH, OF NORFOLK, DEMONSTRATES

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April.—Forty major operations were performed and more than 250 patients were treated at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Institute during the twelfth annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closed here Saturday morning, April 7. More than 100 physicians and eight graduate nurses, representing every section and 18 states attended.

The clinic opened Monday morning, April 2, with more than 50 physicians present for the opening and the wards, reception rooms and corridors were filled with patients who were availing themselves of this unusual opportunity to receive medical treatment, practically free of charge, from some of the most prominent and most skillful physicians of our group in America.

One of the features fo the clinic was embodied in the daily lectures by specialists of both races. Among the lecturers were: Dr. Richard E. Miller, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Dr. Albert A. Horner, of the Harvard Medical College, Boston; Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon in chief, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago; Dr. Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Va., and Dr. J. R. Garner, chief surgeon of the Atltnta West Point Railway, Atlanta, Georgia.

The physicians and surgeons attending were well pleased with the results obtained and were loud in their praise of Dr. John A. Kenny, who supervised the clinic with the assistance of his staff. All patients are making satisfactory progress on the way to recovery.

MACON DAIRYMEN GET BIG CONTRACT

To Furnish Milk, Butter and Cream For Hospital

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., April 29.—It has been announced that Bledsoe and Vail of Armstrong, seven miles north of this city, has been awarded the contract to furnish sweet milk, buttermilk and whole cream to the negro hospital at Tuskegee for the next 12 months. They are to furnish 150 gallons per day.

Messrs. Bledsoe and Vail are being congratulated by their friends on this award against sharp competition. They have a new dairy herd and have turned their rich black lands into pastures and will devote themselves entirely to the dairy business hereafter. Their rich soils and fine herds assure success to them.

Improve Poultry Stock.

Within the last few weeks, through the efforts and assistance of some business men of Union Springs, there have been brought into the county and distributed among the more progressive farmers and dairymen about 6,000 pure-bred hens and cocks. This was done to increase the poultry yield in connection with increase in the dairy and pecan development of the county, which has grown very rapidly within the last few years.

TUSKEGEE OPPOSES NEGRO SUPERVISION AT HOSPITAL

Tuskegee, April 14.—The statement that it was rumored that it was the policy of the government to put the government hospital, located near Tuskegee under Negro supervision, filled the citizens of Macon county with indignation, and it has stirred them to action. The best of feelings exist between the two races, and the leaders of both are agreed that such a step would be, not only a mistake, but a calamity.

Dr. Moton is on record as being highly pleased with a southern white man at the head of the hospital, and he is on record in Washington as favoring white supervision with Negro nurses.

He most heartily joined with the leaders of the white people of the county in requesting that the president, and the officials at Washington furnish the personnel for the hospital according to the wishes of Colonel Stanley, and to forward supplies, so that the hospital may function at an early date.

Colonel Stanley has greatly endeared himself to the people of Tuskegee since he has been here, and all are of the opinion that he is the right man in the right place.

GPERATIONS DELAYED.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 24.—Special to The Advertiser: The crew of men appointed by the government to operate the government hospital for disabled negro soldiers has been practically marking time for the past month. Supplies have been shut off from headquarters to some extent, and the personnel of the management is not complete. The men on the ground are anxiously waiting for orders and as soon as the situation clears at Washington the hospital should begin to function at once.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

Ask Troops for Tuskegee
(Crusader Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—On every hand the militants of the race are up in arms against the attempt of the Alabama Ku Klux to win its point [illegible] at the Tuskegee Hospital for Disabled Negro Veterans by means of intimidation and masked parades. Telegrams demanding military protection for the Negro personnel and the buildings of Tuskegee have been sent to President Harding by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the African Blood Brotherhood from their headquarters in New York City.

In the meantime great attention has been aroused in this city by an editorial in the Tribune calling on Secretary of War Weeks to send a machine gun battalion to Tuskegee to guard Negroes assigned to the Veterans' Bureau Hospital there. The editorial is headed "K. K. K. vs. U. S. Government."

The Tribune cites instances of colored men being driven from the city by threats of death, and details the particular case of John J. Calhoun, sent there to take charge of the hospital accounts, formerly handled by a white girl.

K. K. K. or Government?

The editorial asserts "the parade of the Ku Klux Klan Tuesday night through the grounds of Tuskegee Institute and the Government Hospital places the issue squarely up to the National Government as to who shall rule its property—the 'Invisible Empire' of the Klan or the War Department, through its Veterans' Bureau.

"The thing for the War Department to do," continues the editorial, "is to send a battalion of the 24th Infantry to guard the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and that will settle the argument. The Ku Klux Klan will not make any more demonstrations by parading through those grounds.

"The War Department is in duty bound to protect its maimed and crippled wherever they may be. The hospital is Government property and the men to be sent there are those who received their illness in line of duty and it is squarely up to the Government to protect them from the Klan."

JUN 15 1923

NEGROES AROUSED OVER BATTLE FOR VETERAN HOSPITAL

Members of Race Resentful at Southern Whites' Efforts for Control at Tuskegee.

RACIAL PRESS DENOUNCES ATTITUDE OF OPPONENTS.

Ku Klux Klan Also Blamed for Complicating Situation That Already Is Serious.

By LESTER A. WALTON

The question as to whether the United States Government shall appoint a Negro or white personnel to operate the new Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee has not only obtruded itself so as to mar the comparative calm and tranquillity of Balmy Alabama, but has become a national issue, so far as Negroes are concerned. If such a thing is possible, Negroes throughout the country are more wrought up than the leading white citizens of Tuskegee, and to say that the latter are on the warpath is no hyperbole.

In the past, exponents of white domination in the South have waged a relentless fight for the separation of the whites and blacks. On the statute books of Alabama is a law providing against white women nursing Negro men. The chief argument usually advanced against the appointment of Negroes to high political office in the South has been the plaint about Negro men coming in contact with white women employees.

Ku Klux Complications.

With Southern white people demanding that the Federal Government man the Negro Veterans' Hospital with white men and women, Negroes find themselves confronted with a new phase of the race question. Efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to intimidate Negro appointees almost within a stone's throw of the tomb of Booker T. Washington, that great apostle of racial good will and cooperation, have added fuel to the flames.

The parade staged by the Ku Klux Klan on the hospital grounds, referred to by one Negro as "the masking of faces and unmasking of souls," has not met with the approval of the Southern press. Several prominent dailies have expressed the opinion the demonstration was ill-advised and inopportune, making it more difficult for the authorities at Washington to recede from their original plan to appoint a Negro staff.

But opponents of this program in Tuskegee do not mince words in voicing their disapproval. They are outspoken in their opposition. Perhaps their philosophy on the subject is more accurately expressed by a State Senator, acting as spokesman for the citizens of Tuskegee and confessing to be an "unreconstructed rebel," who told Gen. Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau that for "Niggers" to head a Government institution in Alabama would be a slap at white supremacy, and he wanted Gen. Hines and President Harding to know that if Northern "Niggers" came down putting on airs and demanding their rights real trouble would result.

Following are the views of Negro editors in different sections of the country:

"Slowly but surely, nevertheless the Ku Klux Klan is driving the Government into a position where, like the Grant Administration of many years ago, it will be compelled to take a hand to suppress the lawless and disloyal organization. Witness its efforts at Tuskegee, Ala., to thwart the publicly expressed will of the President of the United States in the matter of personnel of the official staff of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee."—Cleveland Gazette.

A Regrettable Picture.

"The Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee presents a most regrettable picture. It is the topic of Nation-wide interest to all races. It is a hard matter for us to decide at times just what the Southern white man really thinks of us and what he would like to do with us. It is clearly evident, however, that he does not want us to have any positions worth while. It is all right for Negroes to work under him and with him. This is true relative to the hospital."—Columbia, S. C., Southern Indicator.

"Any Negro in such a hospital under Southern white men and women of the type who are fighting now like beasts to control it would be a subject of torture and murder rather, than restoration to health. The only decent method would have been to place the institution in the law abiding North, where it belongs. Even now, despite the fact that these millions of dollars of brick and equipment have been sunk in the morass of the Black Belt, the best way out of the mess would be to tear down the hospital and build it within the confines of civilization."—Indianapolis Ledger.

"While we have this hospital we must not demand the expulsion of white doctors. There is strong opposition from white men in the South against placing Negroes in charge. There should have been strong opposition from the [illegible] North against segrega[illegible] war veterans. If we [illegible] of Negroes for Negr[illegible] considering the rights [illegible]zens, we shall be ad[illegible] rule and Negro domination, a policy similar to that of the white supremacy organizations. This question will not be settled while we have separate racial institutions under Government control and separate Jim Crow laws in many States."—Minnesota Messenger.

"White men have no more right to govern and control the Tuskegee unit than black men have to control the white hospitals. What right or divine authority does the President have to demand that the health, safety and the life of the maimed and crippled Negro soldiers be taken from the hands of the black folk who love them and put into the hands of the white folk who hate them?"—Atlanta Independent.

"This Tuskegee Hospital tangle was no task for Negro politicians to attempt to untangle. They proceeded to muss us up from the very beginning and but for the actions of Dr. Moton would have made the race a ludicrous spectacle throughout the country. The biggest job to be done fell upon the shoulders of the National Negro Medical Association—the task of securing eligibles prepared and willing to accept the opportunity to operate the hospital which President Harding offered."—Pittsburgh American.

Unreasonable Demand.

"The unreasonable demand for a certain element of Alabama whites to control an institution of this character Hospital has precipitated a situation which will test the good faith and firmness of the Harding Administration. Whether this barefaced attempt to overrun the decision of the Chief Executive succeeds or not, this incident has exposed the fundamental weakness of the Administration in dealing with Southern intolerance and domination. The absurdity of the demand of white Southerners that they contral an institution of this character is so apparent as to make questionable the sanity of those who demand white control."—The New York Age.

"The mind of a certain class of Southern white men is past finding out. In a public way whenever the Negro is mentioned hands are held up in holy horror. This class is rampant for entire segregation of the Negro and for him to be as far from the white race as possible. This class has full control of the lawmaking machine of each Southern State and has enacted every Jim Crow law to humiliate the Negro and cause him to pay first-class price for inferior service. To carry out this class idea the United States Government has erected at Tuskegee a commodious hospital for the care of disabled soldiers. This decision has met with the strenuous opposition of those white people always favoring segregation who now want members of their race in charge. They place themselves in a ridiculous attitude which merits the contempt of right-thinking persons."—Savannah Tribune.

"The Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, placed there by the United States Government, has opened a field of serious and rebellious reflection from our Southern people. It shows exactly what they mean when they say the South understands the Negro and can handle the problem without the aid of those interested in the general welfare of humanity. There is yet a feeling to take away the heart and elevated spirit of the Negro and keep him from advanced positions that he may even now be reduced to the level of the brute. This is not the first time that our white people have mobilized at Montgomery in defiance of the United States Government, nor is it the first time they have assembled there to defeat the Negro of merited fredom and honor and protection. The question is not shall Negroes control the Government Hospital for Negroes, but will visible or invisible Government control?"—Birmingham Reporter.

KELLY MILLER SAYS

Cause of Helplessness **The Good Die Young**

Seeking A Christian

Afro-American.
Baltimore, Md.
7-27-23

The Cause of Our Helplessness

The imbecility of the Negro has never been more clearly demonstrated than in case of the Tuskegee tangle.

Here is a proposition on which there is no division of opinion or feeling. The race is unanimous for a Negro personnel. Just as the Negro church connotes Negro preachers, Negro schools imply Negro teachers, so Negro hospitals spell Negro surgeons and physicians.

Indeed Negro skill and talent should exploit the entire circle of segregated opportunity. If the ship is to carry only Negro passengers, it should be commanded by a Negro captain and a Negro crew of capable and approved seamanship.

The white race is willing and ready to concede the practical wisdom of this proposition. The nation is all but solid in favor of our Tuskegee contention. The South favors it.

The white man by the very arrogance of asserted race superiority disqualifies himself for intimate handling of the Negro's personal and social relations. The contention of the local Tuskegee whites is not the contention of the South. It is only vehement wholesale denunciation on part of the naturally indignant Negro that will tend to solidify the sentiment of that section.

Irritation has arisen around Tuskegee by reason of local peculiarities. The whites fear the prestige of a Negro personnel combined with the faculty of Tuskegee Institute would give the Negro preponderant position and influence in that particular local community.

Some thoughtless government official at the time that location of the hospital was under way, stated to somebody who was unauthorized to demand or receive such commitment, that the operating staff would doubtless be recruited among the whites. This was taken as the basis of a bargain.

The authorities of Tuskegee Institute were obviously laboring under the impression of the opposite assurance. When the time came for the installation of the staff there was accusation of double dealing. The local whites flew into a rage and made all kinds of impertinent threats aganst the authority of the Federal Government.

The man whose head was in the mouth of the lion dared neither cudgel or coddle the beast. President Harding who had ordered the selection of a Negro personnel was on the Bering Seas. When Roosevelt issued his Brownsville order, he forthwith set sail for the Panama Canal. Secretary Taft, at the request of Mrs. Terrell delayed the execution of the order till his return. General Hines of the Veteran's Bureau cannot revoke the executive order. He can only delay execution till the President acts.

The Negro and the Southern white man are temperamentally very much alike. They are both hasty, hot-headed and precipitant. Only the South acts in harmony with some commonly accepted and concerted plan, while the Negro fights wildly as one who beats the air. His indignation is righteous, but ineffectually expressed. He feels that he has done his duty when he relieves his mind. The air was filled with long distance defiance.

A thousand volleys were aimed at the Tuskegee rebels a thousand miles from the point of discharge. Individuals and organizations vied with each other to see whose denunciation was first in point of time and loudest in volume. There was no coherence of procedure. Neither the President nor the Veterans' Bureau could, if disposed, follow the mass of incoherent and conflicting demands and advice flooded upon them. The National Medical Association had the matter well in hand. Our civil rights organizations and public officials should have stood ready to render whatever assistance the Medical Association requested or required.

But instead there was a medley of endeavor, each meaning as well as the other. Herein lies the tragedy. Even when we agree upon the end in view we defeat the common objective by inharmonious means. We would accomplish by team work what we complicate by division.

There is too much profiteering in credit claimed for racial accomplishment. The glory of the individual or organization counts for nought against the good of the race.

The Negro possesses sufficient power to secure all of his just demands, but he lacks the coherence of plan and persistence of procedure to make his power effective. The energy not wasted in internal friction is nutralized by contrariness of direction.

There is no group of ten million mainly intelligent people in the world who have so much power and who make such little use of it. How long will the intellingentsia of the race allow this stigma to stand? We frustrate our own aims and paralize our own energies by dissension and disunion. A race of Ishmaelites whose hands move indepependenty or against evry other man's hands must remain forever helpless and hopeless.

When the Jews or Catholics or Japanese find themselves confronted by an issue deemed vital to the whole group, they united with one voice to overcome the ills that confront them. They have learned by experience and acquired racial sense the wisdom of concerted endeavor to accomplish the end sought.

If the Negro cannot learn from the observation and example of others, surely he will profit by repeated failure which always follows in the wake of dissention. We may not now foresee how the Tuskegee tangle will be dissolved. A white personnel of a Negro hospital under the shadow of the monument of Booker T. Washington would be an insult to his ashes, which, it is safe to predict the sober sense of the American people, will not permit to be perpetrated.

But whatever the outcome, let us learn the A. B. C. of social wisdom; "in union there is strength."

TUSK. HOSPITAL IS WATCHED BY FEDERAL GUARD

Department of Justice Takes Note of Threats To Burn Buildings To the Ground

DR. MOTON IN NEW YORK

Moton Family Leaves With Mrs. Booker Washington and Dr. Kenney

Washington, D. C., July 12. —(Special) Federal agents of the Department of Justice have been sent to the new government hospital for colored war veterans at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, following the parade of the Ku Klux Klan there last week.

White residents and alleged Klansmen threatened violence to Dr. Moton and his staff of teachers and promised to burn the buildings if colored doctors and nurses were sent there to care for the sick and wounded colored war veterans.

A special investigator sent to Tuskegee last week reported everything quiet.

Montgomery, Ala., July 13.—A reign of terror exists at Tuskegee Institute. There has never been anything like it in the history of the institution. So critical is the state of affairs, that a number of the highest officials of the institution have been forced to flee for their lives.

Among those who have been forced to leave the institute grounds under threat are: Dr. Kenney, one of the best known surgeons in the country, and for 21 years superintendent of the Andrew Memorial Hospital on the Institute grounds.

He and his family had planned to spend the summer in Boston as usual, but they hastened their departure. When he will return to Tuskegee, if ever, Dr. Kenney would not say. He was given 24 hours to leave the grounds by whites, who heard that he had been mentioned as superintendent of the new hospital.

Dr. Moton In N. Y.

Dr. R. R. Moton, who has been away from the institution since the trustees meeting in New York, has not returned to Tuskegee at this writing, and has been urged by his closest friends, because of ugly rumors afloat, to remain away. This program does not suit him, however, and despite the warnings he is determined to return to the school. Mrs. Moton and the children left under advice a few days ago.

So grave is the situation at Tuskegee, according to reports from Melvin Chisum, that officials of the school do not feel safe even in sending a telegram to Dr. Moton.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, wife of the founder and former principal of Tuskegee, is among the number who have fled following threats.

Little was it dreamed when Tuskegee Institute officials gave of their good land for the erection of a hospital for the preservation of life under Christian principles and government backing, that it would ultimately lead to such a state of affairs as now exists.

Commander Steiner, of the Alabama American Legion, of Ku Klux sympathy, is said to be one of the chief antagonists of the government program for the Veterans hospital. He is aided by the Governor of Alabama, and recently by the notorious Senator Heflin, of the same State, who boasts of having shot a colored man in the streets of Washington more than twenty years ago. Senator Underwood, who aspires to be President of the United States, has just returned from a four months' trip abroad, and as yet, has not publicly expressed himself on the hospital difficulty.

Attitude Against Southern Policy

The whole attitude of the little group of Southern white politicians against permitting a colored personnel to be established at the veterans hospital, is entirely against the well-known and long established policy of white Southerners on the subject of segregation. The Associated Negro Press learns that scores of leading white people of Alabama are bitterly opposed to the determined efforts of this small group of whites to keep out colored doctors and management in the hospital. These people have feared to express their opinions publicly. A number of the Alabama newspapers, however, and newspapers in other Southern States, have spoken out boldly against the folly of endeavoring to hold a colored personnel away from the hospital.

The State Legislature passed a resolution Wednesday protesting against a colored personnel at the hospital.

What Hines Says—

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Director Hines in his office again following a trip of investigation to Tuskegee, declare that he will strive to effect some compromise.

KU KLUX KLAN THREATENS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

(Continued From Page 1)

He reviewed the situation briefly in opening the meeting and in referring to the promise by Chairman White of the hospitalization committee in 1921 that the hospital would be controlled and operated by whites," General Hines said.

"Unfortunately someone made promise at that time which never should have been made.

"I know it has been the intention of the President to place colored physicians in charge of this hospital because he has said so, provided, of course, competent physicians of that race could be found. I can say to you that such a staff has been found, but it has not yet been appointed."

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

HOW U. S. GOVERNMENT BROKE FAITH WITH WHITES AND BLACKS OF TUSKEGEE. ALA.

By STATE SENATOR R. H. POWELL.

The Associated Press today carries the news in a letter from Director Hines to President Harding, that in a very few days now the Government Hospital at Tuskegee will be changed from a white personnel to an entire negro personnel. The press news for the past few weeks has prepared us for this announcement; it simply means that every white employee and every white official at the Government Hospital will be immediately replaced by a negro. What a travesty on justice! What a breach of faith and confidence on the part of the government towards a trusting people!

The guarantee of the Government is to be ignored the expressed wishes of the citizenship of this community, both white and black, is to be ruthlessly set aside and trampled under foot for political purposes or through reasons of expediency, a white personnel already here and installed will be kicked out, and a negro personnel ushered in. We people who live here, and whose homes, property rights and possibly lives, will be vitally affected by this announced intention of the authorities at Washington, feel outraged at such action of our government. Is the written promise of this government, its solemn pledge to a confiding people, like the German treaties when war clouds hovered—"merely a scrap of paper." Here is the story:

White Control Guaranteed.

When it was suggested that the hospital for disabled negro soldiers be built here, our white people objected strenuously. Other cities and towns throughout the country had refused to let it come within their borders.

Tuskegee, of all places because of its peculiar local situation, could not afford to receive such an institution. A government agent—Major W. N. Kenzie—was sent here to "sound out" the people. He announced to everyone that the hospital would be absolutely controlled and managed by whites. He said that no possible friction between the races could develop, because no authority or control of any kind would b placed in the hands of negroes. This statement was not received with much effect, as his authority to make such representations was doubted, and he promptly wired Washington for a written statement backing his representations to us. In response, the following telegram was sent him, and the committee that visited Washington recently saw the original on file in the treasury department: "Aug. 24, '21, Major W. N. Kenzie, Tuskegee, Ala. I assure you that hospital will be controlled and operated by whites. (Signed) Wm. Charles White." Dr. White was, at that time, chief and head of the department that had full authority to locate and build hospitals, and is still serving as the head of his department, though the operation of all hospitals has been turned over to another department.

People Accepted Guarantee.

That telegram was shown the people of Tuskegee, both white and black, and by means of this written guarantee from a government in which we reposed trust and confidence, the opposition of the people of this community was overcome, and the people agreed that the hospital might be built here. Some of our white citizens, and the Tuskegee Institute, donated lands to the government, gave rights of way for a road and assisted and cooperated in every way, trusting fully and completely the government's promise and guarantee. In this manner was the hospital located here and its construction permitted. Now our people ask: "Was the hospital built on fraud, misrepresentation and deception?" Were the people tricked so that the government might get a foot hold here, and then use this hospital and our peaceful little community as a political foot ball, to be kicked about at the whim and pleasure of whatever party or individual might be in power?

Who Is Responsible?

Was such a result foreseen? Certainly not by our white citizenship, or the hospital would never have been located here. Could the Tuskegee Institute have afforded to experiment with the foot hold that it had gained here through the passing years, and would it knowingly have donated land and had established here a thing that may prove a curse to it and the race that it seeks to serve and benefit? Could either the white citizenship or the negro race here have been a party to any plan that did not have back of it the solemn guarantee and assurance that it would not work destruction of the good will and harmony that have existed here so long between the white and negro races? Assuredly the Town and the Institute believed that the government would live up to its promise regarding white control and operation of the hospital. Where then rests the responsibility for diverting the government from its promised course? From such information as we have been able to get together, we place this responsibility upon the National Negro Medical Association, backed up and urged on by a few pie-hungry and discredited negro politicians.

The Town of Tuskegee.

Few people, comparatively, understand the situation here. Tuskegee is a splendid little city. As fine a white citizenship lives here as can be found anywhere in this country. It is a city of attractive homes, well-kept lawns, substantial business houses, splendid churches, good schools and has always had a solid financial foundation. One of the oldest of Alabama communities, for practically one hundred years, it has been the home of the white man, who in the pioneer days fought the savage and the wild beast and planted his foot firmly and determinedly on the ground where he expects to stay and rule supreme. Tuskegee has always had a citizenship of culture, refinement and wealth. The very best representatives of the white race, from its first beginnings until now, have controlled the destinies of this town. Those who live here now, true to the traditions and heritage of a noble ancestry, by the grace of God, will continue that white control to the end.

The Tuskegee Institute.

Forty-two years ago, Dr. Booker T. Washington started here his school for negroes. He was asked to come here by Mr. George W. Campbell, one of our most influential white citizens, who served as a trustee of this school up to the time of his death, being succeeded by his son, W. W. Campbell. Invited here by Tuskegee white citizens; protected, assisted, and backed financially and otherwise, by Tuskegee white citizens, the Tuskegee Institute for negroes is founded upon the good will of the Tuskegee white man. Without that, it would have died of its own weakness in its early beginnings. There has never been a time up to now, that its growth and development could not have been stopped and its usefulness destroyed, by the hand of the Tuskegee white man beting turned against it. We have not only protected and encouraged it, but we have boosted it and made friends for it wherever we go. And why? Because Booker T. Washington built this institution on the friendship and good will of the local white man, and during his long service at the head of it, he let nothing or no one stay there that would endanger that good will. Dr. Moton, his successor, was elected because it was believed that he could and would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and continue to preserve and maintain this good will for his institution. He seems to be fully conscious of this fact, and in his speeches always gives expression to the emphasis and dependence that he places upon the friendship of his white neighbors. When one remembers that out of nineteen trustees of this institution, only four, I believe, are negroes, the others being all white, then you realize that the white man has largely helped to guide and direct the Tuskegee Institute in its career of growth and development.

What Is The Present Situation?

In a town like Tuskegee, where there is a school like the Tuskegee Institute, a third party has come. What will be the effect? Consider the kind of white population we have here. Consider the foundation upon which the Tuskegee Institute is builded, and the ever present consciousness with which that institution has managed its affairs, seeking at all time to avoid and keep down any disturbing factor that might bring about race trouble. In steps the government. Coming under the promise of a control and management that will continue existing relations between the races without conflict and without trouble, it builds the hospital. It is dedicated, turned over to the War Veterans Bureau, and a commanding officer with a part of the white personnel put in charge. Then delays, rumors, newspaper reports and various other things, bring about a feeling of restlessness, anxiety and nervousness, to disturb local conditions. After having been ready for about four months, not a patient has arrived. With over two million dollars invested, with thousands of disabled soldiers suffering and dying for just such attention as they could get here, not one has received a single moment's benefit from this great modern example of convenience, comfort and skill. Why? Because the negroes have demanded of the government that it break faith with the people of Tuskegee; that it repudiate its promise; that it ignore local conditions, and that it put a negro personnel here regardless of what results may follow.

The government's answer to this demand is sent out in the press dispatches of today. The negroes are coming; the whites will have to leave; the promise and guarantee is repudiated; and the local situation is ignored and disregarded.

What Will Be The End.

No one can definitely forese the end. Where peace and harmony once reigned supreme rumors of strif, open threats, and impending friction are present. Here, where a peaceful little town, with a splendid, law-abiding citizenship, had lived in harmony and peace with their black-skin brothers and had watched and assisted in the growth and development of the greatest institution of its kind in the world, has come a factor that will undermine the foundation of that harmony and peace, and start the beginning of race friction that can only end in injury to people and destruction of property.

White Control Should Not Be Disturbed.

We want the people away from here to understand the situation. We have a just, an honest, and a righteous claim against the government in this matter. No hospital of this kind would ever have been permitted here, except under the conditions set forth above. To deprive the white man of that control and operation, which is absolutely essential to the preservation of our friendly race relations, and thus to endanger our town, endanger the people and property of the Tuskegee Institute, and make this community a place to shun, rather than to seek, is wholly unwarranted and an outrage on the rights and honest claims of our people. We only ask the government not to do that which destroys our happiness in this community where we have our homes, where our families are, where our money is invested, and where we had hoped to continue to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors. We know that a bunch of negro officers, with uniforms and big salaries and the protection of Uncle Sam—negroes who are not responsible to our local laws and not regardful of local prejudice—will quickly turn this little town into a place of riot such as has been experienced in so many places where there has occurred an outbreak between the races.

If trouble comes, which all of us hope will not be the case, then the responsibility will have to be placed where it belongs.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jun 21, 1923.

WHO IS WHO IN THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

The Tuskegee Veterans Hospital placed there by the Government of the United States has opened a field of serious and rebellious reflection from our southern people. The hospital offers an opportunity to show to all the world the exact feeling of certain elements of the south respecting the Negro people of this country. It shows exactly what they mean when they say the south understands the Negro and can handle the problem without the aid of those who are interested in the general welfare of humanity.

There is yet a feeling to take away the heart and elevated spirit of the Negro and keep him from all advanced positions that he may even now be reduced to the level of a brute.

The Government should speak in terms that would convince all forms of society that it is in charge and no veiled threats or acts of rebellion can change it from the proper course of dealing with humanity.

This is not the first time that our white people have mobilized at Montgomery in the defiance of the United [illegible] Government, nor is it the first time they have assembled there to defeat the Negro of merited freedom honor and protection.

The meeting Saturday night at Tuskegee and the parade should offer no terror to Negroes, as it certainly will not, and we feel that it will not hinder the United States Government in its honest course. Such acts smack of rebellion and in such an attitude the government is bound to exercise its full power to destroy rebellion and from any sourse, as it has done in years past.

The question is not, shall the Negroes control the Government Hospital for Negroes, but it comes to this point: Will visible or invisible government control?

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

JUN 21 19

Is Mr. Harding Politically Selfish Or Merely Misinformed?

For many years the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for the education of negroes, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, who was succeeded by Dr. R. R. Moton, has been conducted in Tuskegee, Alabama, and so far there has never been the slightest friction between the races of that little city. The work has been carried on successfully and the white people of that city have rejoiced in the progress of the institute, and, whenever they could, have gladly contributed to help it meet its needs. This peaceful state of affairs was in a large measure due to the fact that politics and politicians were kept in the background.

However, as is well known, the government has recently had erected in Tuskegee a hospital for the disabled soldiers of the world war, and now the harmony between the two races is threatened because of the announcement that President Harding has indicated his intention of placing the institution under negroes. It is said that officers at the hospital have received notice that every white employee, except physicians, will be replaced by a negro force, and that negro physicians will be placed in charge as rapidly as suitable ones can be found.

State Senator Powell, of Alabama, discussing the situation, makes a statement that should engage the attention of President Harding before he makes his decision final. Senator Powell is a member of the committee that went to Washington a short time ago to protest against the action of the president, when it was first reported that the latter contemplated putting the hospital under complete negro control. In a statement given out a day or two ago the senator says that "the government will be breaking faith with the people of Tuskegee if negro physicians are sent here, for the treasury department promised the people here before the hospital was erected that white officials and physicians would be in charge before consent of the people was obtained, land donated by them, and the hospital was constructed upon such guarantee from the government."

It is also stated that the negroes of the Tuskegee Institute are opposed to negro officials at the hospital believing it will harm their institution and prove detrimental to the co-operative spirit of the races in Tuskegee. It will be recalled, in this connection, that Dr. Moton, head of the Institute, took up the matter with Chief Justice Taft, requesting him to lay it before President Harding, and that he did so. Obviously, Dr. Moton, who is on the ground, is interested solely in the good of his institution; his first desire is to perpetuate the plans of Booker Washington, and to enlarge their scope, if possible. Dr. Moton also realizes that to accomplish this aim he must have both the sympathy and co-operation of the whites, not only of Tuskegee and Alabama, but of all the South. On the other hand, President Harding is playing politics. He wants to be renominated by his party, and he therefore does not hesitate to risk wrecking, or at least sadly reducing the efficiency of a great educational institution in order that he may placate the majority of the negro politicians of the South.

Dr. Moton is carrying forward a work which is filled with meaning for the future of his race—he is looking ahead with a vision unimpaired by the trivialties of the moment. Dr. Moton wishes to make sure that the welfare of future generations of negroes will not be menaced by political expediency. President Harding, whose mind is virgin soil as far as the South and its problems are concerned puts his own party and his own ambitions above the greater good of a large citizenship.

If President Harding wishes to be of real service to these disabled soldiers and at the same time place no stumbling block in the path of the educational progress of the race at Tuskegee he will listen to the protests of the whites and the blacks that have been made to him. He will do nothing that is calculated to impair the usefulness of the negro college.

Hospital Issue is Now Between Government and Ku Klux Klan

Tuskegee, Ala.—The whites of this little southern city openly flounted the red flag of lawlessness at constitutional government Tuesday night when they staged a big Ku Klux Klan parade. Over 1500 Klansmen took part in the parade. After marching through the streets of Tuskegee, the Klan paraders then went to Tuskegee Institute grounds and marched around the building, holding the fiery cross high. The marchers first went around the grounds in cars, but later decided to make another trip around on foot.

The parade was termed a protest against the appointing of Negroes to positions in the government's new two million dollar hospital for Negro soldiers. The protest was staged Tuesday because Director Walter T. Hines, in charge of the Veterans Bureau at Washington was due to arrive here that afternoon to investigate local conditions. The Kluxers had originally planned to have the parade last week, but on learning of the coming of Director Hines, deferred it until the time of his expected arrival for the possible effect it would have on him.

It has been openly stated by well informed people that the fight against Negroes in the hospital was backed by the Klan, but this was the first open evidence of it. What possible effect the parade will have on Director Hines is not known, but the issue is now solely between the government and the Ku Klux Klan, with the government, according to statements published by Director Hines, favoring a complete Negro personnel and the Klan, with Alabama State Senator R. H. Powell as its spokesman, demanding a complete white personnel.

The agents of the government must now decide whether the constitution is the basic law which they must stand by or whether the Koran of the Klan shall be substituted.

Now that the invisible hand of the Klan is in the open, any decision made must effect it one way or the other. If the Klan's contention is upheld, constitutional government in any form will completely cease to exist in the south.

The ground where this hospital now stands is no longer in the control of the state of Alabama, but is now a government reservation and will be protected by the United States Government. Local state laws will not effect this hospital and any crime or felony committeed on these grounds must go to the federal courts for trial. Therefore, the government is responsible for the safety of the soldier patients, as well as the administrative personnel it will send there. The government must protect them even if it is necessary to call out the army So, the implied threats, which was the object of the paraders, points to the government the necessity of maintaining a rigid and fixed [illegible] in this matter.

If the Ku Klux Klan is in the least way given any encouragement, or its fight is in any way endorsed, it will set a precedent that will eventually mean that the Klan's Invisible Empire will dominate the American government. The Klan's defiance at the government (because that is really what the parade was for) should be squarely met. It is but the veil behind which the lawless southern whites hide when their will is not carried out, whether it is right or wrong. It is the Klan's mask he wears when the deed he is to commit is so dastardly that his own conscience forbades him doing it with an exposed face.

This is the first time since the reincarnation of the Klan by William J. Simmons a few years ago, that an issue involving the government and the Klan has been so squarely drawn. Naturally the question arises will the Klan or the government triumph? Director Hine's report which he will make public when he completes his investigation, will no doubt indicate which way the battle will go.

White Veterans May Take Over Negro Hospital

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Possibility that the government hospital, erected here for disabled negro war veterans, might be turned into a sanitarium for white veterans was expressed by Director Frank E. Hines, of the War Veterans' Bureau, in a conference between Director Hines, the faculty and trustees of Tuskegee Normal Institute for Negroes here today, it was stated tonight by one of the white trustees.

Director Hines made no announcement as to what took place at the conference, which was held at the normal school.

Meeting with a delegation of Tuskegee citizens at county court house this afternoon, because of their protest against sending a full negro personnel to take charge of the hospital, Director Hines assured them that no negroes would be assigned here for duty until after he had conferred with a special committee of three Tuskegee citizens, and added: "I will be no party to anything that will bring about trouble here between the white people and the negroes."

State Senator R. H. Powell, as a spokesman for the citizens and as chairman of the committee that recently went to Washington to protest against the proposed negro control, told Director Hines that a negro personnel would not be tolerated by the people here, for it would mean the destruction of the "good will of the Tuskegee white man toward the negro."

Director Hines told the citizens that while he did not consider as binding promises made by the government to the citizens of Tuskegee before the erection of the hospital that the hospital would be under white management, that he did consider the promises as moral obligations of the government.

Dr. L. W. Johnston, R. H. Powell and W. W. Campbell, who comprise the committee that will confer with Director Hines, said that no date had been set for the conference.

"I do not fully understand what the citizens of Tuskegee mean when they ask for white control, and that is why I want to confer with a committee of trusted citizens there," Director Hines said following the meeting this afternoon.

Director Hines left this evening for Atlanta.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

SOUTH CLOSE TO RACE WAR

BOSTON MASS POST
JULY 5, 1923

Situation in Tuskegee Over Hospital Staff Reaches Acute Stage---Klan Terrorizes Colored People

BY ROBERT T. BRADY
Post Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—This little town, the seat of the famous Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington 42 years ago, is sitting on a keg of dynamite.

Any minute the explosion may come which will plunge this part of the South into a terrible race war.

The 800 whites of the town of 8000 people have threatened to halt, by violence if need be, the plan of President Harding to equip the $2,500,000 hospital for disabled colored soldiers, with a complete colored staff.

The President and General Hinds of the Medical Corps are reported determined to go ahead with the programme. All the Alabama Representatives, Senator Heflin and the Governor have made violent protests to Washington, but they have not succeeded in impressing the President.

Now Alabama is talking fight. Meanwhile the colored people of the town and the students of the famous institute are living in terror of their lives.

Klan Boldly Parades

The invisible government of the Ku Klux Klan paraded the streets of Tuskegee the "Night before the Fourth," more than 300 of them, white gowned and white masked, entered the city for the first time, since the reconstruction days. Out in Tuskegee's white cemetery not more than half a mile from the business centre of the city, they planted a flaming cross, 40 feet high, with a 20-foot cross bar, illuminating the country for miles around, for more than two hours.

Nearly 100 automobiles, with riders carrying flaming torches bore the Ku Klux message out the Montgomery road right past Tuskegee Normal school and institute, while colored students flanked either side of the roadway, every one of them with hat in hand and ominously silent. Later the Klansmen formed in single file at Tuskegee railroad station and marched silently through the Main street of the town past Macon County court house and round Confederate Veterans square.

Parade in Silence

And from the time the parade left the railroad station, until it completed its route, one could almost hear a pin drop on the sidewalks. Not a firecracker cracked, not a toy pistol snapped, not an automobile honked. Hardly a word was spoken by the crowds of bystanders, who lined the sidewalks. Those who were engaged in conversation stopped as the silent marchers approached the leader bearing a cross, the second man the banner of the order, and every third or fourth man a flaming torch.

It was the most weird demonstration Tuskegee ever saw. Down in the business section of the city, where a few hours before colored people were seen in large numbers on every corner, there was no sign of them when the hooded paraders came in sight. They had quit the Tuskegee activity for the seclusion of their homes. Today many of the Tuskegee white families are without cooks and other servants.

First Appointee Disappears

The Ku Klux parade was preceded by only a few hours by the sudden disappearance from the Government Hospital of John J. Calhoun, former student at Tuskegee Institute, who was the first Negro to report for duty at the Government Hospital in an administrative capacity. Calhoun reported yesterday morning to take a position as cost accountant in the business department of the hospital.

The position was held by a white woman until the arrival of Calhoun yesterday. Through the day Calhoun is said by persons at the hospital to have insisted that he had come to stay and that nothing would induce him to give uup the position awarded to him through a United States government civil service examination.

Calhoun was advised early yesterday afternoon, that it would be better if he did not remain at the hospital. He refused to accept the advice, but later, he disappeared for parts unknown.

Had Held Aloof From Klan

The Ku Klux activity is a recent development at Tuskegee. Until lately efforts to stage Ku Klux demonstrations have been discouraged by leading citizens, and proposals for the organization of units here have met with refusals. Last week, however, with the situation regarding the placing of colored doctors in complete control of the Government Hospital growing more acute, every minute, Ku Klux leaders from other sections of Alabama came into the city and arranged for the formation of a local Klan.

It is known that many of Tuskagee's most prominent citizens strongly support the organization. Their position being that white supremacy is one of the basic principles of the Ku Klux, and that it is the agency in the South for the support of the government in the maintenance of law and order.

Confer With Gen. Hinds

Wholly apart from last night's demonstartion and the activities of the Ku Klux generally, the situation here is serious. General Hinds, head of the Veterans Bureau at Washington, is to spend tomorrow here for a conference with the committee of Tuskagee citizens, who are carrying out the protest of the whites, against the all colored personnel at the hospital. In a recent statement at Washington, General Hinds is quoted as having insisted that the new hospital, being for the treatment of Negroes, will be placed in full charge of Negroes, and that he will come to Tuskagee "to face the situation."

He will face a real problem, one that investigation shows to be fraught with more danger than any which has been created since "Jeff" Davis took his oath of office, as President of the Confederate State of America, in Alabama's historic capital, more than three score years ago.

All Alabama Behind Move

And all Alabama is behind Tuskagee in its fight against the colored personnel. That was shown in last night's demonstration by the Ku Klux, for practically every man in the parade came from outside of Tuskegee, many of them traveling more than 100 miles to participate in the parade.

Tuskegee's committee in charge of the local situation will base its argument before General Hinds tomorrow chiefly on the ground that any attempt to shift from a white to a black personnel will constitute a gross breach of faith by the administration. They claim to have copies of a telegram dated Aug. 24, 1921, signed by Dr. William Charles White, chairman of the hospitalization committee which said:

Promised White Control

"I assure you that hospital will be controlled and operated by whites."

The Tuskegee committee takes its stand on that telegram and asserts that Tuskegee would never have consented to the construction of the hospital here, that neither the city nor the Tuskegee Institute would have donated lands to the government and granted rights of way for roads unless a guarantee of white control had been given.

White Women Barred by Law

Tuskegee doesn't ask for an entire white personnel. Alabama's statutes do not permit white women to attend Negro patients in State hospitals.

It insisted, however, that the medical officers in charge of the various divisions, the general staff of physicians and surgeons and all those who would have any hand in the control and direction of the hospital must be white men.

The total personnel of the hospital when functioning properly will be 385. To satisfy Tuskegee and carry out the pleas of the local whites for white control would mean 75 whites and 310 colored.

The hospital buildings, 27 in number, are located about three-quarters of a mile from Tuskegee's business centre, not far from the grounds of the Tuskegee Institute. The most modern construction has been adopted and the hospital will have 600 beds to be divided equally between tuberculosis and neuro-psychiatric patients.

A Complete Hospital

The personnel will include about 25 doctors, two dentists, two druggists, 60 nurses, six dieticians and others necessitating a monthly payroll of approximately $50,000. In his speech at the dedication exercises last February, Vice-President Coolidge pronounced it the most complete hospital of its kind in the world.

President Harding did not agree with the position taken by Governor Brandon and others here, although he is said to have agreed that if any proof could be furnished that an all-colored personnel would disturb the race situation, he might be willing to change his plans again.

Subsequently a committee of Tuskegee citizens went to Washington to confer with the executive. It is said here that at that conference President Harding told the Tuskegee delegation that he believed the hospital should be under colored control. He said he had been informed that it would be impossible to get a complete staff of Negro doctors competent to conduct an institution, but that he believed he could do so. He added, however, that he would not lower the standards of medical proficiency necessary to such an institution. He pointed out that the men to be in control of such an institution must be not only up to the highest standards medically, but that they must be also thorough military men and men familiar with the racial situation in the South.

Insists Upon Colored Doctors

Within the past two weeks has come reassertion by Director General Hinds of the Veterans Bureau that colored doctors will take charge of the Tuskegee Hospital "within a few days" and his subsequent statement that he will come to Tuskegee and "face the situation."

One of the most important phases of the present controversy has to do with Tuskegee Normal School and Institute. There can be no question whatever that the institute which has done more than any other agency to advance the welworld has already been seriously affected. There can be no doubt that its future success, if ot its very existence is in jeopardy at the present time.

See Menace in Institute

Booker Washington had the hearty support of the white citizens of Tuskegee and there is unmistakable evidence that the local whites aided materially in the early days of the school's development not only morally but also with money.

Through the South as a whole and even in most of the sectio s of Alabama outside of Tuskegee, there is a very large element of the white population which has merely tolerated but has never approved the education of the Negro furnished at the Normal School and Institute. There are plenty of Alabama citizens who, today declare the Institute a distinct menace to white supremacy in the South.

Here in Tusegee, little if any such sentiment has existed until the past few weeks. Major Rogert R. Moton, successor of Booker Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, has been extremely popular with Tuskegee's white citizens and nothing in the nature of a breach of the friendly relations has been allowed to happen.

Agreed on Mixed Staff

At the beginning of the discussion of this hospital controversy, Dr. Morton and members of the institute faculty conferred with the local white committee. Dr. Moton and most of the faculty are said to have agreed with the position taken by the Tuskegee whites, although at first Dr. Moton believed the appointment of one or two Negro doctors on the hospital staff would solve the problem. To this the Tuskegee whites also agreed, but the Washington authorities turned down completely the suggestion of anything in the way of a mixed medical staff. When the attitude of the government towards this plan was made known it is said that Dr. Moton then agreed completely with the white committee that an all colored personnel would seriously disturb the situation.

It is understood that Dr. Moton had arranged to accompany the committee of white citizens to Washington for the conference with the President, but that he received a warning that northern colored people would resent such action and that he was advised to remain at home.

The only open dissent from the white position taken by a member of the institute faculty is said to have been by Dr. G. H. Kenney who has been at the institute for more than 20 years. Dr. Kenney is prominently identified with the National Colored Medical Association and was at one time its president. He is recognized as a physician and surgeon of ability. At the conference with the Tuskegee whites Dr. Kenney is credited with having made a wonderfully appealing statement in which he admitted the assistance rendered the institute and himself personally by the people of this city.

In the course of his statement, however, he told the committee that it had been suggested to him by government agents that he apply for a position on

the staff of the new hospital and that he had forwarded such an application, with the assurance that if a position were formally offered to him he would give it serious consideration.

Named by Association

He is also said to have made it plain that he has been designated by the national colored medical association as its representative in this controversy for what they consider the advancement of their race and that becaus of his own ambition to advance in his profession he could not agree with the rest of the members of the institute faculty.

Dr. Moton has not been at Tuskegee for several days. eH left to attend a meeting with some of the trustees in New York. where th whole situation has been discussed from the point of view of the institute.

The whole matter has brought about a severe straining of the relations between the local whites and th Tuskegee Institut peopl. There is not the same feeling of co-operation that has existed for years.

Tuskegee citizens who never before thought of any possible conflict between the school and the town now speak of the seriousness of the situation, where 200 or more rifles are in the hands of the Tuskegee Institut students for use in military drill.

Connived at Klan

"National Association fo rthe Advancement of Colored People asks that Colonel Robert H. Stanley be removed immediatey from command of Government Hospital for colored war veterans at Tuskegee. Our request is based upon information on file in your office, establishing conclusively the failure of Colonel Stanley as commander of the Hosptal to protect Negro subordinates against mob threats; and showing that Colonel Stanley tolerated if he did not actually connive at Ku Klux invasion of the Hospital and use of Hospital supplies; further that Negro nurses have been summarily discharged without cause. We ask the reinstatement of the three nurses removed without cause. Many other acts of discrimination are indicated, as to which a number of white doctors of Colonel Stanley's staff are ready and willing to testify."

OPTIMISTIC VIEW ON TUSKEGEE VETS HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, July 31.—According to a writer in the Southern Workman, Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee, has apparently agreed to scrap the lessons of history to the effect that the strong has always oppressed the weak whenever there was profit to be derived out of it. And that black men enslaved white men, and vice versa and one class of whites enslaved another class of whites whenever they had power to, as so well expressed in the old Anglo-Saxon doggerel:

"They take who have the power;
"They keep who can."

Dr. Moton's "optimism is something gripping and fascinating." according to this writer in the Southern Workman. "It is founded upon his clear, high moral life and his firm belief in his fellowman. He says constantly, 'I have abiding faith in men and their willingness to do right whenever they have been made to understand what is right."

THE LESSON OF TUSKEGEE

This is no week for us to make editorial comment The week is too full of sensational stirring and blood-warming occurrences to make calm editorial comment.

We first call the attention of our many readers to the news articles in this edition which record these stirring and destined to be historical events, to the reply of Mayor Curley Boston the North Carolina editor, the account of the reading of the Declaration of Independence at Boston's official July 4th observance by Charles Dogan, Colored boy, who left Virginia with it's separate schools and came up to Boston with its mixed schools, to the description of this event in our ably-written Feurtado's column, to the world's rifle record by the 25th Infantry, to the Ku Klux Scare parade at Tuskegee, Alabama (God save the mark!), to the conferfernce between Director Hines of the Federal Veterans' Bureau and the white citizens' committee of Tuskegee Town on whether Colored doctors should man a separate federal government hospital for Colored veterans only, to the declarations on white control and "supremacy" by the Tuskegee whites together with what they have in to say as to who really runs Booker Washington's famous school, etc., etc. Verily, we are too full for utterance.

But we feel we are entitled to ask one question. We ask our readers of several years to read the articles of events of this week at Tuskegee and the Institute and then say whether or not The Guardian and it's editor, Wm. Monroe Trotter, were right in fighting the idea of a principal of Tuskegee Institute being taken by the American whites as the spokesman of Colored Americans on citizenship rights? Were we right in fighting the proposition of a principal of Tuskegee Institute being taken by any party or president as the political leader of the Afro-Americans?

NEGROES TO ASK COOLIDGE AID IN TUSKEGEE FRACAS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An appeal will be taken to President Coolidge on the decision by Director Frank T. Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, to continue a white commanding officer and appoint two white assistants for the federal hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., built for Negro ex-service men.

This decision was announced in press dispatches today from Tuskegee, with the statement that the white Tuskegee committee had accepted. The result was a storm of protest from Negro leaders, who insisted President Harding's policy was for a complete black control.

As President Coolidge dedicated the hospital at Tuskegee early this summer, he is believed by the Negroes to be thoroughly conversant with the situation in the Alabama community. They maintain that the white officers will claim credit if the hospital is successful and will lay the blame on Negro subordinates if it fails.

A request for an appointment with President Coolidge will be made after the funeral services. He will be asked to overrule the decision by Gen. Hines, name a Negro physician as commanding officer for the institution and send federal protection for the Negroes from the Ku Klux Klan.

"TUSKEGEE WHITES SEE VICTORY WON"

"Townspeople Jubilant Over The Prospect Of Dominating Negro Hospital"

New York.—The above headline which appeared in the New York World, a daily newspaper, Saturday, has again set colored people here talking about Major Robert R. Moton and the part he has played in the selection of personnell for the $2,000,000 veteran hospital.

Dr. Moton, who spoke at the dedicatorial services of the new Abyssinian Baptist Church and Community House and addressed the members of the Negro Association of Trade and Commerce, recently, gave assuarances that he did not and would not agree to a white personnel for the Tuskegee government hospital.

On top of this the World in its report states that "Dr. Moton has consistantly stood for a white personnel in command and Tuskegee citizens are favorable to him." Under Dr. Moton has been understood the World's report grings him forward as a traitor to his race for it is known everywhere that the majority of Negroes want Negro physicians at the hospital from top to the bottom.

Director Hines is reported to have visited the hospital on last Tuesday and is understood that following a conference eh agred to man the hospital with whites.

Dr. Moton is on his vacation.

Klansmen Used Sheets Taken From Hospital

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Charges that sheets from the store room of the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., were used as uniforms in a Ku Klux Klan parade held there July 3, and that white attaches entertained the paraders at supper in the hospital after the demonstration were contained in a statement to federal authorities here.

It is said the sheets afterward were found to bear "dust and automobile grease" and other evidence to show the use to which they had been put.

PLANS FOR TUSKEGEE TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Washington, August 16.—The veterans' bureau in proceeding with its original plan of installing a complete negro personnel in the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. In announcing that six negro physicians had been selected for duty at the hospital and would leave for their posts within the next week or ten days, Director Hines of the bureau said yesterday there had been no change in the original policy which has been the subject of protest by white residents of Tuskegee in several conferences with the director.

Mr. Hines would not indicate when the present white commanding officer would be replaced, but it was understood that he would remain for the time being together with most of the white physicians now on duty there. It was emphasized, however, that there had been no change in the original plan to gradually replace these as negro physicians are selected for the institution.

After rejecting one plan submitted by a committee of white residents of Tuskegee for white control of the hospital, which they asserted had been promised by the treasury committee when the site was donated, Director Hines conferred again with the committee here about 10 days ago. It was said then that an arrangement satisfactory to the committee had been reached.

TUSKEGEE ACCEPTS COMPROMISE PLAN

Provides Chief Surgeon at Hospital Will Be White.

NEGROES NOT SATISFIED

Will Appeal to Coolidge Against Settlement Effected by Director Hines — Claim Negro Should Head Hospital.

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 7.—Notice has been wired Director Hines of the war veterans' bureau of the acceptance of his plans for operation of the hospital here for disabled negro veterans by the citizens' committee appointed to confer with the bureau director for a solution of the problem.

The compromise reached at Washington last week between the committee and Director Hines provided that the chief surgeon and two assistants should be white and others of the personnel negro, members of the committee told the citizens here, who advised acceptance of the plans.

The committee conferring with director Hines was composed of Dr. L. Johnson, R. H. Powell and W. W. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An appeal will be taken to President Coolidge on the decision by Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans' bureau to continue a white commanding officer and appoint two white assistants for the federal hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., built for negro ex-service men.

This decision was announced in press dispatches today from Tuskegee with the statement that the white Tuskegee committee had accepted. The result was a storm of protest from negroes, who insisted President Harding's policy was for a complete black control.

A request for an appointment at the White House will be made after the funeral services for the late President Harding. President Coolidge will be asked to overrule the decision of Gen. Hines, name a negro physician as commanding officer for the institution, and send federal protection for the negroes from Ku Klux Klan members.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

DR. T. E. JONES LISTED TO HEAD TUSK. HOSPITAL

Civil Service Bureau Said To Have Certified D. C. Physician for Post

HINES ISSUES REPLY

Tells Southerners An All-White Personnel Is Not Acceptable to Harding

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-20-23

Washington, July 19.—Dr. T. Edward Jones, 509 O street, northwest, has been listed by the Civil Service Bureau for the post of surgeon-in-chief at the War Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee.

This is an unofficial report current here today. Coupled with it, is a statement that Dr. Fred. D. Whitney is to be neurologist, Dr. H. R. Burwell to be a surgeon, and Dr. Carroll Brooks to be tuberculosis expert. All of these physicians are located here.

Dr. Jones is said to have been put at the top of the lost of the Civil Service Bureau over Dr. Kenny, the only other applicant considered, because of his excellent service overseas during the war.

Asked what he would do if ordered to report for service at the Tuskegee Hospital where threats against all Negro physicians have been made, Dr. Jones said today, "If I were ordered to report, I would report."

HINES ISSUES STATEMENT

In a statement issued today, Director Hines, of the Veterans Bureau, turned down the plea of Tuskegee whites for an all-white personnel. He also declared that he was not intimidated by the Ku Klux Klan as charged in the press.

When in Tuskegee recently Gen. Hines asked that the white residents draft a proposal and submit it to the bureau. The plan, Gen. Hines stated today, was for white control of the hospital throughout and was regarded as entirely unsatisfactory.

NOW 60 PER CENT COLORED

Sixty per cent. of the hospital personnel at present is colored and there are eighty-five to ninety colored patients receiving treatment, Gen. Hines said. The nurses, attendants and laborers at the institution are Negroes. The physicians are white. Gen. Hines added that the bureau has found a sufficient number of qualified Negro doctors for the ward surgeons.

"We have not satisfied ourselves as to the experts yet," he said, "and of course we are not going to put anybody in there we do not consider proficient. The patients are receiving the best of treatment, but the Negroes want the responsibility of caring for those of their own race.

"The suggestion of the committee would nullify the whole effect and purpose of the policy of the bureau and what President Harding wanted done with the hospital personnel."

Director Hines's attitude indicated the shift from white to colored physicians will be made within a short time.

The prospects are that neither the whites nor the blacks will be satisfied with the bureau's solution of the problem, as the Negroes declare they are entitled to the full responsibility of caring for their sick and injured without either a white commandant or board of trustees.

Whites are banking on the word of Secretary Miller, who promised them when the hospital was built it would have white control. Colored people are relying on President Harding, who in recent letters stated that the hospital must have an all-colored personnel.

Will U. S. Stand For Klan Rule?

AN EDITORIAL

By ALFRED ANDERSON

WHICH SHALL RULE—the federal government or the Ku Klux Klan? The rebellious demonstration by the hooded gangsters at Tuskegee, Ala., on the grounds where government hospital No. 91 for the care of Negro veterans of the World war is located, puts this question straight up to official Washington. The question of color, race superiority, "social equality" or nationality has nothing to do with the case at all. Hospital No. 91 is only one of a battery of government owned and government controlled institutions located in different sections of the country and for any man or set of men to browbeat, intimidate, threaten or drive out employees legally appointed by the goverment is anarchistic and treasonable, and immediate steps should be taken by the authorities to throw the culprits into federal prisons.

* * *

THE TIME to kill a snake is when it first raises its head above the grass. The Klan, emboldened by the non-enforcement of some of our constitutional amendments and local laws, openly and flagrantly attempts to subjugate the powers that be at Washington and undermine the very pillars upon which our government rests. After the Civil war the necessity for putting the "Invisible Empire" under the sod was seen and federal machinery was put into operation to accomplish this. History must repeat itself. A snake once, a snake always, even though resurrected.

* * *

HOSPITAL No. 91 is located in the very heart of the black belt. It is devoted exclusively to the care of Colored veterans. Employees were compelled to pass a rigid examination as to their qualifications and fitness. The white man of the South wants no social or industrial contact, or pretends he doesn't. Then why this hullabaloo about putting Colored and not white people in these hospital positions? Horrible thought—perhaps it is the lure of the dollar—but could these 100 per cent (?) Americans stoop to the common level of grafters? They say hunger will make a monkey eat red pepper. Many think the Klan is of this species.

* * *

AGAIN, THERE IS A IAW on the statute books of Alabama that says in effect, that white nurses shall not attend Negro patients unless properly escorted; and of course they would insist upon a white head nurse. The class of white physicians who would accept such a position might be permeated with the same virus other "Southern gentlemen" possess, with the result that the Colored girls in attendance as nurses would be in constant fear of being subjected to the same atrocious treatment as that alleged against Colored men on innocent (?) white women.

* * *

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a month, the sum said to be expended to maintain the hospital, looks to the "cracker" too tempting to pass up, and this patriotic, law-abiding sheet-covered organization of which he is a member proposes to pick this plum, evidently with torch and shotgun, if necessary. It is reported that a state senator is leading the fight against a Colored personnel and read the "riot act" to a high government official, saying: "The government will send a lot of Northern niggers down here who will be putting on airs and demanding their rights. Then there will be some real trouble, for we are determined to maintain white supremacy at whatever cost. There are Jim Crow laws and certain Southern traditions which are necessary to maintain white supremacy, and whenever we find a Northern white man who is too liberal toward niggers, or who does not subscribe to this policy we call him a renegade. Educated niggers resent these laws and traditions, but we have defended them for 60 years and we are going to continue to stand by them until the last drop of Southern white blood is spilled."

* * *

THIS ISN'T OUR FIGHT; it is the government's fight, the fight of every red-blooded real American in the land, North, South, East, West. If the Klan can with impunity override the laws of the land, why can't the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Masons or any other body of men do likewise, and what is the use of a central or local government anyhow? Before this "exclusive" institution was established our boys were comfortably situated in general government hospitals throughout the land. But since it was deemed the thing to do in accordance with American customs and traditions to put us by ourselves, naturally some thought best to man it with our own. Everything might have worked out all right if the demon graft hadn't stalked into view; then came the fireworks.

* * *

THE SOUTHERN PRESS with but few exceptions has denounced this latest Klan demonstration and pointed out the pitfall just ahead for any organization adopting and putting in action such tactics. To toy with individuals is one thing; to toy with the government another, and even those saturated with race prejudice are not blind to the fact that the harm done to the black man in an instance like this is incomparable to the harm done to the hundred million white and near-white people who go to make up this great country of ours.

* * *

Let them wipe, if they will, government hospital No. 91 from the map. Let the Klan have the say-so as to who shall and who shall not find employment in this government institution, and it will be found when the smoke clears away the black man will be the least sufferer. But we are firm in the belief that the federal government sees its duty and will at this time strike that infamous organization known as the Ku Klux Klan a blow from which it will take more than a half century to recover.

TO INVESTIGATE NURSE DISCHARGE

Suspension of Colored Nurses at Tuskegee Cause of Another Blast from Negro Society

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Director Hines of the veterans bureau will investigate the suspension by the commanding officer of the veterans bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., of two negro nurses. The nurses who were suspended for insubordination have requested the investigation of Gen. Hines it was learned today and he promised them to make it.

ASK REMOVAL OF STANLEY

NEW YORK July 24.—A telegram to Director Hines of the veterans bureau asking removal of Colonel Robert H. Stanley, commanding the veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and a letter to President Harding asking his support of such an action, were dispatched by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight after the association charged Colonel Stanley had "tolerated" recent Ku Klux Klan anti-negro demonstrations at Tuskegee.

7-25-23

Negro nurses at the hospital have been discharged without cause, the association asserted, and President Harding was asked to investigate conditions which it termed an "national scandal." The telegram to Director Hines accused Colonel Stanley of connivance in a recent klan "invasion" of the hospital.

Montgomery Adv.

NO EXCITEMENT OVER TUSKEGEE

General Hines Believes Situation Will Work out Satisfactorily to White Citizens

Advertiser Bureau,
Washington, D. C.
By Russell A. Kent.

Nothing has been presented to effect a change in the original plan of the veterans' bureau to install a negro medical staff at the Tuskegee hospital for negro veterans, although the matter still is held up, pending possible further communications from the Tuskegee citizens' committee, according to General Frank Hines, director of the bureau today.

The Montgomery Adv.

Director Hines said that no negro medical officers have been ordered to

Tuskegee yet, but that an available staff is being completed rapidly; and that probably some would be ordered to the hospital before long. Asked if this would mean a mixed personnel in the medical staff, General Hines said probably would for a time and added that it had been proposed to him at one time as satisfactory to the white citizens of Tuskegee that negro ward surgeons be appointed with the officer in charge and his principal assistant whites.

Confirm Calhoun Report.

The director confirmed reports that he had ordered back to the Tuskegee hospital, George Calhoun, a negro bookkeeper, who left hurriedly after one day at the institution. General Hines denied reports that Calhoun had been molested in any way and said that he did not believe there ever had been any intention of molesting Calhoun, or would be in the future. There are several negroes now among the office force at the hospital, the director said.

Three negro nurses, who were discharged by Col. Robert H. Stanley, medical officer in charge, on charges of insubordination, have appealed to the bureau, General Hines said, and an investigation will be made. The director views this as merely a routine administrative matter. An investigation has been ordered, General Hines said into charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that sheets from the hospital's equipment were used in the recent Ku Klux Klan parade in Tuskegee. Col Stanley has denied this report officially, the general said. Director Hines further asserted today that the Ku Klux Klan parade did not come within a mile of the hospital and that he felt sure this organization would not interfere in any way with the institution. "There has been no intimidation whatever that I can discover," said General Hines.

Negroes Call on W. J. Burns.

A representative of the Association for Advancement of Colored People called today at the office of William J. Burns, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, to lodge complaint against alleged conditions at Tuskegee. The association has demanded the removal of Dr. Stanley, alleging he is in sympathy with the movement to keep negroes from the medical personnel.

There is no excitement in official circles here about the Tuskegee hospital. Director Hines and other officials apparently feel that the situation will work out satisfactorily.

HINES AWAITING REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—By Associated Press.—A list of negro physicians available for duty at the veterans' bureau hospital near Tuskegee, Ala., has been practically completed and Director Hines announced today that some of them would be sent to the institution in a short time. He is still awaiting a second reply, he said, from the committee of white citizens there with reference to their desires respecting white control of the hospital.

TUSKEGEE KLANSMEN PARADE IN PROTEST

700 in Demonstration Against Negro Appointments.

First Colored Official to Arrive at Government Hospital Leaves Hurriedly.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 12.—Seven hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan marched thru crowded Tuskegee streets protesting against placing negro officials at the Government hospital here for disabled negro veterans. Spokesmen for the marchers said they represented the sentiment of 50,000 Klansmen thruout Alabama.

The Klansmen passed the famous Tuskegee Institute, established by Booker T. Washington, negro leader, but none entered the grounds. While the Klansmen paraded, in the distance was the flare of a fiery cross forty-five feet high, symbol of the Klan.

Considerable excitement was caused next day when John Calhoun, Jr., first of the negro personnel, arrived at the hospital. Calhoun, however, left the city in the afternoon.

Director Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau is quoted by Washington dispatches as saying no further negro personnel will be ordered here until after an investigation.

OTHER KLAN DOINGS.

The flaming cross of the invisible empire flared simultaneously in New York and New Jersey on a recent night. Residents of Suffern, Rockland County, New York, were startled when the Ku Klux Klan for the first time invaded a community noted for its sufferance of all creeds.

At 10:30 p. m., while a dance was being held by the Houvenkokf Club, some one in Main street shouted: "The Klan!" He pointed to the top of the mountain, where a huge cross was burning faintly. Suddenly the four bars of the cross burst brightly into flame, illuminating the slope of the mountain.

People rushed to the streets and watched until the cross burned out and fell.

Two Men Struck by Bullets.

Two men were wounded when an unidentified person fired into a crowd of men, women and children attending a Ku Klux Klan initiation at the fair grounds, a mile east of Rushville, Ind. A bullet struck a man named Roberts, passed thru his upper lip and shattered the upper plate of his false teeth. The plate probably saved his life. The bullet passed thru his right hand before striking his lip.

The first public discussion of proposed plans to extend the work and influence of the K. K. K. outside the United States to all English-speaking peoples and later to Nordics of Protestant faith was made by Emperor William Joseph Simmons, of the Ku Klux Klan, at an open meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

Klan Opposes World Court.

Declaration that the Ku Klux Klan is strongly against President Harding's plan for a world court or any other form of alliance with foreign nations was made by Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans in an interview made public at Fort Worth, Texas.

Emperor William J. Simmons, of the Ku Klux Klan, passed thru New Orleans on his way to Texas and three other States where he said he expected to induct 250,000 hand-picked men into the order of Knights Kamelia.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and their women's auxiliary, the Kamelia, in New York State, will be given an opportunity to demonstrate in court the validity of their claim of exemption from the Walker act, which compels a sworn report of their oaths, constitution, by-laws, regulations, oath of membership and roster of officers and members. Whether the court chosen will be criminal or civil, Attorney General Sherman has not decided.

WHITE HEAD SURGEON, 2 ASSISTANTS, REST AFRO

The Guardian

PLAN PROPOSED TO WHITE ALABAMANS BY HINES ACCEPTED BY THEM

Boston, Mass.

APPARENTLY COLORED FOLKS ARE TO HAVE NO SAY IN MATTER—3 WHITES OVER ALL COLORED.

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 7, 1923:—Notice has been wired to Director Hines of the war veterans' bureau of the acceptance of his plans for the operation of the hospital her for disabled Negro veterans by the citizens' committee, appointed to confer with the bureau director for a solution of the problem.

8-1-23

The compromise reached at Washington last week between the committee and Director Hines provided that the chief surgeon and two assistants should be white and others of the personel negroes, members of the committee told the citizens here, who advised acceptance of the plans.

BIG HOME-COMING TUSKEGEE FRIDAY

Montgomery Advertiser

Barbecue and Speaking by Men of Prominence Will be Among Features

Tuskegee is planning a great home-coming, barbecue and speaking for next Friday. The hospitable Macon county city is expecting five or six thousand people to partake of the hospitality of the day.

7-26-23

The speaking program will be featured by an address by United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin. Tuskegee is in Senator Heflin's old congressional district, and he is popular there. He promises to make one of his usual democratic speeches with thundering blows at the Grand Old Party.

There appears to have gone abroad a wrong impression concerning the big home-coming, barbecue and speaking Friday. Some have thoughtlessly gotten the impression, so it is stated that the gathering has something to do with the question of the personnel of the negro hospital at Tuskegee.

Promoters of the big home-coming state they are sorry such an impression might have gotten into the mind of anyone. The event is just a summer out-door gathing such as is being held in many counties in the state during July.

No reference will be made by speakers to the negro hospital situation. The people of Tuskegee are expecting to work out this problem in conjunction with General Hines of the veterans bureau in a satisfactory manner. Tuskegee people have been deeply impressed with the spirit of fairness manifested by General Hines in the matter of a personnel for the hospital.

There has been no criticism fror Tuskegee at any act of General Hine relative to the matter. When General Hines visited Tuskegee he left an impression with the people of Tuskegee entirely favorable to him.

HINES IMPRESSES TUSKEGEE PEOPLE

Indignation Expressed Over Call for Federal Troops; Citizens Congratulate Powell

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—Quiet prevails after the visit of General Hines to Tuskegee on Thursday. He made a deep impression on the citizenship of the town, and it is generally believed that he saw the attitude as it exists, and that he was impressed with the idea that it is utterly impossible for the hospital to function in efficiency, other than under white control.

There is general satisfaction coming from the statement of General Hines that he would not be a party to doing anything that would disturb the harmony between the races.

Montgomery Advertiser

There is deep regret being expressed that Governor Brandon, Congressman Heflin and Congressman Bolling could not be at the meeting on Thursday. Information had been received in Tuskegee that General Hines would be in Tuskegee on Friday, July 6, and each of the above officials had their plans made to be present at that time.

The governor hurried back from Texas to meet with the distinguished representative of the Veterans bureau on Friday, only to find that he had appeared a day earlier than expected. Congressman Heflin and Bolling were out making 4th of July speeches, and when it was learned that General Hines would be in Tuskegee on July 5 it was out of the question to get in touch with them.

Their absence was unavoidable.

Congratulate Powell

Senator R. H. Powell is receiving the congratulations of his fellow townsmen over the clear cut and forcible way in which he presented the cause of Tuskegee. He did not unfurl a red flag in the face of General Hines, but in a masterly way showed how the veterans would be in better hands if the hospital were manned by white personnel.

He showed that a change in the personnel from white to negroes would engender racial strife, and make it almost impossible for the Normal Institute to function. He showed that the people of Tuskegee accepted the proposition of the hospital being built at Tuskegee in good faith, and that they were asking for nothing but that the government live up to the contract made. Equally impressive were the statements of W. W. Campbell, speaking as a citizen of Tuskegee, and a Trustee of the normal institute, and that of Congressman Jeffers, speaking from the standpoint of a citizen of Alabama.

People Indignant

There is much indignation over the call being made for federal troops to be sent to Tuskegee to protect the hospital and the normal institute. While the people of Tuskegee are firm in their demands, nothing has happened that threatens, or endangers, life or property. It is the policy of the leaders to settle the problem without friction, or bloodshed.

HOSPITAL NEGRO REMAINS IN JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser

In Absence of Tuskegee Judge Bail Not Accepted for William Turner, of Shreveport

8-2-23

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 1.—Special to The Advertiser.—William Albert Turner of Shreveport, La., the negro inmate of the government hospital, who was arrested while carrying a concealed pistol and endeavoring to purchase ammunition on Tuesday night along with two other negroes who were released, remains in jail here. An attempt was made today by several of Turner's companions to obtain bail for him, but the absence of the probate judge prevented the bond offered being accepted.

It is stated that an attempt will be made by the civil authorities to deal with the two negroes who were also purchasing ammunition and who were permitted to return to the hospital, as soon as the probate judge returns.

Hospital—1923

Alabama.

DOCTORS TO INSIST ON COMPLETE NEGRO PERSONNEL AT HOSPITAL

The Washington Tribune

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Tuskegee, Alabama, of August 7th, the committee of whites that called on Director Hines last week, has sent Mr. Hines a telegram informing him of their acceptance of his plans for manning the Veterans' Hospital located at Tuskegee.

According to the press dispatch, the plans accepted by the committee calls for the appointment of one white surgeon-in-chief and two white assistants.

8/11/23

This places the hospital completely in charge of the whites. As this is the same committee to which Major Moton is alleged to have telegraphed, this then, must be the program Major Moton is supporting.

Washington D.C.

However, when this report was shown to Dr. M. O. Dumas, who is chairman of the National Medical Association Committee, which committee, at the request of the Veterans' Bureau has been submitting the names of colored doctors for places there, Dr. Dumas stated emphatically that this report was not in accordance with the promises made this committee by Director Hines.

Dr. Dumas stated that he was not sure that the dispatch was correct, but added, that if it was, his committee, would proceed a once to call off all the doctors they have recommended. In short, the committee will insist on a complete colored personnel.

Director Hines is expected to make a statement early next week that will probably clear up the situation.

ALABAMA GREEDY HELL HOUNDS OF REBELLION

Tuskegee Hospital

Tuskegee

8/11/23

LABAMA has some good white people. They are thoroughly human and Christian. They are reasonable, cultured, refined and splendid types of high hearted American citizenship. They deserve the world's sympathy and admiration for their patience and courage in trying to elevate their white brethren. Alabama's good white people are surrounded, oppressed and suppressed by an ignorant, brutal mass of greedy white hell hounds of rebellion who are continually committing blashphemy trying to make the world believe they are human like the better kind of the white race in America. They lean on the weak prop of "Anglo-Saxon Supremacy" to justify their depravity, degeneracy and brutality.

These rebellious hell hounds of Alabama despise the Government and hate the Union. It is a natural inheritance of the breed. They would murder the president and any of the officials of the Government in cold blood, and burn every record of the proud history of the Union, to justify their inheritance of degradation and shame as descendants of a slave-owning class. They believe the American flag is a dirty rag of smutty bars and greasy stars, to be degraded by their fanaticism and rebellious hypocrisy as citizens of the United States. The loathsome wretches are a disgrace to America and the world of decent humanity.

The uprising of the Alabama greedy hell hounds of rebellion, to get absolute control of the $1,250,000 a year required to operate the Government Hospital established at Tuskegee, is the best proof in the world of the degeneracy of the lazy, trifling political buzzards, red necks, sandhillers and bums opposing the decision of the United States Government to erect a hospital for Negro soldiers, to be operated by Negro physicians and surgeons. They are simply living over again the ancient and moss-grown history of their degenerate ancestors.

Reviewing the history of this breed, one finds it difficult to believe God Almighty has anything to do with their birth and existence in the world of humanity. They represent the very scum of the earth, and are everlastingly hiding behind "social equality," to conceal their yellow-hearted, cowardly rebellion against the Government of the United States. They persist in trotting out their ancient ghost of "White supremacy to suppress Negro domination in the South." The cowardly dogs cannot walk the streets or dirty roads of any Southern town or city without beholding flesh and blood evidence of the brutal misuse and abuse of the bodies of Negro slave women by their degenerate ancestry.

In the face of their bloodguiltiness, these greedy, degenerate hell hounds have libeled the manhood of the Negro race for fifty-seven years, trying to fasten around the neck of all Negroes the yoke of shame and disgrace which every descendent of the degenerate slave-owning class of the South must wear to the grave. Social equality! Every self-respecting, intelligent Negro in America thinks better of himself than to want "social equality" with the Southern scum of the world pretending such a thing. White women who think well of themselves doubtless hang their heads in shame, disgust and disgrace every time they look into the face and eyes of a "Negro" whose African blood has been defiled by mixture with Anglo-Saxon brutes.

TUSKEGEE KU KLUXED

The K. K. K. "paraded," 700 strong, to prove to the United States that they don't mean to have Colored doctors and Colored nurses to look after Colored sick people in a Government hospital in Tuskegee. If the Government yields to 700, or 700,000 Ku Kluxers, the Government ought to go out of business and let the Imperial Wizard run the country.

Tuskegee

Harding will not yield to this, unless he welcomes this as an excuse to go back on his word. Suppose 700 Ku Kluxers "paraded" their demand that Harding should not run for re-election in 1924, or that he should not make a trip to Alaska, or that he should not support a party tari—do you suppose Harding would then yield? If he yields on this hospital matter, he wants to yield, and is glad of this excuse. No greater Government would feel obliged to yield to the demands of outlaws, who were so cowardly that they even shrouded their figures and hid their faces while making the demand.

As Dr. DuBois says, that is why some colored people did not want this hospuital in the South. It was not opposition to Tuskegee, but opposition to having it anywhere in the South.

If Harding should yield to Ku Klux demands in the matter of appointing the staff of this hospital, certainly it will be no safe place for invalid Negro soldiers to go to; for if the President of the United States cannot protect WELL Negroes in Tuskegee, he certainly cannot protect SICK ones there.

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A number of the cars came from Montgomery. Little information about the movements of the men could be obtained. However, all available automobiles in Montgomery were rented for the trip.

Application was made to the Western Railroad of Alabama for a special train to Tuskegee, but officials were unable to provide it.

The name of the organizer of the demonstration was not obtained. A Birmingham man is said to have made plans for the trip and filed the application for the special train.

Tuskegee Hopeful Hospital Situation Will Clear Up.

Tuskegee is very hopeful over the negro hospital situation. This is the information received by W. P. Cobb, former Tuskegee citizen, former secretary of state and a lawyer of Montgomery. Mr. Cobb received a letter Friday from one of the most prominent men in Tuskegee and he expressed himself as believing that Director Hines would do all in his power to prevent President Harding from carrying out his threat to place negroes in entire charge of the hospital.

"The people of Tuskegee are in deadly earnest over this matter," said Mr. Cobb. "There are some who for a time thought possibly the situation could be handled with kid gloves but those who so thought have come over to the opinion that Senator Powell and others of Tuskegee were right in the firm and unyielding stand they took. That Director Hines was impressed with the gravity of the situation at Tuskegee is now conceded. The director in public statements has admitted the situation is grave. The fact that the leading negroes at the Tuskegee Institute have now boldly come forth and are standing with the whites of Tuskegee is expected to have great weigth. It behooves those who have the Institute at heart to fight against placing negroes in control of the hospital. Trouble would result as sure as the night follows the day if this course was pursued."

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COME HOME, MAJOR, COME HOME

The Atlanta Constitution 7-12-23

The situation at Tuskegee and the absence of Major Moton from the scene, away in the North reminds us very much of the days when Major Stewart, a gallant Confederate soldier, was in the North in want, and the lamented Henry Grady wrote that immortal editorial entitled: "Major Stewart, come home, come home." Georgia taking inspiration from Henry Grady's pen, built the Confederate home and made a place where Major Stewart and those who had offered their lives upon the altar of their country, for a cause they believed to be right, had a home.

The conditions at Tuskegee are intense—racial feeling runs high, and Major Moton being the officer in command, should be at his post to keep up the morale of the forces who have followed him so gallantly since the death of the lamented founder of the famous institution.

A government proves its strength and stability in the time of war and not in the time of peace, and in like manner, man proves his worth and usefulness in the time of adversities and not in the time of tolerance or least resistance. There can be no excuse for the major's absence from Tuskegee. The triumph of the principles involved in the crisis through which Tuskegee is passing, is worth more to the race and free institution than the life of Major Moton or any other individual who dies for the righteous principles of free speech and free America. The responsibility the major holds is a great one, and the thought of personal safety should not deter him in the exercise of his plain duty to come home and face the situation like a brave American, who thinks not of self—who forgets life when fighting for or standing up for the principles of free institutions.

If the major deserts his post, or hesitates to return home to take his place at the front in the struggle for existence of this institution for which Mr. Washington sacrificed his life upon the altar of service, what may we expect of the captains, the lieutenants and the rank and file of the student body? The bluff of the Ku-Klux, the threats of individuals, or the defy of the government offered by a mob, ought not to keep the major from returning to the scene, to offer the teachers, students and other interests entrusted to his hands, the protection of his presence, and wisdom of his leadership. The major might take inspiration from the brave and patriotic Americans who went down on the Titanic—when all hope was gone, and it was a matter of saving the women or the men, those brave Americans stepped out of the lifeboats to the sinking ship and said: "We go down willingly singing praises to God that American womanhood might live to tell the story, of the chivalrous men who made the supreme sacrifice that womanhood might survive."

Brave men never die. It is the cowards who are shot in the back in battle. The brave fellow lives to tell the story, and to write in deeds the manhood of his country.

The situation at Tuskegee has reduced itself to mob violence versus the government; and the mob has thrown the challenge to the government to leave the field or suppress the insurrection. Our information is that Major Moton may be permitted to return home if he subscribes to the mandates of the mob, which is government surrender, who spent $2,000,000 to build a hospital for the care of Negro veterans. You can maintain the hospital here if you let white men man it; and if Major Moton subscribes to the mandates of the mob, he can return, otherwise, he is an undesirable citizen in the community.

If the government can stand to have its hospital blown up and Tuskegee Institute destroyed, the Negroes of this country are willing to go on record as tolerating the sacrifice. If the government will yield its supremacy to the outlawry of the mob and turn the hospital into anything else save the purpose for which it was built, and bring down upon its head the odium and the stigma of cowards from the civilized world, the black man, as a part and parcel of the American people, can bear the odium and disgrace in common with the white man; and the life of Major Moton or any other individual that the mob may take, because the government elects a way and the means by which it will protect the health of those in the time of peace who protected its flag and supremacy on Flanders Fields in the time of war, will be a small sacrifice offered upon the altar of our country that democracy may be made safe for the world.

Come home, major, and shoulder your part of the responsibility. Come home, major, and strengthen the morale of your followers. Come home, major and defy the cowardice of the mob and the Ku-Klux Klan by the presence of your brave and fearless personality. Cowards stand in the hour of peace, but fly in the hour of adversity. Good soldiers never desert their post—slackers desert. If anything should happen to Tuskegee and your life was saved by being absent, you would go down in history as a slacker who deserted his post when the institution needed you; and those who remained at their post, would go down in history as the heroes who stood the supreme test.

The world loves a hero, but hates a coward. The world despises a man who runs away from the conflict to save his life, and leaves others to die at the post at which he should have stood the supreme test. The fellow who seeks to save his life, loses it; and the man who dares not to save his life, finds it.

When Grady wrote Stewart to come home, Stewart came and died among his friends, as a result of the poverty to which the ravages of war had reduced him. And, Tuskegee bids you return, the students who have not flinched nor hesitated to perform their duties daily, without arms, appeal to you to come to strengthen their morale. Your responsibility demands that you return, and the best thought and conscience of your race join the Independent in saying, "Major, come home, come home." Yes, return and bring your family and let them take common cause with the men and their families who have been too brave, gallant and true to leave the post that Booker T. Washington placed them in command. Show the world, major, as we believe you can do, that there is some steel in your backbone, bravery in your heart, heroism in your makeup and guts in your belly.

UNCALLED FOR CRITICISM

Much comment has been going the rounds of the press over the action of the white people in Tuskeegee, Ala., over the action of the officials in Washington in placing negro officials in charge of a hospital for negroes in that place. This action seems to have aroused the white citizenship and serious objections are being raised to the policy of the government. It is unusual for white people to object to the negroes handling and managing their own affairs, especially of that character and we fail to understand on what grounds the white people of that place base their objections. It is said that when the hospital was first created, it was announced that it would be in charge of white physicians and attendants, but later it was ordered that the hospital be placed under the control and management of negro doctors and attendants. This occurs to us as being entirely proper and we are quite sure if for any reason the government saw fit to locate a hospital in this city for the negroes, a request would be made that those in charge be selected from the negro race.

It seems to us that the proper thing to do is to place this hospital under negro personnel, what the government has done, and this action should close the controversy.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun

Tuskegee Hospital Issue.

The Macon Telegraph takes the position that if the negro soldier hospital at Tuskegee is placed under a negro staff, it should also have negro nurses and negroes to do everything about the place. In fact, says the Telegraph, the personnel of the institution should be negro all the way through. Here is the way the Telegraph states its position in this respect:

> If the negro hospital at Tuskegee, a federal institution, is put under the charge of a negro staff, what guarantee has the South that white nurses from the North will not come down and work under the staff? None at all! And for such to be will cause trouble as surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and the extent of that trouble can not be estimated at this time.
>
> Put the hospital under an all-negro personnel, if the republican politicians will courageously agree to such a principle. Otherwise, there is but one of two things left to do, namely, agree to a white staff or move the hospital to the sublime regions of republicanism.

The Telegraph, in the foregoing, seems to see the hand of the politician at work, as was pointed out by the ENQUIRER-SUN sometime ago. And it is doubtless true that if the institution should be run with a negro medical staff, and an effort should be made to put white nurses in it, there would be trouble in Tuskegee, as the Telegraph says.

And this trouble would not be confined to those directly concerned, but it would extend to innocent persons. Aside from bringing the usefulness of the hospital to naught, the Tuskegee Institute, for the education of negro boys and girls in the useful arts, would be seriously handicapped in its work.

HINES DECIDES ON NEGRO PHYSICIANS

The Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. — After several conferences with white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., who have protested against the installation of negro personnel at the veterans' hospital there, Director Hines of the veterans' bureau has selected six negro physicians for duty in the institution and expects them to leave for their posts within the next week or ten days.

The present white commanding officer will remain for the time being, but Mr. Hines said today that the original policy of installing a complete negro personnel had not been changed.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH TUSKEGEE'S BIG GATHERING

Montgomery Advertiser

Twenty-Five Hundred Attend Barbecue and Neighborly Meeting to Hear Addresses by Senator and Congressman

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 27—Special to The Advertiser—Twenty-five hundred or more people attended the get-together meeting and barbecue given by the citizens of Tuskegee at noon today, notwithstanding a rain that continued during the night and almost up to the time of the gathering. The visitors came from several nearby counties in cars and although some hundreds of autos were parked here and travel on the Macon county roads was not of the best, no accidents were reported. It was noticeable that there was a sprinkling of negro farmers of this county on the edge of the crowd assembled for the addresses of invited speakers and that they applauded with the crowd.

The principal speakers of the day were United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin and Congressman W. B. Bolling. The former confined his address to "Democracy," except in a brief allusion to the negro hospital matter which, he said, he had been assured in Washington would be settled to the satisfaction of the white people of Tuskegee and of the government.

The congressman made his address on the remarkable development in the South during the past two decades. Both speakers were frequently and warmly applauded. They were introduced by Dr. L. W. Johnston, a local physician, who presided and explained that the mass meeting and barbecue had no significance except as a neighborly get-together affair for the people of Macon county and visitors from other counties.

The hospital trouble was apparently wholly in the background and there was no reference to it, except in the satisfactory announcement by Senator Heflin.

Because the chefs in charge of the barbecue were driven away from their pits by rain during the night, the vast amount of meats provided by the people of Tuskegee for their guests were cooked at the Black Cat Cafe, through the kindness of Mrs. A. P. Williams who placed her kitchen at the disposal of the committee and assisted in every way to prepare the midday meal on time.

Tuskegee Institute In Midst Of Reign Of Terror Instigated By Klan

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

Montgomery, Ala.—A reign of terror exists at Tuskegee Institute! There has never been anything like it in the history of the institution. So critical is the state of affairs, that a number of the highest officials of the institution, have been forced to flee for their lives.

Among those who have been forced to leave the institute grounds under threat are: Dr. Kenney, one of the best known surgeons in the country, and superintendent of the Andrew Memorial Hospital on the Institute grounds.

John H. Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton Institute, who has been an employee in the chief accountant's office of the Institute, and who took the civil service examination recently for a position in the Disbursing office of the government hospital, and was appointed, reported for duty and was threatened with his life. Friends were compelled to spirit him away under cover of night. The Ku Klux made their demonstration particularly against his appointment. He replaced a white woman.

Dr. R. R. Moton, who has been away from the institution since the trustees' meeting in New York, has not returned to Tuskegee at this writing, and has been urged by his closest friends, because of ugly rumors afloat, to remain away. This program does not suit him, however, and despite the warnings he is determined to return to the school. Mrs. Moton and the children left under advice a few days ago.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices in New York, has been projected into the picture by sending a telegram to President Harding calling for federal troops, since the parading of the Ku Klux. This creates a new angle that is very delicate viewed from this point, many thoughtful people believe it is difficult to see situation clearly from New York, Chicago and other far away points. The people at the Institute, however, are determined to protect themselves and their families.

General Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, made a special visit to the hospital last Friday. He was met by whites from the town of Tuskegee and from Alabama who voiced their objections. He appointed a committee to work out the situation.

TUSKEGEE WILL HAVE NEGRO PERSONNEL

The Savannah Tribune 8-23-23

Situation At Alabama School Clearing Up

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22 (Preston News Service)—According to the latest reports available from the Veteran's Bureau, Director Hines is proceeding with the original plan, in keeping with the expressed wishes of the late President Warren G. Harding, of installing a complete Negro Personnel in the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. In announcing that six Negro physicians have been selected for duty at the hospital and would leave for their posts within the next two or three days, Director Hines said, "There had been no change in the original plan or policy which has been the subject of protest by white residents of Tuskegee."

Director Hines would not indicate when the present white commanding officer would be replaced, but it was understood that he woul remain for the time being together with most of the white physicians now on duty. This, of course, caused some of the Negroes interested in the affair at the institution to be somewhat suspicious or rather dubious as to the outcome of the situation.

After rejecting one plan submitted by a committee of white residents of Tuskegee for white control of the hospital, which they asserted had been promised by the Treasury committee, when the site was donated, Director Hines conferred again with the committee here about ten days ago. It was said then that an arrangement satisfactory to the committee had been arranged.

Negroes all over the country are not altogether satisfied with the situation and will not be until they know fully all the details of the secret arrangement between the Director and the white committee. It is thought that this latest announcement is just a sop to ward off the insistance of the Negroes for a complete Negro personnel at the institution. Some are inclined to think that the present coterie of white men in the hospital will not be removed, and when they are the whites of Tuskegee will raise such a howl that Director Hines wil find it "necessary" (?) to reinstate them.

THE FUSS AT TUSKEEGEE

THE appeal of Tuskeegee Institute for the protection of colored surgeons, doctors and nurses employed by the government in the hospital for colored soldiers at that place—look at it from most any angle—points to something very much akin to unfairness, the unfairness of a certain class of people wherever the interests of the negro is concerned.

We have made the boast that we, and not the north, understand and sympathize with the negro, and ever and anon there will bob up those who do not hesitate to take advantage of the negro nor to obstruct his chance for advancement.

Take this Tuskeegee affair, for instance. The government established at Tuskeegee a hospital for negro soldiers and placed it in charge of negro surgeons, physicians and nurses. The people of Alabama, it strikes us, should have rejoiced in the opportunity for negro doctors to acquire experience and practice in the care of their own race. But instead Tuskeegee has to ask armed protection for her negro doctors and their attendants.

Such procedure, it appears to us, is little less than trying to rob the negro of a legitimate opportunity and we do not believe that the real friends of the colored race in the south approve of it.

According to our way of thinking nothing could be more desirable, in a hospital for colored soldiers, than that it be supplied with an ample number of negro surgeons, negro doctors and negro nurses. So, looking at it from this distance, we cannot understand why there shuld be such a fuss about it.

Negroes Urged to Yield In Tuskegee Controversy

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Boston, July 17.—A suggestion that negroes show a spirit of magnanimity and yield to the white people of Alabama in the controversy over the negro veteran hospital at Tuskegee institute was put forth today in a statement here by Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of Okolona Industrial school, of Okolona, Miss., who is himself a negro.

Battle would have the hospital put in charge of a white superintendent a southerner, recommended by negro physicians and appointed by the federal government, the other physicians and nurses to be all negroes. In case of the death or removal of the superintendent the negro medical staff would always first recommend to the government the southern white superintendent they wished to work with.

Battle's statement points out that the controversy is of national concern and that the three elements involved, the federal government, the white people of the country and negroes of the United States, have apparently all set out to yield nothing. Its wise solution, he believes, means incalculable good to all concerned.

"Is Tragic Hour."

"This," he said, "is the tragic hour in the history of the negro race in the United States and the only way to meet the exigency of this crisis is through the magnanimity of our souls, to turn 'the other cheek.' The Ku Klux Klan would sheath its sword from us forever; Alabama would be satisfied; Dr. Moton could go on with his work of educating the masses; white and federal government would be relieved of the greatest embarrassment since 1860; the unwise promise that some persons made will have been fully kept, at least in spirit; Dr. Kirsoph Lake is right when he says: 'Speaking on another topic, 'The suffering which the innocent of one generation is willing is to undergo is the foundation on which the progess of the next generation is built.

"If the federal government forces the issue against the will of Macon county white people, a federal guard must be placed at the hospital in which no disabled veterans could be comfortable; nor would students go to Tuskegee under such uncertain conditions. If a white personnel is appointed after clear statements by government officials to the contrary, all respect for the government authority would be lost and negro veterans would not go at all to the hospital. To deed the hospital to the Tuskegee institute for dormitory purposes would be far from meeting the real issue and mending the rent made in the good will program of the institute and the community. Should Macon county and the governor of Alabama yield all would be well; but if not there is but one final thing to be done; that is, for the negro race to yield, to 'agree with thine adversary' quickly and ungrudgingly'—not cowardly but as the bravest act of all."

ALA. SOLONS DEMAND WHITES AT TUSKEGEE

Resolution Gets Unanimous Vote of Legislature.

LEGISLATORS CONVENE

Governor Brandon Demands That Revenue Bills Take Precedence Over Other Business—Plan to Abolish Tax Collectors.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—President Harding and the veterans' bureau were urged by the Alabama Legislature today to place a negro efficent personnel at the rehabilitation hospital at Tuskegee. The resoltion was adopted by unanimous vote of the two houses.

Within 30 minutes after the Alabama legislature began its adjourned session this afternoon Gov. Brandon sent a message to the two houses in which he announced that the state budget commission would not attempt to consider appropriations until the revenue bills had been handed. This message came about the time Representative Alfred M. Tinstall of Hale introduced in the House the general revenue bill prepared by the recess committee on finance and taxation and the budget commission.

Revenue Bill to Committee.

The revenue bill went to the House committee on ways and means and appropriations. Administration leaders announced that they will urge the immediate consideration of it in the hope that it may be written on the statute books before the end of July.

Gov. Brandon's announcement that revenue must come first, the adoption by the Senate of a resolution designating the statue of Gen. Joseph Wheeler for one of the two positions allocated to Alabama in the National Hall of Fame and the adoption by the Senate of a resolution by Senator George W. Duncan of Lauderdale and Limestone, calling for an investigation by a joint committee of the clerical forces of the two houses featured the first session.

The two houses were in session only a short time, recessing until Friday after the introduction of bills and resolutions and the consideration of preliminary matters.

The revenue bill does not depart radically from the revenue system established by the Legislature of 1919, except in the machinery. The duties of assessing taxes are placed on the tax assessors with an appeal to a county board of review, composed of the assessor, members of the board of revenue and one person designated by the state tax commission.

State Supervises Assessments.

The state tax commission is granted the power of supervision of tax assessments in all counties. The bill provides an appropriation of $125,000 a year for the work of the tax commission, from which would be paid the salaries of the persons designated by the tax commission as its representatives on the county boards of review.

Provision also is made for the extension of the terms of tax assessors in all counties for two years and the election of tax assessors for four-year terms in the general election in November, 1928. A similar extension is granted to the tax collectors. The revenue bill provides for the abolition of the tax collectors in all counties having a population of 35,000 or less and puts the duties of the tax collector on the sheriff of the county.

Senator R. H. Powell, of Macon, chairman of the citizens' committee, which has made the fight against the placing of negroes in the executive positions, offered the resolution. In his address requesting immediate action Senator Powell told of the movement for the operation of the hospital by negroes, of the fight which has been made against it by citizens of Tuskegee and of the promise made by the representatives of the government before the hospital was located that white officers would be in charge.

Persons who hold two offices in the state, county or city governments in violation of section 280 of the constitution, would be subject to a fine of $1,000 and to a prison term of two years under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator G. Ernest Jones, of Barbour County.

TUSKEGEE ACCEPTS COMPROMISE PLAN

General Hines Will Take Suggestion to President Coolidge Satisfactory to Whites.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 6.—Special H. Powell, Dr. L. W. Johnston and W to The Advertiser.—State Senator R. W. Campbell, the committee which conferred with General Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Bureau, in Washington last Thursday and Friday, made their report to the white citizens here today. The report contained a suggestion by General Hines for a white chief surgeon, two other white doctors and the remainder of the medical personnel all negroes at the governmental hospital.

This was in the nature of a compromise and after considerable discussion was accepted by the white people. Notice was wired General Hines of the acceptance and he will take the suggestion to President Coolidge. It is considered likely that the new president, not being familiar with the controversy over the negro hospital, will leave the matter in the hands of the head of the veterans bureau and the suggestion will be put into effect.

NEGRO RESUMES WORK IN TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

Hines Orders Protection for Man Who Quit Post.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 30.—John C. Calhoun, negro bookkeeper, who was assigned to duty at the negro veterans' hospital here several weeks ago, and who suddenly left his post, has returned to assume his duties, it was announced here today.

Calhoun was ordered to report at Tuskegee a week ago and Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer at the hospital, was directed by Gen. Hines of the veterans' bureau at Washington to afford him protection, it was said.

Calhoun's appearance at Tuskegee was marked by a parade of several hundred Ku Klux Klansmen, who marched the streets and the highways of the countryside in what was termed "silent protest" against the sending of a negro personnel to the hospital by the government."

OPPOSES APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO PERSONNEL

Another protest against the appointment of negroes for the personnel to administer the hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., was made today by Senator William J. Harris in a communication to General Hines, director of United States veterans' bureau. The Georgia senator has previously protested against plans of the government for the operation of the hospital.

When Henry Lincoln Johnson, the Georgia negro national republican committeeman, was nominated for register of deeds, in the District of Columbia, his confirmation was defeated in the senate by the opposition of Senator Harris and the late Senator Thomas E. Watson, it is said.

SOLUTION EXPECTED OF TUSKEGEE TROUBLE

Washington, August 4.—An "amicable solution" of the differences between veterans' bureau officials and the white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., over the question of the negro personnel of the bureau's hospital there for negro veterans was predicted after a second conference here today between Director Hines and a delegation from Tuskegee.

General Hines announced after today's conference that he had proposed a plan to the committee which he thought would satisfy all concerned. He refused to make known any details of the plan, saying that the committee wished to take it back to Tuskegee and discuss it there with white and negro citizens. The committee, however, he said, indicated that it was favorably disposed toward his proposal.

TUSKEGEE PEOPLE STRICKEN SILENT

Ominously Quiet Following Order for Return of Negro and Army Protection

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2[illegible].—While there was no outward appearance of excitement or indignation following reports that orders had been given that the negro, John J. Calhoun, be recalled to the position of accountant at the veteran's hospital at Tuskegee and that he be given military protection there was an undercurrent of feeling that the situation is near a real crisis.

There was little comment among the people. But the silence, unusual since the situation developed was considered ominous. There is no open threat or even comment as to what may happen when the negro returns. This is contrasted to the open, frank declaration that has been often repeated not only among the people here but directly to officials of the government that no negro would be permitted to hold an executive position at the hospital.

That there has been no change in this determination is considered certain but now that the people are face to face with the expressed determination to force Calhoun into the position over the protest of the people there is an unmistakable undercurrent of fear as to the probable results.

It will be remembered that the day after Calhoun reported for duty about two weeks ago, he departed rather hurriedly just before a Ku Klux Klan demonstration. General Frank T. Hines, director of the veteran's bureau, came to Tuskegee and made a personal investigation following this incident. While he made no statement of his probable recommendation it was believed by the people here that he had received a clear conception of the situation and that the matter would be adjusted in accordance with the wishes of the people and the original promise of the government.

Announcement that Calhoun would be ordered back and that he would be given military protection was not only a surprise but a distinct shock to this community.

There is no information as to when Calhoun is expected to return if he does return.

Citizens of Tuskegee who have been active in the matter are silent and appear to have assumed an attitude of waiting for developments. A mass meeting and barbecue that had been called for next Friday had no connection with the new order that Calhoun be returned. This affair was announced before there was any indication of the government's action.

Senator Thomas Heflin and other prominent speakers had been invited. The committee is proceeding with plans for the barbecue but ask that announcement be made that it had or has no connection with the controversy over the hospital management.

Hospital—1923. Alabama.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FAVORS COMPLETE NEGRO STAFF AT VET'S HOSPITAL

Colored Doctors In National Convention Draft Resolutions Supporting Original Plans Of Harding

St. Louis Argus

More Than 600 Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists And Pharmacists From All Parts Of United States Attending Sessions Here.

St. Louis, Mo.

By R. C. FISHER

At a joint session of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments of the Convention, Wednesday, one of the most important features that became an issue, was the condition which surrounds the Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. 8-31-23

Resolutions asking that Negro medical men compose the entire staff at the hospital were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were drafted by members of the executive board of which Dr. G. E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J., is the Chairman.

Doctors Cannon, A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., and J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C., told of their recent visit to Washington, D. C., where they had a conference in interest of the hospital with President Coolidge and Brigadier-General Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau.

"We believe our position to be a logical one," said Dr. Cannon, "if Negro patients are segregated, why shouldn't Negro doctors be assigned to care for them? We do not ask that we be allowed to treat white patients in the government hospitals; why should white doctors administer to men of our Race?"

Had Harding's Approval

President Harding approved of the plan for a Negro staff before his death but warnings from the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama, were received by Dr. J. A. Kenney, chief surgeon and others at the hospital some time afterwards that threatened them with violence if any attempt were made to install Negro management.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the National Medical Association opened at the Pine Street Department Y. M. C. A., for a four days' meeting, last Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. More than six hundred physicians, surgeons, dentists and pharmacists of our Race from all parts of the United States were present when the Convention was called to order by the local chairman, W. P. Curtis, M. D. This session was devoted to reports of delegates from local and State societies. C. V. Freeman, D. D. S., of Jacksonville, Fla., introduced J. E. Perry M. D. of Kansas City, Mo., president of the National Association, who delivered his annual address.

At 2 p. m., the Medical section was called to order by Dr. A. W. Dumas (of Natchez, Miss.,) chairman. "The Influence of the Mind upon Disease," was the subject of a paper read by W. P. Dickerson, M. D., Newport News, Va. C. A. Eaton, M. D., Newport News, Va., led the open discussion on the subject.

"Recent Advances in our Knowledge of Tumors," by Julian H. Lewis, M. D., Chicago, was among the important subjects in the Surgical section. The discussion was opened by A. M. Curtis, M. D., Washington, D. C., L. E. McCauley, M. D., Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the section.

Public Meetings

A capacity crowd was present at the public meeting Tuesday night at Union Memorial M. E. Church corner Leffingwell and Pine Boulevard. Introductory remarks were made by W. P. Curtis, M. D., Chairman, local committee. Address on behalf of the local society, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president Mound City Medical Forum. Welcome on behalf of the Dentists of St. Louis, Dr. Edw. L. Grant, president of Mound City Dental Society.

Dr. H. C. Tinsley, president, Pan-Missouri Medical Association, gave the welcome on behalf of the physicians, dentists and pharmacists of Missouri. Responses to the addresses were made by W. E. Foster, D. D. S., Oklahoma City and C. W. Childs, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Several high class musical selections interspersed the Tuesday night's program. "Festival Chorus," from Queen of Sheba, was rendered by St. Louis Choral Society of fifty trained singers, under direction of Prof. Antonio L. Haskell. Mrs. C. E. Herriot, coloratura soprano, created a pleasing impression in the solo, "Lo, hear the gentle Lark" with flute obligato by Mr. Cecil White. Mrs. J. H. Easter and Mrs. J W. Wilkerson appeared at the piano with Mendelsohn's "Rondo Capriciosso." Prof. Haskell's baritone solo, "What a Crime so to poison" from Verdi's "Masked Ball" found favor with the audience. A well deserved encore resulted in an admirably executed vocalization of "Bells of St. Mary."

Introduction of Officers

The following named officers of Association were intro the Medical duced to the audience: Y-31-23

J. E. Perry, M. D., President, Kansas City, Mo.; Jno. O. Plummer, M. D., President-Elect, Raleigh, N. C.; H. Reginald Smith, M. D., Vice-President, Chicago, Illinois; I. M. Lawrence, D. D. S., Vice- President, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. J. LaBranche, Ph. G., Vice-President, New Orleans, La.; W. G. Alexander, M. D., General Secretary, Newark, N. J.; G. Hamilton Francis, M. D., Asst. Secretary, Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Blackwell, M. D., Assistant Secty., Richmond, Va.; J. R Levy, M. D., Treasurer, Florence, S C.; C. P. McClendon, M. D., Assistant Treasurer, New Rochelle, N. Y.; S F. Phillips, D. D. S., Dental Secretary St Louis, Mo.; Donald Jefferson, Ph C., Phar. Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Executive Board—G. E. Cannon, M D., Chairman, Jersey City, N. J., E T. Below, D. D. S., Secretary, Mobile, Ala., C. V. Roman, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; S. C. Dickerson, M. D. Chicago, Ill.; M. O. Dumas, M. D. Washington, D. C.; G. W. Bowles, M D., York, Pa.; C. V. Freeman, D. D S., Jacksonville, Fla.; A. M. Brown, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.; J. A. Lester M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; J. D. Richardson, Ph. D., Salisbury, N. C.; S. J. Lewis, D. D. S., Harrisburg, Pa.

Journal of the N. M. A.—J. A. Kennedy, M. D., Editor, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; W. G. Alexander, M. D., General Manager, Newark, N. J.

Sectional Officers

Medical Section—Dr. A. W. Dumas, Chairman, Natchez, Miss.; Dr. J. A. Owens, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

Surgical Section—Dr. L. A. McCauley, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. F. C. Antoine, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dental Section—Dr. J. R. Porter, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga, Dr. S. F. Phillips. Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

Pharmaceutical Section—Dr. W. L McNair, Chairman, Greensboro, N. C., Dr. Donald Jefferson, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Public Health Meeting

Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the General Health Committee of the National Medical Association the Missouri State Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service, was held at Central Baptist church, Washington and Ewing avenues. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, presided.

The housing problem was one of the important subjects. The doctors told of the methods they were using to reduce the high death rate among our people.

Election of Officers

Thursday morning the Pharmaceutical section was the guest of several large manufacturing houses in the city. In the afternoon members to the executive boards, section officers and representatives of the four branches of the National Medical Association were elected.

Medical and surgical clinics were held at City Hospital No. 2 and Peoples Hospital. A hospital room was maintained in the Y. M. C. A. for demonstrations.

Reports of the Hospital Committee Editor and Manager of The Medical Journal and that of the Executive annual session of the National Medical Association.

Citizens of St. Louis vied with each other in extending social courtesies to the visiting doctors. A steamboat excursion down the Mississippi river last Monday evening; open reception in honor of visiting ladies, Wednesday afternoon at the Pythian Temple, whist and musicals, midnight revelry at the famous Jazzland resort, Market street, Thursday night ball and reception at the Coliseum Friday night and sight seeing Saturday were among the amusements for the visitors.

PHYSICIAN-PHARMACISTS VISIT MILLIKEN COMPANY

Fourteen physician-pharmacists, visiting delegates to the National Medical Association Convention, were guests of John T. Milliken & Company, manufacturing pharmacists at Third and Cedar Streets, on a tour of inspection of the plant, Tuesday, during the Convention.

The visitors were in charge of Mr. Cox of Cox's Pharmacy, 3201 Lucas Avenue, and were brought to the plant in the automobiles of Mr. Cox and Mr. E. L. Harris of Harris Pharmacy, Jefferson Avenue and Lawton.

They were shown every process of pharmaceutical manufacture and expressed themselves as highly pleased at this inspection of the foremost manufactory in the west.

BIRMINGHAM AGE HERALD
JULY 26 1923

THE "WORLD'S" MISTAKE

A distinguished English essayist declared that when a writer presents his views, it were well that he inform himself on the subject which he undertakes to treat. This is applicable to an editorial in the New York World entitled, "Negro Doctors for Negro Patients," a perusal of which recalls the observation of a well-known university professor working over a batch of examination papers that "It is remarkable how much ignorance some people manage to accumulate." Commenting on the opposition by citizens of Tuskegee to the government's proposal to appoint negro officers and physicians for the federal hospital to treat negro war veterans, the World declares that Tuskegee is in an uproar over race supremacy; that white citizens declare they will not allow the hospital to open with negroes in charge; that the problem is clinical, not social, and is a matter of medical efficiency; that all questions of local pride and patronage are not worthy of consideration, and that the negro authorities of Tuskegee Institute have taken no stand in the matter.

It is not a matter of race supremacy at Tuskegee or elsewhere in the South. That has been settled in the North as well as in the South. The citizens of Tuskegee are not "in an uproar," nor have they declared that they will not allow the hospital to be opened with negroes in charge. If the question is one of medical efficiency, as the World declares, surely the government can obtain white physicians who can fill the requirements. Local pride and patronage are in no way involved. It is a matter of preserving harmonious relations between the races at Tuskegee, in Alabama and throughout the South. For many years relations between Tuskegee Institute and the citizens of the town and of the South have been sympathetically cordial and co-operative. To maintain so desirable a situation and to avoid injury to that school and to the negroes' interests in the South, the authorities of the Tuskegee Institute are reported to have expressed the view that white officials and physicians should have charge of the gov-

ernment hospital. This attitude is attributed to the head of the Tuskegee Institute himself, who wisely views the situation from the standpoint of tradition, custom and successful experience for generations.

The World seems concerned over some wild and absurd reports circulated by the so-called "National Association for Advancement of Colored People," an organization composed largely of negroes in the North and which has put out much misleading propaganda about race conditions in the South, and has done the negroes of neither the North nor South any substantial good. That organization has not the prestige to make its opinions of moment in this discussion. The whole proposition involves the danger of injury to negroes of the South through a mistaken policy of pacifying some negro voters in pivotal states. The government could and should adjust the matter on the practical and ethical merits of the situation.

So far as concerns the World and its accumulation of misinformation, one is reminded of Dr. Samuel Johnson's criticism of a friend's definition of a crab as a "red fish that walks backwards." Dr. Johnson pronounced the definition to be all right so far as he could see, with the following exceptions: "A crab is not a fish, is not red, and does not walk backwards."

Dr Moton Breaks Silence Concerning Hospital

Baltimore Afro-Am

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 25—(By A. N. P.)—Dr. Moton's remarks on the Tuskegee Hospital at the Business League Convention here, included the following: 8-29-23

He declared that he had refrained from public announcement because he felt it better to restrict his talking to those who were in a position to accomplish something.

"In all of this affair," he aseerted, "two great motives have been actuating those of us at Tuskegee who have had directly to deal with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have a right above all other people to serve their own, and second, the necessity of preserving intact those relations of good will and mutual helpfulness between white pepole and black people at Tuskegee, in the South and al over the country which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker Washington.

"So far as the first motive goes, we have abundant evidence that our physicians and nurses are capable of rendering the services demanded. This is not only my own opinion, but it is the testimony of those in authority outside of the Negro race. I have steadfastly and unswervingly taken that position from the very beginning and have said that by every right of sentiment and justice our physicians and nurses should have the opportunity to serve in that hospital, and I have made this assertion where it would mean most; namely, before the superintendent of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, the director of the Veterans' Bureau in Washington, and before the late lamented President W. G. Harding, himself. I stand on that position today and there is no man living who can make me change it, and there is no force on earth and make me surrender it. 8-29-23

"On the other hand, there is the question of good will between the races to be considered. For 35 years, Washington so conducted the work at Tuskegee that the school and the town were constantly moving forward in hearty co-operation, and there were those among our white friends in the town of Tuskegee who were equally as steadfast in their determination that these harmonious relations should not be disturbed. Therefore, to avoid any possible rupture of these harmonious relations, I have avoided as far as possible any public statement on the situation; I have preferred to make my recommendations to those in authority who were in a position to adjust the matter on a satisfactory basis. And in every instance I have reinforced my recommendations with the statement that if Negro physicians were debarred from serving in this hospital it would be the occasion of great embarrassment to all concerned."

At the conclusion of Dr. Moton's speech, the convention passed a resolution endorsing his stand in the controversy.

SIX DOCTORS AS UNDERLINGS FOR TUSKEGEE

The Chicago Whip

Col. Stanley Is Retained As Head in Spite of Storm of Protest

8-25-23 Chicago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The row over the racial control of the Tuskegee Hospital for ex-service men flared up again with the announcement by Director Hines that he would order six colored doctors to Tuskegee as quickly as the notifications could be issued. It was indicated that the six doctors would occupy minor positions.

The appointments were made with the consent of the Tuskegee white committee, who recently wired acceptance of the plan.

General Hines' announcement included the statement that the colored physicians will work under the supervision of white specialists and a white commanding officer, Col. Robert H. Stanley, whose dismissal was demanded because of alleged failure to protect his subordinates against the Ku Klux Klan.

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, Aug. 25—Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was re-elected president of the National Negro Business League at the final session.

Charles Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.; C. H. Brooks, Philadelphia; R. R. Church, Memphis; L. L. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; O. M. Sodev, Memphis; W. L. Cohen, New Orleans; A. E. Malone St. Louis, J. W. Lewis, Moundsville, Pa.; and C. Gaines, Georgia, were elected vice-presidents. Albion L. Holsey Tuskegee, Ala., secretary; John L. Webb, Hot Springs, Treasurer, and F. H. Gilbert, Brooklyn, registrar.

Naturally much interest centered around what Dr. Moton would have to say this year. The entire convention was anxious to hear an expression from him on the now famous hospital situation.

He chose to straddle the fence, declaring that colored physicians should have the right to serve in the hospital, yet also declaring that he was desirous to avoid a rupture of harmonious relations between the races there, evidently ignoring the fact that such an arrangement has so far proved impracticable

His Speech

Dr. Moton's remarks on the Tuskegee hospital included the following:

He declared that he had refrained from public announcement because he felt it better to restrict his talking to those who were in a position to accomplish something.

"In all of this affair," he asserted, "two great motives have been actuating those of us at Tuskegee who have had directly to deal with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have a right above all other people to serve their own and, second, the necessity of preserving intact those relations of good will and mutual helpfulness between white people and black people at Tuskegee, in the South, and all over the country which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker Washington.

"So far as the first motive goes, we have abundant evidence that our physicians and nurses are capable of rendering the services demanded. This is not only my own opinion, but it is the testimony of those in authority outside of the Negro race. I have steadfastly and unswervingly taken that position from the very beginning and have said that by every right of sentiment and justice our physicians and nurses should have the opportunity to serve in that hospital, and I have made this assertion where it would mean most; namely, before the superintendent of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, the director of the Veterans' bureau in Washington, and before the late, lamented President Harding, himself. I stand on that position today and there is no man living who can make me change it, and there is no force on earth and in heaven that will make me surrender it. 8-29-23

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THREE DOCTORS REFUSE TO GO TO TUSKEGEE

Chicago Whip

Salary Inducements Do Not Entice Medics

9-22-23

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Despite the protests, the dissatisfaction, hard feeling and the trouble already caused, the United States Government, through its agency, the Veterans Bureau, has not yet decided on a definite policy as to the personnel at its two million dollar hospital a tTuskegee, Alabama.

The latest developments add very little, of anything, to the already jumbled policy as regards the personnel. However, this much seems to be clear, and that is, that Director Hines, through his Chief of Personnel, Dr. Rodgers, is determined to try to find Negro doctors to accept positions in this hospital under an alleged program that calls for a gradual replacement of the present white personnel with no time limit as to how long it will require the Government to complete alleged replacement. 9-22-23

Whether Dr. Rodgers can induce the number of men and the class of men he desires to compromise their principles to the extent of accepting positions at Tuskegee under this alleged program remains to be seen. This gradual replacement policy calls for the replacements to start at the bottom instead of at the top where such replacements usually start.

According to local Medical Association officials, Dr. Carroll Brooks, Dr. F. D. Whitby and Dr. H. R. Burwell, all of this city, have declined positions at this hospital. Dr. Contee Cook of 315 Elm Street has also been offered a position but has not as yet decided as to whether he will accept or reject it. Dr. Cook stated to a reporter that he was waiting for a conference with Director Hines before he made his decision. Dr. Britton G. McKenzie of 318 Third Street, Southwest, is also undecided whether he will accept the position tendered him.

According to the figures given out at the bureau this week, not quite fifty per cent of the doctors who have been tendered positions have indicated their acceptance. It was further learned from other sources that in a number of cases where the men have indicated their acceptance, they have done so with the reservation that they would only serve under a Negro administrative staff.

The salaries offered to most of the doctors so far have been only $2,850 a year with quarters, heat and light only. This amount is far below that quoted by the Civil Service Commission, for the classes to which these men are to be assigned. Dr. Rodgers, however, figures that this is a good salary for colored doctors especially, he says, when they take into consideration the fact that they will get their quarters.

Hospital —1923 Alabama.

Major Moton's Prestige Greatly Hurt By His Wobbling As To The Personnel Of The Veterans Hospital At Tuskegee

The Press of the Country is Unanimous in Condemning His Action

A veritable storm of protest broke loose last week over the alleged actions of Major Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee with reference to the personnel of the new two million dollar Veteran Hospital, established there by the Government.

A report supposed to have come from the James E. Walker Post of the American Legion of this city, stated that Major Moton when called over the long distance telephone from Washington, had agreed to a white personnel and further agreed that it would be o.k. with him if some of the minor positions were given to colored.

The Tribune has tried in vain to get a complete verification of the above statement. However, since no official denial has come from Major Moton, it is presumed that at least it is partly true. Furhter, to bear out this statement, is an editorial appearing in another part of this issue from "The Enquirer-Sun," a white daily of Columbus, Ga., which states with an air of authority that Major Moton was for a white personnel.

These later developments in view of the stand previously reported taken by Major Moton, which was that he was immovable unto death for a complete colored personnel at this hospital has placed the former Hampton cadet commander in a very embarrassing position.

Major Moton's exact position in the matter has not been learned. Since the controversy became warm, the Major has remained close to Tuskegee; his house is guarded day and night and it is reported he even refuses to answer the telephone. It is however, known that the Southern whites have brought great pressure to bear on Mr. Moton to force him to change his position from a colored personnel to a white one.

Agents of Major Moton have been active in Washington for the past three or four weeks, but just what they have accomplished remains a mystery. Since the hospital row started, the highly efficient press service of Tuskegee seems to have gone on a strike. Not a word has been released in regard to the matter. This has caused a number of newspapers to believe that there is some truth in the statement that Dr. Moton has sold out his race.

Editor Ben Davis in the Atlanta "Independent" last week told of the following incident which occurred in Major Moton's private office a short time ago: "When a party of business men from Atlanta (Ga.) visited him (Moton) to discuss economic conditions generally, the Major told us that he was being threatened by an irresponsible element and that he told the Governor and other representative citizens that before he would recommend or request a white staff at the hospital, he would suffer to be shot and braced himself against the wall in his private office to emphasize how much he was wrapped up in the situation and how determined he was to stand pat and immovable for a black personnel. The Major further stated to us that it was time some prominent Negro died for the rights of the race and he had so advised the whites, who were insisting upon his changing his recommendations; and he was not too good to die for a cause which he believed to be just and right."

We admit this to be a strong and laudable stand for any one to take, but subsequent events show that either Editor Davis has misquoted Major Moton or else the Major, when brought face to face with either death or change in his position, preferred to change his position.

The issue when finally settled will certainly not leave the Major the same. He was hand picked for Tuskegee and likewise hand picked for the leadership of the Negro race. The hospital fight gave him an opportunity to qualify before the world and prove his worthiness, but the first tests from the crucible through which he is now going does not show any signs of real gold.

The Pittsburgh "Courier" points out that "after every community in the United States refused to allow a Negro hospital to be located within its borders, the Trustees of Tuskegee, through Maj. Moton gave the Government enough ground to accommodate the hospital." This proves that the hospital was not born right. It was

THE REMEDY WORSE THAN MIGRATION.

The agencies of force have never won a battle of right or righteousness. General persuasive means always win where force loses. Migration cannot be checked by brutal methods. You must appeal to the higher sensibilities of the migrant in order to challenge his reason and make him think of the danger in depopulating a section that he knows and drifting to one that he does not know. He must be aroused to the point that he must see more than one side of the question—that high wages and industrial opportunities may lead him up against perils and disadvantages far more hurtful in the end than "letting his bucket down where he is," in an effort to bring conditions back at home to normal.

To use the law as a big stick over the migrant and migration agents is not calculated to make our section any friends among those who have decided to leave. But, if we will appeal to their reason—to their local pride—by giving them more economic opportunities, better housing conditions and educational advantages, we can at least check the stream of migration while the migrants are thinking of the good and friendly things the white man south says. But the arresting of immigration agents and the refusal to sell migrants transportation, and the edicts of governors to sheriffs and county officers to enforce the law against labor agents, is not going to help the situation—it is only going to agitate and inflame the minds of those already unrestful and dissatisfied with economic conditions.

The incident at Tuskegee in which the high officials in Alabama are striving to force white men on the Veterans' Hospital against the wishes of the President and protests of Negroes all over the country is another aggravation calculated to increase migration rather than to settle it or check it. If Major Moton, who is at the head of the greatest institution in our country for the education of Negroes, must be guarded in his home by soldiers to keep white roughnecks from taking his life, because he will not consent to recommend a white personnel for a Negro hospital, what encouragement is left for the working Negro man to remain in the south to work out his salvation? But the Nation, a magazine published in New York, sums up the situation as follows:

"On May 3, 300 Negroes passed through Jackson, Miss., and 552 through Chattanooga, all bound for industrial work in the north. The same day, at a cry set up by the deserted planters, the chief inspector of the Tennessee Department of Labor arrested Negroes found near the employment agencies in Memphis. Governor McLeod, of South Carolina, has instructed sheriffs to enforce state laws requiring licenses for labor agents; on May 22 Charles Hampton was arrested at Greensboro and fined $500 for 'secretly enticing Negro laborers' to go to Pennsylvania. In Pittsburg, Va., Edward Karabinus, in charge of 25 Negroes bound for a New Jersey cement plant, was arrested and fined $1,000 for soliciting labor without a city license. These are not arguments to convince an awakening people that they should passively await further exploitation. The black citizens of Jackson, Miss., have drawn up an extraordinary protest, stating that they are leaving the state because 'the Negro feels that his life is not safe in Mississippi.' The south is awakening to the meaning of the exodus; on May 19 meetings of white citizens were held at every Mississippi courthouse to discuss the situation. Economic pressure may finish the task of liberation begun in the civil war."

The Greensboro Daily News joins the Nation in expressing the same sentiment, and says:

". . . Last week it was considered necessary to surround Tuskegee with guards and put a double watch about Moton's home, the situation becoming so acute that he did not even answer the telephone; and these conditions continue, so far as has been learned."

The News further says:

"An order to rescind a white personnel and place the hospital in charge of a Negro personnel was ordered, but it is not always easy to undo a mistake. And the Alabama authorities holding Major Moton responsible for the rescinding order, numerous threats are reported to have been made on his life."

For what, and why should this condition obtain? To give white men $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000 jobs; that is all. For no white man could reasonably object to Negro doctors attending Negro patients, in the hospital or outside. Therefore, the inescapable conclusion is that Moton must be sacrificed, bull-

dozed and intimidated in order to furnish places for cheap white doctors to experiment on Negroes.

The Opelika (Alabama) Daily News joins the chorus of white papers in protesting against the unprecedented incident at Tuskegee and says:

"That the personnel of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee is no more a white man's affair than is the management of Tuskegee Institute—and we have not heard of any white educators insisting that it should be composed of white professors."

It further recites that:

"It has been reported that in some sections in these contract hospitals sick and disabled ex-Negro soldiers have not had proper care and treatment because of the fact that white managers of such places and white employees had slighted them because of their color. That was one of the factors in deciding on building a hospital for Negroes—manned and controlled by a Negro personnel."

The Opelika Daily News doubts whether you can find enough competent white doctors who are willing to give up their practices for the meager salaries paid at the hospital.

All of these happenings aggravate migration. Alabama and Georgia ought to follow the Mississippi plan—hold meetings all over the state, with a view of satisfying the Negro by offering him better housing conditions, educational facilities and economic opportunities, rather than undertaking to enforce immigration laws, arresting and jailing immigration agents and migrants.

Negro Veterans' Hospital At Tuskegee Institute Is To Have Colored Personnel

Definite Settlement of the Matter Discloses That Matter Has Been Involved in Maze of Petty Politics, Inspired Calumny; But Pres. Harding Keeps Word.

WHITES WILLING TO FORGET SOCIAL EQUALITY BECAUSE OF BIG SALARIES

Dr. R. R. Moton Has Stood Firmly on Program for Negro Personnel—Delegations of Whites Urged Him Otherwise But Their Pleas Were Unavailing.

(Special Correspondence to The Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Now that it has been definitely settled that the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute will be manned by a Negro personnel, from the maze of intrigue, petty politics, inspired calumny and well-meaning criticism by some not familiar with what has been transpiring on the inside, there emerge two facts that are incontrovertible.

1. The honorable part played by President Harding in making good his promise to Dr. Robert R. Moton to personally see to it that Negro physicians and nurses would be put in charge of the Government Hospital.

2. The firm stand taken throughout the controversy by Dr. Moton, who was brought face to face with a situation of great delicacy.

Demanding that he recede from his position in advocating a Negro personnel for a Negro hospital in the South were the Governor of Alabama, representatives of the American Legion in that State and other white people who were willing to close their eyes to the "social equality" issue for the tempting salaries, which they evidently thought were too good for Negroes.

The situation was one calling for tactful discussion and diplomatic action on the part of Dr. Moton. Like Booker T. Washington, Dr. Moton knows there is a vast difference between constructive agitation and destructive agitation.

Not until last February did the head of Tuskegee Institute entertain the slightest idea that Southern whites would make a fight to have white nurses and physicians serve Negro patients in the new Government Hospital. As Tuskegee Institute, with a budget of over half a million annually, is the outstanding example in the United States as proof of the Negro's capacity to successfully conduct his own institutions on a large scale, it was not presumed that the Veterans Hospital, unofficially regarded as an auxiliary to the school, would be run by white attendants.

Pres. Harding's Assurance.

It was only after the arrival of the superintendent that it became noised about that the white peopel were going to insist on a white personnel. A strange feature of the controversy has been that at no time has logical argument been advanced as to why white nurses and doctors should work in a Negro hospital in the State of Alabama.

Last February, shortly before President Harding went South on his vacation Dr. Moton, accompanied by Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts, also of New York, and other friends, called at the White House and engaged in a lengthy conversation, at which time the President assured Dr. Moton that Negroes would be employed in the Government Hospital at Tuskegee.

Acting on this assurance Dr. Moton had announcements made in the Negro press that examinations would be held for positions. Applicants were instructed to communicate with the Civil Service Commission Division at Atlanta.

While President Harding was in Florida it came to Dr. Moton's attention that the applications of Negroes was being held up. He immediately made complaint to the head of the Veterans Bureau and other prominent officials at Washington. President Harding also was also appraised of what was going on.

Outward signs of opposition to a Negro personnel began to crop up. Dr. Moton was visited at Tuskegee Institute by white delegations asking that he support their program for a white personnel. On each and every occasion he was firm in his refusal to accede to their requests, the vicious and untruthful statements about his "straddling" the issue to the contrary.

In the meantime discredited Negro politicians became obnoxiously active. They gave out the impression that the President had asked them to make a list of appointments for the hospital, which was false. When the Veterans Bureau at Washington would show Dr. Moton the proper courtesy by consulting with him on appointments for administrative positions was not taken into consideration by these political "leaders," who zealously and with characteristic asininity selected an imaginary staff of their own from superintendent down.

No Politcila Pie Counter.

Of course when the President heard of this act of foolery he promptly made it publicly known he disproved of any effort to make the Government Hospital a political pie counter, stating he desired the appointment of Negroes on merit and not for political considerations.

Delegations of white men from Tuskegee and letters from the Governor of Alabama failed to swerve President Harding from keeping his original pledge made to Dr. Moton. The matter had been closed so far as official Washington and Tuskegee Institute were concerned. Another communication had been sent to the Negro press notifying applicants to make arrangements to take examinations for positions in the Government Hospital when agitators, just waking up to the fact that something was going on and they had not been able to get into the limelight by indulging in villification and criticism, got busy. They have been perniciously busy ever since.

Not satisfied that Dr. Moton had won his fight, the critics who manage to get into the public eye by criticising those of the race engaged in constructive work, had to vent their spleen in some manner; so they are questioning the methods he employed in attaining victory. Denunciations range from abuse for not cursing out the Governor of Alabama to the absurd charge of catering to radical Southern sentiment—which, if true, would find white physicians and nurses in charge of the Veterans Hospital.

The "Jim-Crow" Fallacy.

Northern Negro papers playing to the galleries made idiotic contribution to the disgusting spectacle of trying to lynch a race leader by referring to the hospital as a "Jim Crow" institution, although overlooking the fact that the publications conducted by them might be classed in the same category. They do not seem to realize that in dubbing the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee a "Jim Crow" institution they are also reflecting on race banks, insurance companies and other creditable business enterprises providing opportunity for efficient Negroes.

In compliance with custom, the white superintendent who was sent to Tuskegee in February will remain at the hospital until, in the judgment of the Veterans Bureau at Washington, it is opportune to turn over the institution to new heads. Under no circumstances does a Government Hospital open with a superintendent who has not had previous experience in that capacity. This situation ought to furnish additional ammunition for the few critics who have not participated in the mud-slinging.

Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington made it possible for a certain type of Negro to get some notoriey, not because of what the latter did, but because of his constant criticism of those who were doing something. He courted fame by waiting for Dr. Washington to transcribe his words into deeds, and then cowardly attacking him from the rear. He never possessed sufficient brains and initiative to originate and build. His mission was to tear down. Dr. Moton, it seems, is having a similar experience with this kind of a pest—an enemy to the real racial progress.

Hospital—1923.

Alabama.

THE PRESIDENT IS RESPONSIBLE

In discussing the responsibility for the mess-up of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, we have placed the responsibility for the conditions obtaining upon the shoulders of the President, where they rightly belong.

On May 24th, we took the position that Major Moton was largely responsible by acquiescence for the conditions obtaining; but, upon investigation, we have discovered that the responsibility rested upon the Harding administration. For further proof of our conclusion, we carry in another column of this issue a brief statement of the facts and circumstances from Melvin J. Chisum, Field Secretary of the National Negro Press Association, who has been with Major Moton every time he has discussed this matter with the President, Mr. Christian or the officers of the Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Chisum sets out a brief of the transaction entailing the part Major Moton played, the verbal promise of the President and other messages bearing on the situation, and it is manifest that the Administration has never had the slightest intention from the beginning to personnel the Hospital at Tuskegee with Negroes; but it was the intention of the Administration in the very beginning of the controversy to leave this Hospital in charge of southern white men who stand in the way of any semblance of Negro progress.

To begin with, as was pointed out in The Opelika Daily News, Negro patients were not receiving the care and attention at the hands of white doctors and nurses in the World War Veterans Hospital that their afflictions and diseases deserved. In fact, they were being slighted and overlooked to a degree that alarmed the Treasury department that had charge of the unit hospitals. The Secretary was so disturbed that he appointed Dr. White, an eminent physician of Boston and Pittsburg, to make an investigation and to report the causes of the growing death rate among Negro Veterans. Dr. White made his survey and reported to the Secretary that the cause grew out of a lack of medical attention on the part of white doctors and nurses; and as a result of this survey it was decided that a separate hospital would be built for the exclusive use of Negro Veterans, where they might receive the attention they deserve at the hands of Negro physicians and nurses. And the Tuskegee unit was built. Up to this time the Treasury Department had charge of the World War Veterans' Hospitals, but for some reason, unexplained to this day, the President had the World War Veterans' Hospitals transferred from the Treasury Department to the Executive Department by appropriate legislation, hence shouldering and taking the entire responsibility upon his shoulders for the discipline, efficiency and politics of the hospital; thereby becoming responsible for the personnel for the hospital, and there is no shifting of responsibility. It matters not what Mr. Christian may write, or the president may say, he is responsible for the mess-up and mix-up at the Tuskegee unit. In pursuance to the authority conferred upon the President by Congress at his request, he transferred by executive order from the public health services a white personnel which is now in charge of the Tuskegee unit. If he could, by executive order, transfer doctors from the public health services with no special fitness or training for work in the Veterans' Hospital, why could he not, by executive order, make up a Negro personnel of the most capable and efficient Negro doctors in the country, recommended and selected by the Negro National Medical Association with the approval of Major Moton and keep the unit clear of petty politics or race prejudice?

The brief prepared by Mr. Chisum and carried by us in another column, we think, properly and conclusively places the responsibility upon President Harding's shoulders, and his conduct in this matter has been, and is today, consistent with his Anti-Negro policy. No President, Republican or Democratic, has been so unfriendly to the Negroes' interest as has the Administration of President Harding since slavery.

If the President could, by executive order, direct the Civil Service Commission to hold a special examination for Negro applicants, why could he not place a Negro personnel as easily as he could place a white personnel no more competent than Negroes? This matter ought not to be a political question. It ought to be settled upon the high ground of efficiency, upon the high ground of rendering the Veterans who made the supreme test in Flanders Fields and in No Man's Land the best chance to preserve their lives and health; but if the President insists upon making it a political question by acting in bad faith with the Negroes of this country and by leaving the selection of the personnel for this hospital in the hands of a group of Negro-hating southern white men, the race will not flee the Firing Line. We will bare our breasts to shot and shell and do what we can to place a man in the President's chair who will at least keep his word with a dying soldier, though such a man be a Democrat.

White men have no more right to govern and control the Tuskegee unit than black men have to control the white hospitals. By what right or divine authority does the President have to demand that the health, safety and the life of maimed and crippled Negro soldiers be taken from the hands of black folk who love them and put into the hands of white folk who hate them?

When the government was hunting a site for this hospital, every southern white community rose up in arms and denied the government the right to establish in their vicinity a Negro hospital. The white folk were so inhuman that they were not willing that a hospital be built in the community where they lived, for the preservation of a soldier's life which had been offered upon the altar of his country to make democracy safe for the world. What method of reasoning did the President and southern white folk employ to justify the attitude toward American citizens who have never failed the government in the time of war? Yes, verily, the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the President, and it is the duty of the race press to train its guns on the Administration at Washington and to forget that Major Moton even did the best he could to obtain for his race a square deal at the hands of an unfriendly President and a Negro-hating white people.

FILL ROSTER IN HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

Mr. Harding Is Assured by Director Hines "Colored Personnel" Is Ready

BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Director Hines of the veterans bureau has just announced that, pending a personal investigation, "No further Negro personnel will be assigned to the institution by the veterans bureau." Mr. Hines will go to Tuskegee early in July while President Harding is away. The protests of United States Senator John Heflin and State Senator Poyner of Alabama are held responsible for this new move on the part of Hines.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans bureau hopes in the very near future to be able to advise President Harding that the bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., "has been completely manned by Colored personnel," he informed the president in a letter made public at the White House.

Examining Papers

Already a complete corps of Race nurses has been obtained, Director Hines added, and the medical division of the bureau is now examining the papers of doctors recommended for positions there. It was added that those who will be put in responsible positions are now being interviewed.

Director Hines' letter to the president said:

"Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining Colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee, I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the professional Colored medical associations and the civil service commission we have been able to obtain practically sufficient Colored personnel to man Tuskegee."

Progress Slowly

"We have necessarily had to proceed slowly in the matter," he added, "because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put Colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the Colored people desire, as we do, that the disabled Colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades.

"I am giving you this information because I have a feeling that a certain element, prompted by a desire to obtain positions for certain individuals that are not entirely qualified, are attempting to becloud the issue by the publication of statements that it is not the intention of the bureau to man the hospital by a complete Colored personnel."

Feeling Relief.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 25—An air of general relief was apparent here this afternoon following announcement from Washington by Director Hines of the veterans bureau that no further negro personnel would be sent to the disabled negro veterans hospital here until a personal investigation was instigated.

Discussion among citizens of the town following the Washington despatch showed a lessening of the tension that has been apparent here for the last two weeks as the result of a declaration from Washington that President Harding would put the hospital under negro control.

Members of the citizens' committee expressed gratification that Director Hines would in person investigate the situation here in July, as stated in the Washington announcement.

Governor Brandon in discussing the visit of Director Hines said, 'That's fine Let us hope that this will bring about the solution of the problem and that all differences may be adjusted.

At the time it was announced that a negro personnel would be sent to Tuskegee, citizens here protested vigorously, declaring that such action would not be in line with assurances given by government officials at the time the hospital was erected.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE AND DR. MOTON

The country is ablaze today in a discussion of a tubercular hospital built near Tuskegee Institute at a cost of two million dollars. The sanatorium was built for Negroes that they might be separate from white war veterans with similar complaints.

Whether the Government was wise in the expenditure of two million dollars to erect a hospital for Negroes and locate it in the center of American race prejudice and less than fifty miles from the old capitol of the Confederacy should take us into serious thought. Another question might be raised and that is does the United States Government wish to increase race prejudice? Giving away to a feeling that there must be a separate hospital for United States war veterans and spending two million dollars in that direction looks like an effort to stimulate race prejudice and increase a division where there should be unity.

There is an open tendency on the part of many critics to blame Dr. R. R. Moton and Tuskegee Institute for the plight in which the Government sanatorium finds itself. Tuskegee Institute is a world famed educational institution, Dr. Moton is the Principal of this school. The organization has functioned generally outside of its specific scope and its principal all along has interested himself in the general welfare of the American people and the uplift of the Negro people in particular. This was Mr. Washington's course and the Negroes at that time, the majority of them, sanctioned the plan of Mr. Washington and aided him in his program for the best interest of the Negro people.

It may have been unwise for Tuskegee to have taken on more obligations than caring for the institute and radiating its force through the student body and teachers. This is not to be debated now. Tuskegee has a recognized place in national affairs of all matters affecting the Negro race and this is so considered by the highest authority.

We are forced to the expression that too much vile and unsupported criticism has been made. Every Negro with any race interest knows that this institution where only Negroes are to be treated should be officered and directed by Negro people if they can be found. There is no law to enforce it and there are none absolutely responsible for the change of the idea, if it is to be changed, but the executors themselves.

It is published generally that Mr. Moton has changed his position respecting the personnel of the hospital and for that reason white physicians are coming in rapidly and will take charge. We cannot see any wisdom or the slightest reason for Dr. Moton taking such a position. If he did, and such can be proved, he is subject to the severest criticism and could hardly hold his place with race members. Dr. Moton knows this and in self defense, in defense of Tuskegee Institute, and in defense of this great race of his, he could hardly be found taking such a toddling and wabbling position. But even if he did, and cares not to make an explanation, the attacks should not center primarily or definitely on him. We cannot disassociate in the least the hand of the Government in this affair. The final word and the deciding one must come from our Government and if they have decided to turn helpless, worn and strained Negroes over into the hands of white doctors the attacks should be made upon the executors.

Perhaps the most inconsistent and inconceivable position is being taken by white men who desire white folks to become the servants to black folks. And then to have such a thing heralded over the country that white Southerners are clamoring to become servants to Negroes, here is the unheard of and the almost unthinkable condition.

It was thought at one time that this hospital should be near Montgomery, a protest was made against Negro war veterans locating anywhere near Montgomery, they stopped it. But now that the hospital has been built on ground donated by a Negro institution and nearly three-fourths of a million dollars are to be spent for maintenance, even the Governor of Alabama has been aroused to the extent that he makes protest.

The Negro does not believe that there is any sincerity in this thing. He knows the white man well enough to look with suspicion upon his desire to serve him in a capacity of this kind. There is alarm, there is bad feeling being engendered, race members are falling out, race leaders are making all kinds of attacks because they cannot conceive of an honest purpose in such a desire of this kind nor can they tolerate any Negro who would endorse such a program. In all of it we must revert to the fact that the whole matter is in the hands of the national Government and it is for the Government to decide upon a program—not Dr. Moton. But it is for Dr. Moton to maintain a position as a man and a citizen which we have reason to believe he has done because there could be no safety or reason in a position different to the placing of Negroes in charge of Negroes.

In writing our opinions down it must be done always with an eye single to Tuskegee Institute, what it stands for and the sacrifices made by its founder and for many years its principal. We cannot, and the political white South understands that, do anything or say anything that would put Tuskegee in a vindictive attitude towards its neighbors and especially those who have no regard for law or government. And in considering it we must know that Dr. Moton is advised in this direction and must do the thing that will mean the greatest service to the race and to the country. It is very unfortunate for Tuskegee and for us that the institution should have been involved directly or indirectly, and yet entering into this big proposition it must have been done with an eye single to bringing more glory, more dstinction, more service, more honor and a greater consideration for the Negro people.

Let us consider that we have a large number of creditable organizations within the Negro race and a great number of highly respected, serviceable and constructive men and to save our race unity and respect for our leadership, it is altogether important on big matters of this kind that these organizations, these leaders, be taken into counsel that our line-up and our efforts will be one and the same. We can lose much and gain little in vicious attacks upon men and institutions that stand for what Tuskegee and its principal stand for, and yet, if any of our big institutions or leaders allow themselves to enter into politics they cannot escape political attacks, notwithstanding the injury.

We would have been far better off as a race and our Government less criticised had there been no veterans' hospital at Tuskegee for Negroes, especially when they were starting the hospital as a segregated institution unless they intended to have one. There cannot be a segregated institution with the official personnel white and the inmates black. The very thought of six or eight hundred Negroes being nursed and cared for by white doctors and white nurses is revolting, especially under our plan in the South, our custom and our distinct lines between the races. It seems to be a rush for gold and under no circumstances should it be tolerated. The thing should remain closed unless filled in every way by Negroes.

DIRECTOR HINES TO INVESTIGATE TUSKEGEE AFFAIR

Head of Veterans' Bureau Will Arrive Thursday Morning and Will Confer With Officials and Committees

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 4.—Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau of Washington is expected to arrive in Tuskegee at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. He is coming to make a personal investigation of the situation in reference to the executive control of the veterans' hospital built by the government to take care of disabled negro veterans of the world war.

It is expected that Director Hines will spend a large part of the day conferring with officials at the hospital and at Tuskegee Institute as well as with a central committee of citizens of Tuskegee.

Some weeks ago a council of citizens was organized to handle the controversy with the government. A few days ago a central committee of this council was formed through which all business and communications are handled.

This central committee will meet Mr. Hines and lay all facts as well as arguments before him.

People of Tuskegee feel that after the director has had a first hand view of the situation and can understand the true feeling of the people no further move will be made to assign negroes to executive positions at the hospital.

He will be reminded that it is and always has been the understanding of the people of Tuskegee that control of the institution would be in the hands of competent white people. Committees who have been to Washington have been very positive in their declarations to the president and department heads that no negro would be permitted to hold these responsible positions.

There was a positive demonstration of this determination Tuesday night when such moral pressure was brought to bear that John J. Calhoun, a negro who reported to take the place of a white woman as accountant for the hospital left town very suddenly and is not expected to return.

Tuskegee is very quiet today following last night's demonstration. There was no report of violence or threat during the entire evening or night of Tuesday when several hundred uniformed knights of the Ku Klux Klan drove and marched through the grounds of the hospital, the Institute and the streets of the town.

The entire affair was exceptionally orderly and it is said to have a sobering effect on the people generally.

DIRECTOR HINES TO VISIT ATLANTA

Washington, June 27.—Director Hines, of the veterans' bureau, announced today that he will arrive in Tuskegee, Ala., July 6 to "see if I can reach an understanding with the citizens there" with regard to the decision to man the veterans' bureau hospital there completely with negro personnel.

Pending his personal investigation at Tuskegee, Director Hines recently announced no further negro personnel will be assigned to the institution.

Quite a furore, in which leading citizens of the state and locality engaged, was created with Director Hines' announcement to the president that soon he expected to be able to announce selection of a complete negro personnel.

Before going to Tuskegee, Dr. Hines will inspect the Atlanta district, leaving Washington about July 4.

ADVERTISER APPRECIATED

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—Citizens of Tuskegee are pleased with the action of the Montgomery Advertiser in sending special staff men to Tuskegee Sunday to give an account to the world of the feeling of the people of Tuskegee relative to negroes in charge of the hospital for the care of negro veterans of the world war.

Advertiser staff men sent broadcast to the north the real feeling of the people of Tuskegee. It is felt that these articles giving the real sentiment of the people of Tuskegee have had a good effect and that they have resulted in the decision of Director Hines of the veterans bureau to visit Tuskegee and see for himself the conditions and feel out public sentiment.

State Senator R. H. Powell and other leading citizens of Tuskegee have openly expressed themselves as appreciative of the efforts of the Advertiser to advise the world of the real feeling of the people of Tuskegee and surrounding territory.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

SAVANNAH GA., PRESS.

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Whether we call it "race prejudice" or "race pride," the proprieties of the case were violated and an awkward situation was created which might have been easily avoided. Of course, the call for United States troops by the society in the North added fuel to the flame. There was never any danger to the faculty of Tuskegee Institute from the Ku-Klux or any other quarter.

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TUSKEGEE RAID CONDEMNED AND COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE

Atlanta, Ga., August 22— (Special): Condemnation of recent threats against Tuskegee Institute and the appointment of a committee to look further into that situation, report of a wide range of activities in the interest of better conditions and better race relations, the adoption of vigorous resolutions against lynching and a pledge to keep up the fight till this great evil is eradicated, and the addition of a number of leading colored men and women to its membership were among the most important features of the annual meeting of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, which was held in Asheville, N. C. July 31- August 2.

Reports from the headquarters staff and the eight field secretaries indicated that a vast amount of work was in progress throughout the South, and that in many quarters very gratifying results have been attained. Great numbers of new high schools were reported as the result of interracial cooperation, some of them costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. Hospitals, libraries, parks and playgrounds have been provided, betetr traveling facilities secured, the interest of powerful rligious, commrcial and civic bodies enlisted, mob violence prosecuted, lynching and threatened riots prevented, minor injustices corrected, and the message of good will presented in many of the leading white colleges and universities to groups of editors and to great church and civic bodies. The press, white and colored, has also cooperated widely.

A signiticant feature of the meeting was the presence of official representatives of the organized women of the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Christian and Congregational churches. These all reported that their several organizations, with an aggregate membership of hundreds of thousands, were studying the question of race relations and some of them already systematically at work in this field. Many club women also have been enlisted. A leading feature of the work of the woman's section is a determined and unremitting warefare on lynching.

Next to the actual achievement reported, the most notable feature of the meeting was the high character and standing of its personnel. There were bishops, college presidents, mission board officials, distinguished ministers, lawyers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, men of big business interests, and women prominent in church, club and social circles. Both races and every Southern state were represented in the attendance of more than fifty.

Representing the colored group were Bishop R. E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clements, Dr. John Hope, Robert E. Clay, J. T. Hodges, Dr. James Bond, Dr. H. T. S. Johnson, W. W. Hadnott, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. H. L. McCrory, Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Mrs. Marion Wilkerson. The seven last named were added to the membership of the Commission, as were also Bishop J. S. Flipper, Bishop K. G. Finley, H. E. Perry and C. C. Spaulding. Other colored members of the Commission are Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. Isaac Fisher, R. L. Smith and Dr. John M. Gandy.

Relation to the parade of masked men at Tuskegee, the Commission said:

"We deplore and condemn such actions on the part of men masked or unmasked, in this day and time, wherever they may occur and whatever may be the cause, as being an offense against Christian civilization and as subversive of every principle of democracy upon which our government and the peace and happiness of all of our people, whether white or black, depends."

A special commission was appointed to look fully into the Tuskegee situation, with power to take such steps as might seem favorable to a peaceable and righteous adjustment of the question at issue. The following were named on this commission: Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Judge John D. Rather, Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Bishop R. E. Jones, Dr. John Hope and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Klan Demonstration At Tuskegee Hospital Had Reaction Not Expected

Looked Upon as Laying Down Ultimatum to Federal Government Which Could Not Afford to Permit Dictation By Prejudiced and Biased Group of Citizens.

PROPOSAL FROM COMMITTEE OF WHITES REJECTED AS ABSOLUTELY UNSATISFACTORY

Gen. Hines, Director of Veterans' Bureau, Expected to Put in Colored Personnel in Short Time—Calhoun, Driven Away By Whites, Ordered to Go On Duty.

(Special Correspondence to The Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Indications now are that the action of the Alabama Ku Klux Klan in staging a parade and banishing a colored civil service employe in connection with the operating by the government of the United States Veterans' Hospital, No. 91, located at Tuskegee, Ala., will have opposite to the effect intended. The Ku Klux demonstration through the streets of Tuskegee had the appearance of the ultimatum to the Federal authorities that the hospital must be run according to local desires, with white doctors and nurses in charge.

To accept this ultimatum would mean that the government has surrendered the reins of administration to the Ku Klux Klan.

This is hardly probable. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans Bureau, went to Tuskegee immediately after the Ku Klux Klan parade and had a conference with white Alabamians. He was told boldly and without equivocation that the whites of Alabama would have the hospital operated as they desired or there would be trouble. He consented that a committee of three should be appointed to confer with him. They submitted a proposal, which embraced white control of the hospital.

Proposal of Whites Rejected

Gen Hines announced last week tha this proposal had been rejected as un satisfactory. Following this decisio the Director stated publicly that unles white citizens of Tuskegee could pro pose a suitable plan for administratio of the hospital the Bureau would pro ceed with its own policy as outlined i the beginning.

In a letter to Fred R. Moore, editor o The Age, New York City, Gen. Hine wrote that "no decision will be mad in this matter until its every phase ha been given my most earnest considera tion"

The statement is made by an influential member of the Republican party, who is in a position to speak authoritively, that there has been no change whatever in the plans of the Veterans' Bureau as regards the Tuskegee hospital, and that the plans for a colored personnel will be carried out as promptly as possible consistent with the best interests of everybody concerned. He adds the comment that he had never seen any reason why the plans originally agreed upon should not be put through without any variation, that this is the purpose of Gen. Hines, and that the Director is acting in acordance with the wishes of the Administration.

Gen. Hines has indicated his defiance of the Klan's attitude by ordering John H. Calhoun, the colored accountant, who was certified for appointment as disbursing officer by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, but who was warned by the Klan to leave Tuskegee and who was refused protection by Col. Stanley, commanding officer at the Veterans' Hospital, to return to the hospital and assume the duties of his position. In the meantime, specific orders have been issued to Col. Stanley that Calhoun must be afforded every protection, even to the extent of calling in United States troops. Calhoun has been in Atlanta since leaving Tuskegee on July 4.

Director Hines states that there are some eighty-five to ninety disabled Negro veterans receiving treatment at the Tuskegee hospital, and that about sixty per cent. of the personnel is colored. The physicians are white, but the nurses, attendants and laborers are colored The Bureau, said the Director, has acquired a list of qualified Negro physicians for the ward surgeons and it is expected that the shift will be made from white to colored within a short time.

The appointment of a Negro superintendent and the naming of experts from the ranks of race surgeons will follow without delay, it is believed.

White House Dictated Policy

It is declared that the government found the question of providing for the disabled Negro veterans a serious problem. It was only after examination of all elements in the situation that a separate institution was decided upon. The government, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and groups of Negro leaders, it is asserted, were in accord on this proposition.

It was conceded that this would offer an opportunity for Negro leadership in helping to solve the problems of the race. Trustees of Tuskegee Institute took up the matter and offered several hundred acres of lands for the hospital. It was, therefore, land owned by the Negro institution and not land given by Alabama whites on which the hospital was built.

The decision to man the hospital with Negro doctors and nurses was in pursuance of the policy of giving every advantage to Negro leadership, and this policy came from the White House. Gen. Hines is committed to enforce it.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

NEGRO DOCTORS TO BE USED AT TUSKEGEE

Will Be Employed as Far as Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Negro doctors as far as possible will be employed in the minor medical positions at the veterans' bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., but the chief medical officer will, at least for the present, be a white man, it was declared today at the veterans' bureau.

This policy has been decided on, it was explained, to give the negro patients the same treatment that other beneficiaries of the bureau are receiving at other institutions.

A three cornered controversy has developed at Tuskegee as a result of protests from whites against the employment of negroes and two factions of negroes, one seeking the employment of negroes, both in medical and other capacities and the other requesting [illegible]

The situation was described at the veterans' bureau as being rather a delicate one and while there was no desire to show partiality, Director Hines was said to feel that the best interests of the negro patients would be served by utilizing negro doctors wherever possible if they had proper training. The bureau has for some time been employing negro personnel at the hospital in addition to the medical staff.

Col. R. H. Stanley, white, is chief medical officer of the institution.

NEW YORK

N. Y. C. WORLD
MAY 13, 1923

HOT CLASH ARISES OVER HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETERANS

Blacks of Alabama Demand Full Colored Personnel, as Bureau Places Whites at the Top.

HARDING LETTER PROMISED NEGROES ENTIRE CONTROL. Threaten Colorde Bolt From Republican Party and Fight Against Harding in Campaign

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An unusually delicate situation involving the Administration's treatment of the race question in the South has arisen in the hospitalization work of the Government for World War veterans through the controversy raging between whites and blacks in Alabama over who shall have charge of the new Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., built for sick and injured Negro soldiers and said to be the finest institution of its kind in the world.

Delegations have been coming to Washington during the last few weeks to learn the decision of President Harding and the Veterans' Bureau on the question, which has agitated the Negroes all over the country. The hospital is nearing completion and the bureau is picking the personnel.

Decision has been reached, it was made known at the bureau to-day, to place a white medical officer in charge of the institution and appoint white physicians and surgeons for the key positions, but to employ Negroes as ward doctors, nurses, attendants and laborers. The bureau made clear its sole interest in the affair is to see that the colored soldiers receive the same degree of care and service accorded white veterans in the other hospitals.

The decision only served to aggravate the situation. It was not what the whites desired and it incensed the Negroes to threats of walking out of the Republican Party en masse, because the letter they received last month from George Christian, secretary to the President, said, as they interpreted it, colored personnel would be used in the hospital from top to bottom.

That is what they insist upon, and Negro leaders here were emphatic in their assertions to-night they will not accept anything else.

The letter from Secretary Christian, addressed April 28, to Herbert J. Seligmann of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as made public by the branch of the association here, said:

"Your communication of April 19 has been submitted to the President and he directs me to make reply and say that the task of selecting and completing the colored staff for the management and administration of Tuskegee's hospital is well under way.

"It is the plan of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with the approval of the President, to man this institution completely with colored personnel. It is not an easy matter to perfect such an organization under the limitations of the civil service, but the program is being worked out in a most encouraging and gratifying way.

"The Tuskegee experiment is going to afford the trained representatives of the colored race opportunity to give proof of their capacity and efficiency in a highly important public service."

The row is complicated by a split between Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman for Georgia, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, who is charged by the Johnson forces with privately stating to the whites of Tuskegee he would be satisfied with white management of the hospital.

The Moton forces in turn accuse Johnson of going to the President and obtaining sanction to name the colored physicians whom the Government would employ. Johnson is charged with trying to put politics into the selections.

Threaten to Bolt Harding.

Negro leaders to-night were preparing to send President Harding within the next twenty-four hours a vigorous protest against the Veterans' Bureau decision and declared they intended to organize a political movement of Nation-wide consequence against the President unless the fundamental principle that Negroes should have complete charge of a hospital for Negro soldiers is recognized by the Administration.

The Negroes say the only interest the whites have in controlling the hospital offices is the matter of salaries, $10,000 being paid to the head of the institution. White residents of Tuskegee, however, have objected on the ground they did not desire a large number of colored doctors added to the community.

THE VETERANS HOSPITAL AGAIN

The papers in the last ten days have been reporting pretty generously on the two million dollar hospital built for Negro war veterans near Tuskegee Institute and the town of Tuskegee. Some alarm is made because Director Hines wrote in the papers the position of President Warren G. Harding, explaining the President's desire for Negro management and that he had succeeded in getting a sufficient number of competent Negro doctors to take care of the work.

Somehow we can hardly imagine that such expressions as are being made by our Southern white people in an effort to take charge of the Negro veterans could be made in the face of Southern policy and the pronounced position of each race with the other.

The inconsistency of our white people who are leading this fight is alarming, and incredible of the longstanding policy and spirit of the South. This is the most open exposure of the attitude of the white South and its disregard for the ability of the Negro people of any yet put to print. The position in every argument is without reason and continues with an insinuated fear of Negro authority and Negro ascendency.

Of all sections in the world, we would have thought the South the last to oppose Negro rule and Negro directorship with Negroes whether in the hands of the national government or state government. It has been our impression and the impression of the country generally that the South would welcome such on the part of the Negro and would be first to honor him for his valor and his worth. But in this instance comes an absolute denial of the long tradition and position of the South.

In an article a few days ago written by a prominent white citizen explaining the position of the Treasury Department and what Doctor Washington and Doctor Moton's attitudes have been, he closes his discussion with these remarks:

"If trouble comes, which all of us hope will not be the case, then the responsibility will have to be placed where it belongs."

This is a rather serious expression and it must have been made to call special attention to the determined disposition of those who would violate the rules, cancel the orders and set at naught the mandates of the national government. Certainly Negroes could give no trouble in serving Negroes, and the Government would not accept a Negro doctor unless he was competent to direct the affairs and administer the treatment necessary for the patients. Then from where comes the trouble and the bad race feeling? Every race man that is worth his salt would sanction Negro control of a Negro hospital and feels that every decent white man should encourage him in the attitude. Where is this trouble coming from? The Negrces are not going to start any and why should the writer hasten to such a conclusion? No state money is being spent, no political office is being filled. It is a desire on the part of Negroes that Negro doctors and Negro nurses care for Negro patients. The Government seems to approve of this program, and from whence comes the trouble?

The Southern Negro believes in fair discrimination. He believes in protective segregation. No Negro doctor would think of applying for a position to wait on white veterans at a white hospital; no Negro nurse would be expected to be invited to nurse white veterans at a white hospital. And as long as we have competent men and women in this field of activity, why would we be disturbed by the opposite race? The position is inconsistent. And as a Southerner we would oppose the change of the separation of the races because of money or honor.

There can be no trouble at the Veterans Hospital unless the white people give it, and they certainly won't give more trouble than the Government can end.

The writer who anticipated trouble further remarked in words to the effect that "a bunch of Negro officers with uniforms on and big salaries and the protection of Uncle Sam are not responsible to our local laws and not regardful of local prejudice."

Our white friends, and we have many of them at Tuskegee, should know that any Negro whom the Government may select and place at the Veterans Hospital is worthy of the uniform of the United States, and any Negro or any other man worthy of the uniform of the United States will respect law anywhere, whether it be administered by local or national government.

We cannot conceive of local prejudice affecting the Negro veterans or the officers of the Veterans Hospital, because there will be no reason for contact one way or the other, and local prejudice will not have a chance to exercise its satanic spirit upon the hospital or those in charge. Why would they respect local prejudice? How would they know there was local prejudice? There would be no need for a general inspection and visits by white people to a Negro hospital and if there were the intelligence and good judgment of the Negroes in charge would certainly not be offensive to the white people of Tuskegee who are constantly in contact and association with some of the best and most intelligent Negroes in America.

Fearing a Negro in uniform! This is the most humiliating charge of all the charges. It bleeds the heart of the loyal American Negro. It makes him wonder how long can he depend upon the white man and how far must he go to prove his loyalty to state and nation. There was a time not long since when white men loved to see Negroes in uniform and their words of praise and confidence then were the greatest of the great. The Negroes have fought in the uniform of the United States and in the front ranks and saved the lives of many young white boys of the South and none have left the field of battle with more bravery placed upon his brow fighting against the common enemy of the country than the black man in the uniform of the United States. But some of our white friends forget in normal times, when money is flowing and honors are being handed around. All the wars are not over and there may yet come a time when this very white writer will be glad to see the blacks don the unifrom of the United States and it might be his to trust some of these very black men whom he persecutes and disregards today to save his life and hold high the flag of this country.

Certainly there are features about the Veterans Hospital that might be discussed with pride and respect, but we venture the assertion that not a single expression made by these complainants should have the sanction or attention of any authority whether it be national or local government.

None are more for peace than the writer of these lines. None have counseled patience more than we, and we counsel it now, but we ask in this breath that the white man be patient, fair and honest respecting the rights and privileges of the blacks. These discussions have done us harm already. If any mistake has been made it was made by the Government in placing a hospital for Negroes in a section of admitted prejudice, and it might yet be more profitable to establish the sanatorium in some other section where the Government can feel sure that it is not endangering its property and veterans because of local prejudice or race feeling. But certainly, if the hospital is to operate at Tuskegee the Government would be less than what we think it to be, if it did not man it from top to bottom with competent Negro men and women.

The effort to bar Negroes from the hospital seems to be a campaign of frightfulness.

"THE CHARGE OF THE PEANUT BRIGADE."

Persons knowing the facts in connection with the appointment and work of Dr. Robert R. Moton as head of Tuskegee his selection as president of the National Negro Business League to succeed Booker T. Washington and the effort to displace the Tuskegee principal as head of the business league, to clear the pathway of peanut politicians, ambitious for political power and patronage, never have any difficulty in sizing up some of the critics of Dr. Moton. They are familiar with the charge of the peanut brigade. They know every peanut private in the ranks, every commissioned and non-commissioned peanut officer of this little "nutty" army always fighting for "the best place in the sun."

Moton is no perfect man. He has doubtless made mistakes and will make many more before he dies. So will his peanut critics who continue to fool themselves by believing it possible to mesmerize, hypnotize and drug the people with their race-pride, race-love, race-loyalty and bravery "dope." Many of them are just plain vain-glorious pikers whose main stock-in-action is a thrust at every individual sincerely doing more than they are for he betterment of the Negro race. While their ambition lives, they strive and struggle, "cuss" and fight until they taste defeat and disappointment. Afterwards their temperature falls, their feet come to earth again, and they find themselves just ordinary Negroes and weak to almost helplessness in their environment in common with other kindred souls of their race.

Fortunately, Robert Russa Moton cannot be hindered by the charge of the peanut brigade. His work as principal of Tuskegee and activities as a leader of the Negro race, will proceed without their approval. He thinks of duty first, and the rewards are sure to follow. He never dodges duty for fear of criticism, persecution or misrepresentation. He relies upon the commendation of the unselfish and just-hearted people of America in performing his service for the Negro race. Like Booker Washington, Dr. Motor never replies or explains to his critics. It would not change them, if he did They are generally persons over-zealous in selfish striving. The Tuskegee principal stands by his conscience in choosing restraint, moderation, good will and self-effacement as the surest path to the permanent progress of the race in America. Like Booker Washington, Robert Moton believes that Negroes have much to forgive and much for which they need forgiveness in this country, and, therefore, they should be generous to a fault. Critics will not change his conviction that complaint should not take precedence over careful preparation for the future.

It is time for Negroes to be honest and fair with themselves, if they are ever going to be. The problem of the government hospital at Tuskegee looks them squarely in the face. Its solution is as plain as the nose on the face of any sensible human being. President Harding has assured them of his desire to have the hospital operated by Negro physicians and nurses. Dr. Robert Russa Moton is not the problem. The race is confronted with the problem of making good, first by mobilizing the doctors and nurses capagle of operating the hospital. Then follows the work of operation the hospital efficiently according to the standards of a government institution of that kind. Here is a great opportunity for the National Negro Medical Association to do the country and a race a service. The yoke has been fastened around the Negro physicians and nurses of this country. Can they succeed in providing the force necessary to operate this hospital, or will they fail? These healers of disease have a good, big job on hand. Let them do it, and help them in every way we can. Effusions of the peanut brigade against Robert R. Moton secures no physicians or nurses to operate the hospital at Tuskegee. Such eruptions are mere blasphemy masquerading in the form of service. It helps nobody—accomplishes nothing, but promotes the strife which has cursed every attempt of the Negro to make good when doing so would be to his everlasting credit. —Pittsburgh American.

THE PARADOXICAL SOUTH.

Simultaneously with the dispatch from Washington stating that the Government Hospital at Tuskegee will be manned by an entirely colored staff comes a dispatch from Tuskegee, Ala., in which Senator R. H. Powell of that state declared that "the Government will be breaking its promise and faith with the people if a complete Negro personnel is sent here to man the new Government Hospital."

Here we have another exhibition of Southern paradox. Senator Powell evidently is a "proud Alabamian," one who stands firm in the traditions of Alabama and the South, who in making a speech to his constituents would never fail to refer to "the great gulf fixed between the two races by God at the foundation of the world;" and yet here he is striving to secure the opportunity for white men and women to wait on Negro soldiers. All of which merely goes to show how ineffective these "innate race prejudices" are against certain economic forces.

Gen. Hines Assures the Race a Colored Personnel.

At Veterans' Hospital For Negroes At Tuskegee, Ala.

Washington, D. C.—Reverend E. D. W. Jones, President of the Ministerial Alliance of the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Citizens-Soldiers Mass Meeting held at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, Monday night, June 18th to urge a Colored personnel at the Federal Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, has received the following communication from General Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau:

United States Veterans' Bureau:
Washington,
June 23, 1923.

Mr. E. D. W. Jones, Chairman
Mass Meeting, John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Resolutions adopted on June 18 at a mass meeting held at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church, forwarded to the President of the United States, have been referred to this Bureau for reply:

It is the policy of the Bureau to man the hospital at Tuskegee with a complete colored staff. Every effort is being made to secure qualified medical, technical and non-technical personnel to fill the positions in the various departments. The hospital is being operated by white physicians who have been temporarily transferred from other institutions. As soon as a colored staff can be secured the white officers now on duty will be replaced. Colored dentists are now being assigned to the station; colored physicians, however, will not be assigned to duty until a complete staff is available. The National Medical Association has been requested to submit a list of qualified physicians capable of operating the hospital in order that there may be as little delay as possible in arranging a permanent staff for this institution.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Frank T. Hines,
Director.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

The New York Age howls because The Pittsburgh Courier said a few very plain things about Dr. Moton's meddlings at the Veteran's Hospital near Tuskegee. (We feel complimented that The Pittsburgh Courier was the only one to draw the fire of the Aged Age. There were any number of other comments almost as "vulgar" as ours.

But on the question of the Hospital, before it dies, may we use the remarks of a southern editor (white), as we got them from the Dallas Express. The truth is just the truth:

Now that this hospital is about ready for occupancy and use there has been long and loud protests made against the professional workers, medical and surgical staff and governing officials being chosen from the Negro race. Appeals, almost demands, have been made that all physicians and surgeons employed there be white practitioners. Without modification of our known views, rather confirming and extending them, regarding proper relations between the two races and a correct separation of them socially and professionally, we are of the opinion that this strictly Negro hospital, built and to be operated for suffering Negroes only, should be managed and manned in all its departments by Negroes. Many of these ex-soldiers have heretofore been "farmed out" at sanitariums and hospitals, some are from already overcrowded government hospitals, and they are to be brought to the new hospital erected for them at Tuskegee. It has been reported that in some cases in "contract" hospitals these sick and disabled ex-soldiers have not had proper care and treatment, because of the fact that white managers of such places, and white employees, actually slighted them because of their color. That was one of the factors in deciding upon building and equipping a hospital for that color.

If this white southern gentleman can express himself in the word above, Dr. Moton's shifting attitude seems all the more ridiculous.

TUSKEGEE PROTEST GOES TO GOVERNOR

Brandon Meets Citizens' Committee to Discuss Situation Over Negro Personnel for Hospital.

Montgomery, Ala., June 24.—Governor Brandon this afternoon met with a committee of Tuskegee, Ala., citizens behind closed doors to discuss the situation brought about by an announcement from Washington that President Harding will send a negro personnel to the Tuskegee hospital for disabled war veterans. Protest of white citizens of the community was made recently to such action.

In coming out of the conference, which lasted four hours, Governor Brandon said "we are still hopeful that President Harding will carry out what Tuskegee citizens believe to have been a promise on the part of the government for white physicians and officials at the hospital. The sending of a negro personnel, I fear, would be detrimental to the negro race in the south."

Senator J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, also conferred with the committee previous to their conference with the governor. The Alabama senator told them that he would file a "vigorous protest" to President Harding against the sending of negro officials to Tuskegee.

Tuskegee citizens expect developments in the situation, which they say is strained, almost hourly. Reports are current there that two negro physicians are already enroute to assume duties in the hospital.

The committee of Tuskegee citizens appearing before the Alabama executive this afternoon numbered five. Although none of them would be quoted, they all expressed fear that trouble might result should the government place negroes in charge of the hospital.

Citizens of Tuskegee lay their claim on the government for white control of the hospital on a telegram said to have been circulated in their midst previous to the erection of the hospital, promising white authorities. The telegram, they say, was signed by an official of the treasury department.

WILL MAKE DESPERATE FIGHT FOR ALL COLORED DOCTORS AT VETERANS HOSPITAL

The opening of the Veterans Hospital located at Tuskegee, June 1st, with a complete staff of white doctors has caused a wave of discontent that has swept the country from one end of the to the other.

The opening of this hospital with all white doctors has been considered a dircet insult to the colored soldiers who will be treated there and to the race.

Just who is responsible for this condition at the hospital connot be learned. In-as-much as President Harding had given assurance that a colored staff would man the hospital, the counter move by some one at the Veterans Bureau in going directly against the expressed desires of the President has caused much criticism of the methods of handling this important matter.

That the colored people resent the opening of the hospital with white doctors is attested by the action of a special committee of the American Legion, Business Men and Clergymen who are planning a monster mass meeting next Monday night, June 18, at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, at 14th and Corcoran Street, N.W., at which time an effort will be made to get all the facts relative to the placing of white doctors in the hospital and how they can be removed, and to take steps to start a nation wide crusade to place Negro doctors in the hospital and to have the hospital closed until a staff of colored doctors are appointed.

While the hospital opened June 1st, there are few if any patients of the kind who will eventually find their way there for treatment. The hospital is to specialize in tubercular and neuro-psychiatric cases.

Although the hospital is not really functioning, the contract to bury those who may die there was recently let to a white undertaker of Greenville, S. C., in spite of the fact that there are two colored undertakers in Tuskegee who are capable of handling all the bodies.

The mass meeting Monday night is expected to eclipse any other similar meeting ever held there. The city is all worked up over the matter and hundreds are expected to come out Monday and voice their protest. All facts in the whole hospital matter will be given to the public and high government officials have been invited to speak. The committee in charge has arranged an exceptional program.

All citizens interested are urgently requested to attend this meeting. The meeting will be free to the public.

The following is the program so far arranged:

Opening prayer by Rev. D. E. Wiseman; Scripture Reading by Rev. F. R. Killingsworth; Object of Meeting by presiding officer, Rev. E. D. W. Jones of Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church; Report of Committee on Information; Short talks by Government officials and reading of communications; Music by the Choir of Shiloh Baptist Church; "Early history of effort to get colored personnel," by Captain West Hamilton of The American Legion; "The Newspapers' Part' by William O. Walker of The Washington Tribune; "The Pulpit's Part," by Rev. C. Y. Trigg, pastor of Mt. Zion M. E. Church and ex-chaplain of the U. S. Army; Ten minute talks, by Mrs. A. W. Hunton, formerly Y. W. C. A. Secretary in France; Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church; Dr. W. J. Walls, Editor of the Star of Zion; and Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham of the National Race Congress.

K. K. K. OBJECTS TO NEGROES SERVING NEGROES AT TUSKEGEE.

It is to be deplored that the proposed placing of Negroes in charge of a Negro hospital at Tuskegee Institute should bring forth such formidable opposition as was shown during the week by the organization of Alabama Klansmen. The thing is made more deplorable because of the fact that the white people of that great state have been so much interested, apparently, in the peacefulness of the institution and its material progress. And then to think that they stated that they represented fifty thousand citizens of the state who oppose the manning of the institution by Negroes.

We are at a loss to define the position assumed by these men. Generally. white men concede the right of Negroes to wait on Negroes—to serve Negroes. This stand is taken usually by them for causes too obvious to debate, and yet in this instance the fight against the thing that their previous conduct and dictum show that they favored. We said in an article some time ago that the Negro is "damned if he does and damned if he don't," and this declaration seems to be of force and fullness in this matter. We may not understand the conditions surrounding the case. There may be complications about which we do not know. But it does seem to us that there should be no cavil among white people and Negroes when it comes to the question of who shall serve. The traditions of the South should settle this question. The doctrine of racial separation should prevent a controversy of such magnitude as the one now going the rounds. In these times of industrial unrest, it seems as if we should find questions of deeper import than that of whether white men should man a Negro hospital or whether colored men should man it.

Let us hope that this controversy will end amicably and that right in the case will win out. Let the President take a stand on the matter and let us hope that the stand he shall take will not be similar to his stand in the case of the Negro in the Republican party.

THAT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL.

An editorial writer for a Minnesota paper cannot understand all the stir over the veterans hospital at Tuskegee. He thinks Negroes are advocating a principle in this case which under other circumstances they would oppose. They are willing, he says, to advocate discrimination in their favor, yet they protest discrimination unfavorable to them.

If the hospital were to accomodate white veterans only, says this editor, and a few Negro physicians were appointed on the medical staff with a bigger number of whites, Negroes everywhere would herald this as a victory against discrimination and injustice. They would broadcast the news as an example of fair play and justice.

The hospital is a public institution, supported by the funds of all the people, both white and black, and it is difficult to see on what grounds supporters of an entire Negro staff base their claim. He cites the case of Mr. Cohen to prove his argument that we protest against discrimination only when we get the little end.

White people, of course, are within their rights in seeking a place on the hospital board, and the positions of trust connected with the hospital, yet we doubt if it makes for the best possible service and efficieney. The hospital is a governmental institution, the same as the post offices and the civil service appointments. Negroes are within their rights in trying for the postmastership of any postoffice, anywhere, as well as any other institution controlled by the government.

This Minnesota writer thinks if Negroes enforce this attitude white people will assume a like attitude in regards to other governmental positions that affect mostly white people. He thinks Negroes will array the entire white populace against them, and the question will become Negroes for Negroes and whites, supporting whites for all governmental positions.

This, of course, would result disastrously to us. We cannot ourselves urge discrimination and then yell when the same yoke is applied to us.

The main argument we now advance in support of Negro physicians for this hospital is that the inmates all will be Negroes, and the hospital has to do only with Negroes, while post offices and other similar governmental institutions concern both white and colored citizens—the whole citizenry.

We should be on guard at all times against practicing discrimination. In this case, however, we believe it is far wiser to have as superintendents and managers of the veterans hospital Negroes rather than white physicians. Unfortunately the white people of the South are not tolerant with our well and strong citizens, and we believe that itself disqualifies them for service and care to our sick and injured or any other position connected with the hospital.

Immediately after the recent war, homecoming Negroes were openly insulted as soon as they landed in their homes in the South. Officers especially were hissed. Southerners were active in placing white officers everywhere possible in charge of Negro troops.

The proper care of any sick or disabled person requires sympathy if not love. To imagine for a moment that it is love of duty or service which prompts these wide-awake white southerners to seek the controlling positions in the hospital is far from right. There has been nothing in the disposition of these Alabamans to indicate this sympathy and love.

THE ALABAMA SPECTACLE BEFORE FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

It is interesting to note how much at variance with the general opinion of the south the citizens of Alabama have placed themselves in their effort to prohibit the Negro personnel at the Federal Hospital at Tuskegee. It may be heard on every hand in North Carolina and Tennessee in particular by responsible white people that the Alabama whites are inconsistent in the demand they make.

The Chattanooga Times justly sees that segregation in government is what the south contends for, and that those who insist upon forcing themselves among the Negroes because there are position and money in it, are refuting their own claim for segregation in the government.

While this was being said by reasonable southern people in other states, the citizens of Alabama. led by the governor. sent last week, a protest to President Harding against the appointment of a Negro personnel to man the hospital at Tuskegee, and a thousand Ku Klux robed and masked from Alabama cities paraded Tuskegee streets as a protest to the government's decision. The only promise for the safety of the insitution made by the governor and people is conditioned upon the appointment of white men and women. Strange to what ends bigotry and greed can be carried by men who design to win their point at any cost over the rights of a race in their midst.

The chief magistrate of the law in that state of the presen lime-light promises only violence for protection to the colored doctors and nurses wh may go there by the President's appointment. Such is the respect that a governor of the state has for the law of the land and for the President's decision. He invites and aids the mob before it is formed. by clearing the atmosphere for its action against authority.

If the governor and Senator Heflin would take the stand, that no matter what is done by the President in the selection of those whom he deems most capable. and compatible to care for the patients of the Government Hospital, they would stand by and uphold his arms using the state authority to support Federal authority, it would have a better hearing in the nation. It is a veiled threat announced through the state's chief authority to President Harding, against his using freedom of choice in making his appointment. There is only one alternative for the President to follow, and that is to find by the utmost search, suitable men and women of color for the positions of the hospital.

This is the only response that a Chief Magistrate of the nation can consistently make to the Chief Magistrate of the State of Alabama who defies the nation's government. If the hospital at Tuskegee can only receive protection by the State of Alabama because it is manned by white people, and is upon the verge of violence and destruction because it is to be manned by colored people, then the Government had better test it out. If the latter is true, we share the opinion of the Crisis that although millions of the government's money have been invested in it, the thing to do such a situation is to "tear it down and build it within the confines of civilization." Or if this is not done the Negro should build a hospital and present it to the government rather than patronize a half slave, jim crow one.,

Happily, we are informed by Director Walter Hines, of the Veteran's Bureau, that it is the decision of the Government to use Negroes in all responsible places at the hospital. A statement from him is in another column of this issue of the Star to Dr. E. D. W. Jones and a committee of citizens at Washington that this decision has been made by the President, and that he has directed and the Federl Bureau is preparing to name a Negro staff as soon as capable men have been selected. We will now see how Alabama accepts national authority and decision.

Tribune Reporter Investigating at Tuskegee

Realizing the gravity of the present situation at Tuskegee, The Tribune sent a special representative there last week to investigate, first hand, the actual conditions at the Government's hospital.

The first report from this special representative came in Thursday. It states that Colonel Stanley, the white officer in charge, now has a staff of ten white doctors and fifteen colored nurses. There are now housed in the hospital about thirteen patients.

The report further states that "the feeling in this little town is extremely tense. The colored people in Tuskegee and at Tuskegee Institute absolutely refuse to discuss the situation because of fear. The whites about the place closely scrutinize every new face, especially if he shows any professional or important bearing."

Hospital—1923. Alabama.

THE Pittsburgh American believes that Negroes should cultivate the friendship of good white people, and that white people should encourage the friendship of good Negroes in America. Each needs the other, fortunately, it is being done by many and co-operation between the best elements of the two races is progressing. Yet this fact has become a thorn in the flesh of many for various reasons of their own knowing. Not a few have their jealous and envious dispositions intensified on account of the apparent friendship between some Negroes and some white people. There is more feeling than reason in their point of view. Out of the situation has arisen the question regarding the leadership of Dr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute principal.

Because he happens to enjoy the confidence and respect of a large number of America's most influential and able people of both races, is no fault of Dr. Moton's. The fact is testimony of his strength. Only the foolish will criticise people of either race for their faith in his character and appreciation of his service in the interest of his race and the country. If he appears to be an acknowleged national leader of the Negro because his work and service are national in their significance and scope, the fact should be a matter of pride to all concerned. It is good for the future of the race in America to have at least one member who enjoys the confidence of the nation to the extent that his consultation and advice in matters relating to the welfare of the race, are always worth seeking and considering.

Some of the criticism of Dr. Moton's connection with the government hospital tangle at Tuskegee, has been puerile in its nature, and some has had ulterior motives as its impulse. Now any one with the least common sense should know that the United States government will finally settle the matter according to the views of those having the actual authority to do so. If politics enter into the settlement, the problem will be adjusted with definite regard for Republican party advantage first and the will and wish of white people next. Principal Moton has displayed splendid judgment in his activities regarding the settlement. Had he not done so, the race would be in an even more embarassing situation now. But the Tuskegee principal was familiar with the entire situation and the embarassments likely to arise. He has acted in accordance with his knowledge and better judgment and saved the Negro some hard knocks.

This Tuskegee hospital tangle was no task for Negro politicians to attempt to untangle. They proceeded to muss it up from the very beginning, and but for the actions of Dr. Moton would have made the race a ludicrous spectacle throughout the country. The biggest job to be done fell upon the shoulders of the National Negro Medical Association. That was the task of securing the eligibles prepared and willing to accept the opportunity to operate the hospital, which President Harding offered when his desire in this respect was announced. If the medical association had failed to function, then the profession and race would have suffered the humiliation. But the National Negro Medical Association has succeeded. Director Hines testifies to the functioning of the organization in a statement saying: "I have been surprised at the facility with which the bureau had been able to get competent Negro doctors. The medical association of the Negro race, had been untiring in its efforts to aid the bureau in the selection of efficient Negro doctors."

It is testimony of this kind which counts mightily for Dr. Robert R. Moton and the National Negro Medical Association in the discharge of their duty to the race and the country. The future rests with the Republican administration of which President Harding is the spokesman. The child-like rantings of peanut Negro politicians about the settlement of the matter are of no account, and will positively have no bearing upon the career of Robert Russa Moton as an acknowledged leader of his race and principal of Tuskegee Institute. Service is the test of leadership, and both Dr. Moton and the National Negro Medical Association have delivered the goods on their part. Those who regard efficient service as the measure of sound leadership will have neither ears nor sympathy for the rantings of do-nothing peanut politicians.

SOUTHERN DAILY WANTS FAIRER TREATMENT FOR THE NEGRO; GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL MADE ISSUE

DR. R. R. MOTON IS ATTACKED BY SOUTHERN WHITES WHO ADVOCATE THE CONTROLL OF THE HOSPITAL BY WHITE MEN—SPECIAL GUARDS HAVE BEEN PLACED ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL'S HOME

Editorial Note:

Some of our southern dailies are willing to give due consideration and respect to the Negro and are outspoken in that direction. This is true of a large number of respectable white men and women of the South. Thousands are different and are ready to take every right and privilege that the Negro is entitled to and are constantly at work through organized effort to discourage him, drive him from the South and make his plance unhappy and intolerable. This is keeping up and expensive unrest on the part of colored people in the South and is making it expensive for both races.

In discussing the Tuskegee two-million-dollar government hospital The Greensboro, North Carolina, Daily News, of May 20th, made some very pointed and convincing expressions. The News is supporting the contention that the hospital could be controlled by colored people, which is right, The News explains, also, what it considers the grave dangers incurred by Principal R. R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Institute, because of his activities in the matter. Certainly in the advocacy of Negro control in an institution of this kind, Dr. Moton is supported by every Negro individually and by every Negro organization, and we believe by the majority sentiment of the upstanding white people and the organizations represented by them.

There has come in recent days some discussion of a change of attitude on the part of Principal Moton, giving away to some degree that the institution might be controlled or directed by white people. We can hardly concur in these rumors ,for, as a matter of fact, Principal Moton is too sensible and worthy a man to consider for a moment such a position, and, if he has, all should hold their attacks until the facts are known.

The Greensboro Daily News, in discussing the matter, brings in the subject of the Negro migration and lays this question bare to the reading public pointing out the ill disposition of those who would advocate unfail dealings with the Negro people. One of the paragraphs in the News' editorial, makes this statement:

"It is circumstances like this that explain the Negro migration North. There is the pull of an industrial situation produced by the restriction of foreign immigration, at a time of business expansion and large construction, to be sure; and it would certainly draw some Negroes from the farms. It is a favorable condition indeed for everybody in some of the sections where the boll weevil has done most damage. But the Negro is a home-staying body; wanderlust lures him, but not afar. It is his nature to resist such a force as mere economic law, rather than to yield to it to the extent of journeying from a climate that suits him to one of which he knows only what he has heard."

The News went far in the above paragraph in interpreting the feeling of the Negro and his attitude toward the South. Wages and comfortable homes are not all that he is looking for, he must have better treatment, a fair consideration in all humand endeavors and unless the South can rise to this point, the exodus of the colored man is going to increase and that with good reason. Here is the News' editorial as published in that paper May 20, 1923:

"An Incident At Tuskegee.

"There is being cimpleted at Tuskegee, Albaama, a world-war veterans' hospital, at a cost of $2,000,000. The federal government, of course, pays for it. It is for Negro veterans, and is located at or near Tuskegee Institute, a Negro college and industrial-educational colony. White physicians were selected for a staff for the hospital and announcement of the proposed personnel was made.

"In view of the fact that Negro physicians are available for the work and management of the hospital whose ability can in no wise be questioned, the selection of a staff of white men was a mistake. It was a mistake made by some individual or small group, a bureaucratic blunder in Washington, perhaps.

"A storm of protest from the educationally-advanced, highly race-conscious Negroes of the whole country resulted. Whether this can properly be classed as mistake No. 2 may be debatable, but if so it was the mistake of a race, growing out of the blunder of persons in officialdom. It is not as if the Negroes of the country would be entirely satisfied with Negro appointments; no doubt the highest medical authorities would declare that the Negroes in the profession are capable of furnishing entirely capable medical and surgical skill, although, of course, the percentage of really able doctors in propirtion to the number of Negro inhabitants is relatively small.

"The decision to employ white doctors was rescinded, but it is not always easy to undo a mistake. The rescinding of the order has precipitated a bad local situation and Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee, being held responsible, numerous threats are reported to have been

made on his life. Pressure had been brought to bear on Dr. Moton to withdraw his opposition, and, naturally, since such action would have been followed by his repudiation and the end of his usefulness, he refused. Last week it was considered necessary to surround Tuskegee with guards and put a double watch about Moton's home, the situation becoming so acute that he did not even answer the telephone; and these conditions continue, so far as has been learned.

"It is circumstances like this that explain the Negro migration to the North. There is the pull of an industrial situation produced by the restriction of foreign immigration, at a time of business expansion and large construction, to be sure; and it would certainly draw some Negroes from the farms. It is a favorable condition indeed for everybody in some of the sections where the boll weevil has done most damage. But the Negro is a home-staying body; wanderlust lures him, but not afar. It is his nature to resist such a force as mere economic law, rather than to yield to it to the extent of journeying from a climate that suits him to one of which he knows only what he has heard, and that is not favorable. He likes to be amongst people he knows.

"If the Principal of Tuskegee, a school doing a large work that has the full approval of the people of the South, a man of high ability, and high respect is not safe in his home, the Negroes who hear of this incident will ask themselves, what man of black, brown or yellow skin can consider himself safe in such an environment?

"Negro leadership, with few exceptions, we think, advises Negroes that their best hope of progress lies in the South, and that the migration of laborers to the North is an uncertain proposition for the individual. That, in a general way, is what is being told the Negroes of North Carolina, at this commencement season, by speakers who go out to the schools from the A. & T. College.

"It is an altogether different urging that they receive from mobs of Southern white men, masked and unmasked."—Greensboro, N. C., Daily News, May 20. 1923.

Which Way, Major Moton?

WE ARE BEGINNING to wonder how, where and when Major Robert R. Moton won his rank—fighting on the side of the white man, the black man or for neither. Each time he has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, he has been found wanting in everything except physical weight. He seems to be lacking in the necessary courage to face issues of vital concern to the Negro today. He is a poor leader and a worse follower. He seems completely out of place in the ranks. Like telegraph poles one passes when riding on a moving train, he seems to be traveling in the opposite direction.

WHATEVER may have been wrong with the philosophy of Dr. Booker T. Washington he at least had the courage of his convictions He left no doubt in the public mind as to where he stood on public matters pertaining to his race. We realized that it would be difficult to find a successor for him. We waited and waited. We are still waiting. And the longer we wait the more disillusioned we become.

MAJOR ROBERT R. MOTON is out of step and out of place. He may be a good drillmaster in camp or on a school campus. He may look good and courageous in a uniform, but he is not the man to be at the head of a large institution of learning like Tuskegee Institute. The sooner he is removed from office the better. We believe that the principal of a school should have some of the attributes of leadership and that courage is one of the principal ones. "Leaders are born and not made," we are told. Even though not born with the necessary qualities of leadership there are many men who succeed as such when given the opportunity, because they know how to follow. Leaders, so-called, of this type are usually alert mentally. They lead by observation. They see their columns moving against the enemy and give the command: FORWARD, MARCH! From time to time they emerge from the rear to the front ranks.. They are never far behind, never far in front, but always somewhere near. They say little, but what they do say may be readily understood.

THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE, built at a cost of two million dollars, for colored veterans of the World War, pictures Moton in his true aspect as a leader. When the question of personnel first cropped up President Harding gave assurances that the hospital would be manned from top to bottom by Negro physicians, surgeons, nurses and helpers. These same assurances are supposed to have been given to Major Moton when he called at the White House. Reports have now reached us that when the hospital opened June 1st it did so with an entire staff of whites, except for assistant nurses.

THE JAMES E. WALKER POST of the American Legion, following an investigation, has openly charged that Dr. Moton is responsible for the selection of a white personnel. In plain words, this District of Columbia branch of the Legion says that he double-crossed the race. A Washington newspaper sent a telegram to Dr. Moton asking information as to his position, and was referred to some one else "over a thousand miles" away from Tuskegee.

THIS LEAVES IN DOUBT the Major's sincerity. Did he or did he not want a colored personnel for a hospital for colored veterans? If he wanted a white personnel, why? If he is opposed to a colored personnel, why? Did President Harding double-cross him on the issue? Has he anything to say concerning the matter? If so, is he afraid to say it?

IN AN EDITORIAL appearing in the Atlanta Independent, under date of June 7, we are told that Major Moton "is not responsible for the mix-up and mess-up" at the hospital and that the responsibility rests with the Washington Administration. "In the light of our information," the editor continues, "the Major is powerless to open, close or select the personnel for services in the hospital," which is true. But why, in the name of heaven, does he not speak out in clear and unmistakable tones on the subject and place the responsibility where it belongs? He is in touch with the situation and evidently knows the facts. Why not reveal them? We are of the opinion that some one of the trustees of Tuskegee has whispered in Dr. Moton's ear demanding that he submit to the wishes of the Governor of Alabama and recede from his supposed position in the matter of personnel.

Major Moton is scheduled to speak in the Abyssinian Baptist Church this coming Sunday. We do not know what he will talk about, but we do know what he ought to talk about if he has the interest of his race at heart, if he is half the man he ought to be and if he has any regard for his future standing in the race he professes to love.

JUL 7 -

POOR TACTICS

It would be much better if the controversy over the Negro hospital at Tuskegee were left to the United States Senators from Alabama, the leading citizens of Tuskegee and Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau. The recent demonstration on the part of others simply tended to play the situation into the hands of the radicals among the Northern Negroes. It aggravated the political side of matters and made things difficult for President Harding and Director Hines.

The result of the parade held in the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute was that rumors began to float that President Moton's life was in danger. The rumors could have been manufactured by the Northern radicals, or they could easily have been created in Tuskegee in one of the two excited quarters.

Senator Heflin, who is as vigorous as the most vigorous, has been actively at work in straightening the matter out. There has been little doubt on the part of the Tuskegee citizens that the affair would be settled satisfactorily and in accordance with Director Hines' original agreement.

Alabama wants no such sorry spectacle as Federal troops coming down to camp on her soil to "protect" somebody. The very suggestion was an insult to Alabama's Governor and militia. But as long as we play into the hands of radicals, such suggestions can be made and somewhat listened to.

WHITE BAPTISTS OPERATE HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

The Good Samaritan Hospital at Selma, Ala., built and supported by the white Baptists of Alabama for Negro patients, which has just completed the first year of its operation, reports a total of 483 patients for the year, with six student nurses in training. Of the patients 310 were Baptists, 56 Methodists, 5 Presbyterians and 112 of other faiths.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

The Tuskegee Tangle

The latest release on the Tuskegee hospital tangle gives the public just cause for impatience with the whole affair. Now comes the lengthy report tending to show that the present white personnel is due to Southern activity, in spite of Moton influences; as well as the prediction that soon the personnel will be Negro from top to bottom.

There is little need of fooling the people on this hospital question. It is very evident now that there are at work at least two opposing forces. The one seems bent upon depriving the other of any reward or honor for the personnel finally to be chosen for the hospital; while both desire to impress the public with their strong political influence around the White House.

Of course, the reading public will weigh each report, and give value to either or to both as seems fit and proper. There is little real value in either, in our judgment. And why?

It is evident that President Harding directed that Negroes be selected to operate the hospital. It is just as evident now that whites are in control, with a few blacks acting as "flunkies." This state of things evidences one of two conclusions, viz: President Harding was sincere in requesting a Negro personnel, or he was not. If he was sincere, and then allowed Southern sentiment to drive him from his course, he is nothing but a slave to sentiment, and is too spineless to be President of the United States. If he was not sincere, and did not intend to put any force behind his orders, then he simply acted the part of a cheat to the Negroes, and again disqualifies himself for the high and exalted position he holds.

But we have our suspicions that the President has not pursued either course. He is too wise, or he is surrounded with counsel too wise, for any such a stupid course of conduct. We are of the opinion that too many chefs have spoiled the broth. All the talk about crackers ruling the situation sounds well; but too often the crackers are assisted by a few evil-minded Negroes. But that aside.

The activity of Major Moton justifies, we think, our recent criticism of his conduct. He lives in the South, where he MUST stoop to sentiment, and save his life from actual danger. He knows all this, and he knows that his great work is in the South, where he will die trying to fill Booker Washington's shoes, a la directions. It is utterly impossible for Moton, living where he does, and under the conditions he does, to take the lead at any time in anything political touching all the Negroes of this great country. Political leaders MUST hail from a section of the country where there are votes to support the leader. Moton, by his activity, meddled in a political quagmire when he tried to thrust Southern leadership upon Northern voters. It simply spells confusion, strife, envy, jealousy and prejudice. The Negroes of the North are not going to see their voting strength peddled around over the country by Moton. He ought not thrust his leadership upon the men who must do the voting in all political campaigns. Major Moton need never expect to see the Northern Negro sitting idly by while Southern leadership assumes the role of dictator for the whole country. The hospital has been and always will be a subject of political manipulation. Major Moton knows the black South means little or nothing to the Republican party. The great pivotal states are in the North and West. It was not the part of wisdom for Major Moton to thrust his assumed leadership into a national question, especially when he could have avoided it all by simply attending to his duties as head of Tuskegee. A political hospital is a subject for politicians, not educators. Nor will good intentions justify bad judgment.

Now it is very easy for President Harding to say that his original plans to have Negroes operate the hospital were broken asunder by a division among the Negroes themselves. This is just what he wanted, and the two factions played into his hands as completely as if he had directed them in person.

The result: The Negro loses as usual.

KLAN PROTESTS NEGRO APPOINTEES AT TUSKEGEE

As a protest against the appointment of an entire Negro personnel to man the Government Hospital for Negro war veterans, the Ku Klux Klan in full regalia marched through the streets of Tuskegee last Monday night.

Upon hearing this news the public will be interested in why does the Ku Klux Klan oppose Negro doctors and nurses caring for and administering to ex-Negro soldiers? If the Klan is so deadly opposed to Negroes' contact with whites, as they profess, then why is it that they want white doctors and white nurses to wait on Negro Soldiers? Everybody knows that these whites, who have the backing of the Klan, have no love for the Negro. And, according to their statements to the public, they are not like the Jew or Greek, who would "stoop" for the money that might be in it.

These Kluxters know that Tuskegee is a Negro Town, that is, the part on which the hospital is built, with Negroes in control of everything—Post office, bank, Telephone exchange, etc. The ground on which the Veterans' Hospital is built, was donated by Tuskegee Institute at the request of Dr. Moton. Knowing these things, the speculation grows deeper and more mysterious as to why the Ku Klux Klan must show its hand in this matter.

Is the Negro seeking "Social" equality or getting out of his place when he offers to serve his own race? Is it necessary for the Kluxters to wait on sick, and Veterans, to demonstrate white Supremacy?

These are some of the things the public would like to know.

We have a suspicion that a sinister motive is back of this manifestation of a burning desire of the Klan to serve the Negro World War Veterans.

It is against the very nature of the Klan to serve a Negro soldier. How is the Klan going to serve the Negro World War Veterans, and at the same time keep him in what the Klan calls "his place?"

While we do not believe in a jim crow hospital, but inasmuch as such has been built for the exclusive use of Negro Veterans, for God's sake, keep the Ku Klux Klan doctors and nurses away from it—The farther the better.

Should white physicians and nurses be placed in charge of this hospital in the face of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, we would consider it nothing less than criminal to force Negro Veterans to submt to an admission thereto.

Major Moton Tells Of Veterans' Hospital

NEW YORK, June 29. (K. N. F. Service).—Confidence in Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was greatly increased here when he appeared before the colored Association of Trade and Commerce and told of the part he had played in the situation brought about by the erection, at a cost of two million dollars, of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

The preceding day announcement was made that a complete Negro personnel will man the hospital, by Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. Hines wrote President Harding that it had been necessary for the bureau to work slowly in gathering the staff, "because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, would put colored personnel on duty there who did not have professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work."

DIRECTOR HINES TO VISIT AT TUSKEGEE

Seeks Understanding With Citizens on Negro Personnel.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau announced today that he will arrive in Tuskegee, Ala., July 4 to see if I can reach an understanding with the citizens there with regard to the decision to man the Veterans' Bureau Hospital there completely with negro personnel.

Ending the personal investigation at Tuskegee, Director Hines recently announced no further negro personnel will be assigned to the institution.

Quite a furore in which leading citizens of the state and locality engaged was created with Director Hines' announcement to the president that soon he expected to be able to announce selection of a complete negro personnel.

Before going to Tuskegee Director Hines will inspect the Atlanta district, leaving Washington about July 4.

Whites' Threat Forces Bookkeeper to Leave

Tuskegee, Ala.—John J. Calhoun, jr. who qualified under the civil service as a bookkeeper, arrived here Tuesday to take charge of the hospital accounts, which were being kept by a young white girl. However, because of the threats made on his life immediately after he arrived, and with no government soldiers to protect him, Calhoun left that night.

"Kansas City is On Toes to Hear Harding Speak."—Headline.—Tuskegee, Alabama isn't.

Ex-Service Men To Be Removed To Tuskegee

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—About forty Negro ex-service men now being treated at the Central hospital under contract with the government are to be removed to Tuskegee, according to information received by Dr. W. Scott Farmer, superintendent, from officials in Washington. These men were at the state normal until President Hale had his difficulty.

Whether or not the state officials will protest the removal of these men will depend upon the outcome of a conference held yesterday, in the office of Governor Peay.

Since the fight for a staff of Negro surgeons at Tuskegee has been won, it is thought that the order forecasts the removal of all Negro ex-service men from other institutions to Tuskegee.

DETROIT MICH EVE NEWS
MAY 25, 1923

WILL EXAMINE NEGROES FOR U. S. HOSPITAL JOBS

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold a special examination in Detroit by Order of President Harding, for Negro doctors and nurses. The commission is recruiting a staff for the new Negro war veterans' hospital which will be opened shortly at Tuskegee, Ala. The examination will begin immediately, and will continue until all of the staff positions are filled.

There are 33 positions open for doctors; 15 for general medical work and surgery, and 18 specialists, particularly in tuberculosis and neuropsychiapry. Other positions open include: 63 graduate nurses, 22 reconstruction aids in occupational therapy and physiotherapy; three reconstruction aids; eight dietitians; six dentists; 2 pharmacists; five lavatory aids.

Applicants will be examined in room 424 of the Post Office building. Simon Myers, secretary of the United States Civil Commission Examiners, will conduct the examinations.

LET US KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

In discussing the personnel of the Veterans' Bureau at Tuskegee May 26th, we apparently took Major Moton to task and indirectly charged him with part of the responsibility for the mess-up and mix-up at that institution. Many of our brethren of the quill understood our editorial to be an indictment against the Major. They were quite correct, and we admit that our communication admitted of that construction. The press of the country, without regard to race or color, was placing the responsibility largely upon the shoulders of the Major.

This was quite a correct application of the responsibility, read in the light of the communication of the secretary to the President. Mr. Christian had handed out to the press of the country that the President was in favor of a one hundred per cent personnel for the Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and that the President saw no reason why the hospital should not be manned entirely by a Negro personnel.

In the absence of any denial of the general charges of the press against the Major, we acquiesced in the general position of the press, that the Major was at least responsible, either by commission or omission. But, after making further investigation and receiving information placing the responsibility, and learning that the Veterans' Hospital had, by an act of congress, been taken out of the treasury department, and placed under the immediate care of the President, and that the President could make or unmake the personnel, and that neither Major Moton nor any other authority could change or direct the President against his will, on June 7th, we alleged that the President was responsible for the mix-up and mess-up at Tuskegee and not Major Moton. We thought then that our position was tenable, and we think so now. Many of us did not know but that the Veterans' Bureau was under the control, management and direction of Secretary Mellon until we were informed that congress had, by special legislation, transferred the Bureau, which has charge of all the contact hospitals, from the treasury department to the executive department, and the word of the President was the law in the premises, and that the Veterans' Bureau could only carry out whatever the President ordered by an executive order, or acquiesce in by non-performance.

It seems that the President has permitted the Veterans' Bureau, which is officered and controlled very largely by southern white men, to do as it pleased, and it develops that from a field letter sent out last fall, it was never the intention of the Veterans' Bureau, under Forbes, or any other director, to personnel the Tuskegee unit with Negroes; that it was said, advertised and bulletined on the door of every hospital throughout the country that when the Tuskegee unit was completed, it would be manned and controlled by a white personnel. The President knew all the while what was going on. He knew when Mr. Christian was writing the letter that he favored one hundred per cent Negro personnel that it was not the policy of the Bureau to have a Negro [illegible]. He knew when the [illegible] commission told him that [illegible] select a Negro personnel, [illegible] under the rule, they could not [illegible] what color an applicant was, that this was untrue, for the reason that every applicant who takes the civil service examination, has to place his picture on the application blank, giving his nationality, his race, education, etc.

The President has been hiding behind the Bureau and his secretary, in order to maintain his well-known, well-established anti-Negro policy, and neither Major Moton nor any other Negro man can change him, or is responsible for the situation at Tuskegee, except the President, who could, with one stroke of his pen, put in a Negro personnel instead of a white personnel.

The hospotal was dedicated Feb. 12, and has not been opened as yet. Colonel Stanley is there with his staff and several white nurses, and the Negro nurses are there performing the duties of charwomen, waiting on the white nurses, though they are graduate registered nurses, in common with the white women. The President knows it, but he is making no effort to correct it.

Brother Adams, of the Birmingham Reporter, and one of the ablest editors in our country, calls on the Independent for an explanation, and intimates that we have changed fronts. We have not. We were simply not in possession of the facts, when we wrote on May 24th, and when we wrote June 7th, we had information which very largely changed our views. Truth always eliminates error. While the Major may not have come up to our standard of manliness through his ordeal, we feel that we would not be justifiable in placing the responsibility for our failure at Tuskegee upon his shoulders, and we beg to state for the benefit of Brother Adams and other gentlemen of the press, that we are still searching for the entire records to show that it has been the one intention from the start, at the closing of the two white hospitals, one at Greenville, S. C., the other at Mobile, Ala., to put a white personnel at Tuskegee and permit Negroes to do no work above scullions, and that the President had knowledge of the attitude of the Bureau and that the Bureau could not do anything which is not agreeable to the President, for the appointment of the entire staff is in his hands. He can remove, with or without cause, and there is none to hinder.

The Amsterdam News, in commenting on our editorial of the 7th, wants to know why does not Major Moton speak out in clear and unmistakable tones, if he is not responsible for the mix-up and the mess-up at Tuskegee or had no part in it. The Independent agrees with Brother Anderson, that the Major ought to make a statement.

Yes, Brother, Adams, the editorial of the 7th was from the brain of Brother Davis, was his words, phrases and sentiments, and he was making no apologies for Major Moton's shortcomings, if he has any. We were giving the truth as the facts had developed. Above all things we want to be plain. We do not want to do a man an injury. We would rather help a man than to hurt him.

Last week we carried an article showing that the contract for burying the dead soldiers was given to a Negro firm composed of Carter and Groves, of Tuskegee Institute. May 24th we stated that the contract had been let to a Greenville white undertaker. Both statements were true. A white undertaker had been burying the dead Negro soldiers at Greenville, S. C., and Col. R. H. Stanley, an Alabamian in charge of the Tuskegee unit, made a contract with the Greenville undertaker to bury the Negroes at the Tuskegee unit. But after the exposure by the Negro press in this country, the President caused the Bureau to rescind that contract and Mr. Stanley was ordered to ask for other bids, and to give the bid to the lowest responsible Negro bidder. He asked for other bids. Several Negro undertakers bid; but he was not willing then, to give the contract to Carter and Groves until two leading banks in Tuskegee guaranteed their financial responsibility and their competency to do the work. So the contract was taken from awhite undertaker and given to a Negro undertaker.

If the Negroes will get together and swoop down on the President, they can force a Negro personnel at the institute. The Negroes ought to assemble in mass meetings all over the country and condemn the Harding administration for its conduct, its bad faith, and its unfair dealings with the race at the Tuskegee unit. Do not permit the President to make the Bureau, because it is controlled and manned by southern white men, a scapegoat and subterfuge to hide his own shortcomings and his Negro-hating policy. He is at the head of the administration, directly in charge of the Bureau, and the Bureau only reflects his views and carries out his policies, and if it does not do so, it is in his power to displace the men and put those in charge who will do his will. The President and not Major Moton is responsible.

COLORED NURSE AT THE VETERAN HOSPITAL RESENTS NEWSPAPER REPORTS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Word has been received here in private letters from some of the nurses now in Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, protesting against unfounded reports published in some of the newspapers to the effect that the colored nurses assigned to the hospital are not being properly treated and respected. Said one of the letters, "I was indeed both surprised and disgusted to read in some of the newspapers that the nurses are acting as scullions to the white nurses; that we are addressed as 'Mary,' 'Jane,' etc., and urging that every self-respecting nurse should leave. God, what on earth are our people coming to? Why don't they investigate before they start to agitate? Can't they see that is just what the whites wish; for no self-repecting nurse will apply to fill these positions if they think such conditions exist . . . The truth is we have not one white nurse on the place; we have fifteen of the highest type of colored nurses, who each day dress up in the most beautiful white uniforms, and are treated courteously at all times."

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL PROBED ITS REAL STATUS EXPOSED

White Surgeons Organizing Until Colored Doctors Qualify. No Patients There at Present.

The United States hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., for colored veterans of the World War will be eventually manned entirely by Negroes, despite protests and reports to the contrary, it was officially stated at the Veterans Bureau today.

Experts Needed.

This hospital, the finest of its kind in the world, will care for approximately 600 patients—one half of whom will be neuro-psychiatric patients and the other tubercular. No general or surgical cases will be treated.

In order to care for patients of this kind and properly treat them it will be necessary to have at least eight specialists in the treatment of mental diseases and an equal number in the treatment of tuberculosis. Such experts are hard to find even among the white medical profession. The other Government hospitals are short of them.

According to Dr. L. B. Rogers, the medical director of the Veterans Bureau, under whom the operation of all Government hospitals come, as soon as six or eight men qualified as experts in chest or tubercular work and a like number of neuro-psychiatric specialists are obtained, the white staff now on duty at the Tuskegee Hospital will be relieved and they will take their places.

Colonel R. H. Stanley, the medical officer in charge, will remain at the head of this institution until the medical staff is perfected and a colored superintendent is selected and has become familiar with the routine.

Consulted Colored Medicos.

"I have talked with Dr. M. O. Dumas and a number of other colored physicians here about it," stated Dr. Rogers, "and they appreciate the danger of trying to run the hospital without a fully qualified staff of neuro-psychiatric and tubercular men. They are very anxious that we do not take on any men until I am sure they are well qualified and up to the standards we have in the hospitals.

"I have written the National Medical Association," he continued, "and have stated the problem to them and told them that these classes of physicians will be necessary in order to man this hospital with a colored staff. I said, I would like your assistance in securing these types, and if and when you can find me that number of men, I will immediately put them in the hospital to staff it. Dr. Dumas has taken it up with the president of the association and they are trying to locate about six or eight men in each of these branches of medicine. I have found two so far, whom I think are well qualified, but I expect eventually to find them."

No White Nurses.

He denied that there are any white nurses at this hospital, but stated that sixteen colored nurses have been sent there. He said that six colored nurses had been sent to Greenville, S. C., sometime ago for a short period of training and that they were now included in the number at Tuskegee.

Opened June 1.

This hospital was perfunctorily opened on June 1 with a white medical staff, but as yet there are no patients there.

Dr. Rogers concluded the interview by saying that "you can state for me, it is the policy of the Bureau to eventually staff that hospital with a complete colored staff."

White Nurses for Negroes?

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The turmoil over whether a white or colored personnel shall operate the two-million-dollar hospital for Negro war veterans at Tuskegee Institute is a revealing indication of the peculiar psychology of the Southern white man. Some years ago Alabama passed a law prohibiting white women from nursing Negroes. Now comes this big government hospital with a monthly pay roll of $65,000. Race prejudice falls with a bang before the almighty dollar—a delegation of eminent white Alabamians travel all the way to Washington to urge the President to permit whites to serve and wait upon Negro patients!

A friend of mine from Alabama has told me of another reason for the insistence by white Alabama that Negroes be not allowed to man this institution. One of the leaders of the movement to put in a white staff remarked bluntly last week: "If niggers are put at the head of this hospital, they'll be responsible *only* to the United States Government, and we don't want any niggers in Alabama we can't control."

Finally, President Harding, without reservation of any sort, stated through his secretary in a letter dated April 28 and addressed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the plan is "to man this institution completely with a colored personnel." Since then the delegation of Alabama whites has called at the White House. It remains to be seen whether or not the President will stand by his word—or whether he yet nurses the chimerical dream of breaking the "Solid South" through catering to Southern racial prejudice.

New York, May 14 WALTER WHITE,
Assistant Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

TROOPS AT TUSKEGEE ASKED FROM HARDING

Masked Mobs Said to Menace Life of President Moton; Follows Hospital Row.

[*By The Associated Press.*]

New York, July 5.—Declaring the lives of R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, and of negro surgeons at the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., had been threatened by masked mobs, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to-day asked President Harding, urging that he send federal troops to protect them. The telegram read:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' hospital to care for negro world war veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee institute, an internationally known agency making for inter-racial good will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

Klansmen Blamed for Fear.

[*By The Associated Press.*]

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—Action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in requesting military protection for Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee institute and negro surgeons at the veterans' hospital, resulted, it is supposed here, because of a parade of 700 members of the Ku-Klux klan Tuesday evening. The klansmen marched by Tuskegee institute before making their way to downtown streets. Spokesmen for the paraders said the demonstration symbolized the protest of 50,000 klansmen of Alabama against a negro personnel for the veterans' hospital.

Director Frank Hines of the war veterans' bureau arrived here to-day to make a personal investigation of the situation relative to control of the disabled negro veterans' hospital here, a subject which aroused a controversy that has been marked by much discussion.

Director Hines meets in conference with the citizens this afternoon to discuss the situation.

At Tuskegee it was stated that "no direct threats" against the institute had come to the knowledge of the officials, but it was said that "many reports" had reached the institute. Dr. Moton was out of the state at this time, it was said, and no one in authority at the institute would speak for him personally.

Bookkeeper Departs Quickly.

Tension has been great here, according to well-informed and conservative persons, for many days. Aside from the Ku-Klux demonstration, few outward signs have been manifest, however. While awaiting the arrival of Director Hines to iron out the negro hospital situation, the more conservative of the inhabitants have urged a policy of waiting.

United States Action Doubtful.

[*By The Associated Press.*]

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Employment of federal troops in connection with the veterans' hospital controversy at Tuskegee, Ala., was said by officials here to-day to be very unlikely. The federal government does not send troops into a state for police purposes except on the request of the governor and upon evidence that the state forces are themselves unable to preserve order. Thus far no such request and no such evidence have reached Washington.

TUSKEGEE THREATENED BY KU KLUX

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People Urges President To Send Troops.

COLORED STAFF AT U. S. VETS' HOSPITAL OPPOSED

Southern Crackers Resort To Almost Any Measure To Prevent Negroes From Manning New Hospital.

NEW YORK, July 5—Following a report that the lives of R. R. moton, president of Tuskegee Institute and of Negro surgeons at the United States Veterans' Hospital had been threatened by the Ku Klux Klan, the N. A. A. C. P. has wired the President asking him to send Federal troops to protect them. The following is a copy of the telegram: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that Federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' Hospital to care for Negro World War veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee Institute have been threatened by masked mobs. Tuskegee Institute, an internationally known agency, making for inter-racial good will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. we urge especially Federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

Hines Goes To Tuskegee

Director Frank Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau arrived in Tuskegee Thursday morning to make a personal investigation of the situation, aside from the Ku Klux demonstration, few outward signs have been manifest.

Preston News Service.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—Following the declaration of President Harding that the United States Veterans' Hospital is to be manned by Negroes has caused the southern crackers to resort to almost any measure to prevent the President's wishes from being carried out. It is stated that no further Negro personnel will be assigned to the hospital until Director Hines makes a personal investigation of the condition at the hospital.

Feeling that has been apparently running high for the past few weeks has subsided somewhat following the announcement that the director would visit the institution.

It is declared in many quarters that the whole squabble has arisen because the southern whites wish to have the institution manned by white physicians and white nurses. The Negroes of the whole United States have set up a howl that this institution should be manned by Negroes and the President apparently lent an ear to their claim.

Many keen observers throughout the country have taken particular note of the attitude Dr. Moton has taken in the situation and are watching carefully what President Harding will finally instruct Director Hines to do in the matter. It is felt in many quarters that President Harding may waver and yield to the wishes of the southern whites, while friends of the President are inclinde to think that he will stand firm.

HARDING WILL REFUSE WISH OF TUSKEGEE

Colored Personnel Will Have Charge Of Hospital There In Face Of Protest Launched By Citizens

ANNOUNCEMENT BY HINES CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Federal Government Breaking Its Pledge To People, States Senator Powell, Member Of Committee Making Protest

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' bureau hopes in the very near future to be able to advise President Harding that the bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., has been completely manned by colored personnel," he informed President Harding in a letter made public at the White House today.

Already a complete corps of negro nurses has been obtained, Director Hines added. Most of these have arrived at the hospital and the medical division of the bureau is now examining the papers of doctors recommended for positions there. It was added that those who will be put in responsible positions are now being interviewed.

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Personnel Decided.

Director Hines' letter to the President said: "Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee, I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the Professional Colored Medical association and the civil service commission, we have been able to obtain practically sufficient colored personnel to man Tuskegee. At the present time a complete corps of colored nurses has been obtained, most of them having arrived at the hospital.

"The medical division of this office is going over carefully the papers of doctors recommended for positions there and we are interviewing those that will be put in responsible positions, so I hope in the very near future to be able to advise you that the hospital has been completely manned by colored personnel.

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Says Staff Qualified.

"We have necessarily had to progress slowly in the matter because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the colored people desire, as we do, that the disabled colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades.

"I am giving you this information today because I have a feeling that a certain element, prompted by a desire to obtain positions for certain individuals that are not entirely qualified, are attempting to becloud the issue by the publication of statements that it is not the intention of the bureau to man the hospital by a complete colored personnel, and I desire to re-assure you that your wishes in this regard will be carried out explicitly."

Tuskegee Openly Opposed To Action

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 21.—Announcement from Washington that negro physicians will be placed in charge o fthe government hospital for disabled negro war veterans here is causing considerable comment among the citizens here and open complaint is heard freely..

Citizens contend that the government "will be breakong faith with the peole of the community if negroes are sent. here in official capacity at the hospital," declaring "that the treasury department through an oficial telegrams promised them at the time the citizens consented to having the hospital built in their midst that only white officials and physicians would be employed."

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Charge Promise Broken.

The government would be "breaking its promise and faith with the people" if a complete negro personnel is sent here to man the new veterans hospital, State Senator R. H. Powell today declared.

Senator Powell was a member of a committee of Tuskegee white citizens which went to Washington recently to protest against manning the hospital with a full personnel of negroes.

He said Tuskegee citizens were promised by the treasury department when the mattr of building the hospital a tTuskegee was first mentioned that only white officers and physicians would be employed. He declared this statement was on file as a part of the record in connection with the erection of the hospital.

BOYCOTT, RACE RIOT, MENACE NEW HOSPITAL

Soldiers Will Not Attend Hospital Without Colored Officers

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Tuskegee and the new Veterans Hospital here are menaced by two perils as the final showdown of the administration policy toward the institution nears.

Race rioting was openly threatened by southern whites as several colored physicians and dentists were expected to arrive to take their posts at the hospital. At the same time a movement was inaugurated in the East to absolutely boycott the hospital, as far as patients were concerned, until the hospital was entirely manned by colored men and women. Through last Saturday, although all facilities at the hospital were in readiness, not a single wounded soldier had applied for treatment.

"Anglo Saxon Supremacy Tested"

When the hospital was opened a few days ago under white supervision, such a storm of protest assailed President Harding at Washington, that he gave assurances that the hospital would be gradually turned over to colored management.

This news fomented white Alabamians to the extent that they sent a committee to confer with Gov. Brandon, of Alabama. After the conference the governor said he hoped President Harding would change his mind, "because sending a Negro personnel to the hospital would be a menace to the Negro race."

Meanwhile the tension is growing at Tuskegee, and groups of white men on the streets declare that "Anglo Saxon supremacy is at a test," and that white men shall rule at Tuskegee. It has also been openly threatened that no colored physicians or dentists will be allowed to take their posts here, and that bloodshed will occur if they attempt it. A group of southerners collected at the railroad station here Tuesday when it was rumored that the doctors were about to arrive. They failed to make an appearance, however, and the crowd dispersed.

Protest In East

Interest in the hospital is at fever heat in the East, especially around Washington and Baltimore. Last Sunday night a monster protest meeting was held at a Washington church at which the Rev. E. D. W. Jones presided. After the meeting adjourned word was sent throughout the country asking ex-service men to refuse to submit to treatment at the Tuskegee Hospital until it was manned by colored doctors. "Let it stand empty for a thousand years and crumble into decay untouched," was the slogan. That world war veterans had abided by this advice was evident Saturday when not a single application for admission was received at the hospital.

FILL ROSTER IN HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

Mr. Harding Is Assured by Director Hines "Colored Personnel" Is Ready

BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Director Hines of the veterans bureau has just announced that, pending a personal investigation, "No further Negro personnel will be assigned to the the institution by the veterans bureau." Mr. Hines will go to Tuskegee early in July while President Harding is away. The protests of United States Senator Tom Heflin and State Senator Powell of Alabama are held responsible for this new move on the part of Hines.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans bureau hopes in the very near future to be able to advise President Harding that the bureau hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., has been completely manned by colored personnel," he informed the president in a letter made public at the White House.

Examining Papers

Already a complete corps of Race nurses has been obtained, Director Hines added, and the medical division of the bureau is now examining the papers of doctors recommended for positions there. It was added that those who will be put in responsible positions are now being interviewed.

Director Hines' letter to the president said:

"Knowing your interest in the matter of obtaining Colored personnel for the hospital at Tuskegee, I feel sure that you will be glad to learn that through the efforts of the professional Colored medical associations and the civil service commission we have been able to obtain practically sufficient Colored personnel to man Tuskegee."

Progress Slowly

"We have necessarily had to proceed slowly in the matter," he added, "because I have always felt that it was your desire that we, under no circumstances, put Colored personnel on duty there who did not have the professional attainments to thoroughly handle the work, feeling that the Colored people desire, as we do, that the disabled Colored veterans receive treatment equal to that of any of their comrades.

"I am giving you this information because I have a feeling that a certain element, prompted by a desire to obtain positions for certain individuals that are not entirely qualified, are attempting to becloud the issue by the publication of statements that it is not the intention of the bureau to man the hospital by a complete Colored personnel."

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL MAY BE GIVEN TO WHITES

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5—Possibility that the government hospital erected here for disabled Colored war veterans might be turned into a sanitarium for white veterans was expressed by Director Frank E. Hines of the war veterans bureau, in a conference between Director Hines, the faculty and trustees of Tuskegee Normal Institute here Thursday, it was stated by one of the white trustees. Director Hines made announcement as to what took place at the conference, which was held at the normal school.

Meeting with a delegation of Tuskegee citizens at the country courthouse this afternoon, because of their protest against sending a full Negro personnel to take charge of the hospital, Director Hines assured them that no Negroes would be assigned here for duty until after he had conferred with a special committee of three Tuskegee citizens, and added: "I will be no party to anything that will bring about trouble here between the white people and Negroes.

Hospitals—1923

NEGRO VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO HAVE RACE DOCTORS-NURSES

Washington, D. C.—President Harding has put a quietus upon the disquieting rumors which have been insidiously and industriously circulated throughout the country during recent weeks to the effect that the new Veterans' Hospital recently erected at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for the care of Negro wounded war veterans, would be manned by white physicians and nurses.

Under date of April 16, the Secretary to the President, George B. Christian, wrote to Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, chairman of the executive board of the National Medical Association, composed of colored men, that a proposed conference with the President on the subject was unnecessary, saying definitely, "I can assure you that the hospital in question is to be organized with a colored personnel."

Representing the Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists of the country, Dr. Cannon wrote to President Harding on April 11, calling attention to reports that the Veterans' Hospital would be manned by white physicians and nurses, an dasking for an appointment at which officers of the medical body could discuss the matter.

In reply to this letter, Secretary Christian wrote as follows:

"My dear Dr. Cannon:—Your letter of April 11th has been received and I have laid it before the President. It will not be necessary for you to go to the expenes and trouble of a visit to Washington for the purpose to which you refer, as I can assure you that the hospital in question is to be organized with a colored personnel."

PLAN TO EXCLUDE COLORED MEDICOS FROM HOSPITAL

U. S. Veterans' Bureau Does Not Want Colored Medical Staff in All-Colored Government Hospital at Tuskegee.

CASE GOES TO PRESIDENT HARDING FOR A DECISION

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C. April—A definite plan for the exclusion of Negroes from the medical staff of the United States Veterans Bureau at Tuskegee, Alabama, has been formulated.

There is already a white superintendent in charge. He is Colonel R. H. Stanley, a native Alabamian, who was transferred from the United States hospital at San Diego, California. Since his appointment he has let it become known that the personnel of his medical staff will be entirely white.

This is in agreement with the original plan. However, to appease the indignation of colored persons who were interested, plans for an entire white force were modified by the hiring of colored laborers and orderlies, and later amended to include colored nurses.

The first intimation of the exclusion of Negroes from the medical staff was given in an official communication sent out by the United States Veterans Bureau, under date of February 3, 1923, in field letter No. 78, in which it was stated that "the medical personnel will be composed of white persons. The chief nurse, chief aide, chief dietitian, and their assistants will be white. The staff nurses, aides, and dietitians will probably be colored. The medical officer selected to take charge of this hospital will be from the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, of southern birth, and one who thoroughly understands the Negro."

PROTESTS AGAINST COLORED STAFF

Even this meager recognition of the professional skill and ability of the Negro brought vigorous protests from General R. E. Steiner, department commander of the American Legion, and Governor W. W. Brandon, of Alabama.

General Steiner has wired Director Frank T. Hinds, of the Veterans Bureau, and also Edward Clifford, assistant secretary of the Treasury, protesting against the placing of colored on the medical staff. His telegram to Mr. Clifford reveals the fact that opposition to colored doctors, dentists and pharmacists is based upon probable contact with whites, and is as follows:

> "We were delighted when Col. R. H. Stanley, an Alabamian, was placed in charge of the Tuskegee hospital. If Negroes were placed in the hospital as doctors and others as officers, they would inevitably come into contact with and control over white girls and other white people connected with the institution."

Governor W. W. Brandon sent an official telegram, voicing his protest as governor of Alabama against Negroes being put on the medical staff.

Because every inmate of this hospital will be colored, General Steiner prefers colored nurses and orderlies. He is opposed to white nurses caring for colored soldiers of the late World War. He and Superintendent Stanley are in accord on this proposition.

Some prominent white Alabamians carry their prejudice to a greater extent and would have an entire white staff. To obviate white nurses caring for colored veterans, they would have the Government give each nurse a colored maid who would perform the duties incident to the position.

TO LAY MATTER BEFORE PRESIDENT

The final settlemen of the whole matter awaits the return of President Harding to Washington. It is understood that he favors a colored personnel, inasmuch as only colored veterans will be quartered at this hospital. In fact, his view brought about the first modification in the original plans and resulted in the civil service commission announcing that examinations for the selection of 15 doctors and 100 nurses would be held soon.

POSITIONS TO BE FILLED

The following named positions are the ones in dispute as to whether or not they will be filled by colored or white persons:

Physicians. General medicine and surgery, salaries ranging up to $3,250 a year; specialists, up to $5,500 a year.

Dentists. Salaries from $2,400 to $3,600 a year.

Laboratorians; salaries from $1,680 to $2,000 a year. (In Roentgenology, bacteriology, and dentistry.)

Pharmacists; salaries from $1,680 to $2,000 a year.

Graduate nurses; salaries from $1,680 to $2,500 a year. (Chief, assistant chief, head and staff positions.)

Reconstruction aides; salaries from $1,710 to $2,000 a year. (In occupational therapy and physiotherapy.)

Reconstruction assistants; salaries from $1,400 to $1,600 a year. (In occupational therapy and physiotherapy.)

Dietitians; salaries from $1,680 to $2,500 a year.

FINEST HOSPITAL

This hospital is for colored veterans exclusively and is the finest of its kind in the world. It was built by the United States Treasury Department at a cost of $2,250,000, and covers 316 acres of ground given by Tuskegee Institute. There are 28 permanent buildings, containing about 600 beds, and approximately 302 tubercular patients and 294 neuropsychiatric patients will be cared for.

NEGROES FOR THE NEGROES.

If we are correctly informed the proposal to locate the large government hospital for treating disabled and sick Negro ex-soldiers in a number of southern communities was turned down. And in not desiring that institution located in a white community the people were right. It was very properly located near Tuskegee on land given by Tuskegee Institute, the most noted Negro college in the world. White contractors erected the big hospital buildings as there is no construction company or contractors financially liable to handle such a large contract composed of Negroes.

Now that this hospital is about ready for occupancy and use there has been long and loud protests made against the professional workers, medical and surgical staff and governing officials being chosen from the Negro race. Appeals, almost demands, have been made that all physicians and surgeons employed there be white practitioners. Without modification of our known views, rather confirming and extending them, regarding proper relations between the two races and a correct separation of them socially and professionally, we are of the opinion that this strictly Negro hospital, built and to be operated for suffering Negroes only, should be managed and manned in all its departments by Negroes. Many of these ex-soldiers have heretofore been "farmed out" at sanitariums and hospitals, some are from already over-crowded government hospitals, and they are all to be brought to the new hospital erected for them at Tuskegee. It has been reported that in some cases in "contact" hospitals these sick and disabled ex-soldiers have not had proper care and treatment, because of the fact that white employes, actually slighted them because of their color. That was one of the factors in deciding upon building and equipping a hospital for that color.

Reports state that some thirty physicians will be needed when the new hospital is filled with patients. It is true that if that force is to be all white men there is a job for that number of white doctors. While so many may easily be found seeking such a job we doubt very much if that number of really competent Alabama doctors can be found that care for such a job. It is, in the nature of things, not permanent, at least for a majority of the thirty soon to be needed. Just how much additional professional business any white Alabama physician would be able to command when he was released from duty there and returned to private practice among white folks is problematical—no, not that uncertain. As we see the matter this is a Negro hospital, a place for treating Negroes, located on land of a Negro institution and it should be managed by Negroes in each and every department. It is no more a white man's affair than is the management of Tuskegee Institute—and we have not heard of any white educators insisting that the faculty of that Negro college should be composed of white professors.—Opelika (Ala.) Daily News, May 17, 1923.

TUSKEGEE TO HAVE STAFF OF NEGROES

President Harding Orders All Eligibles to Be Certified

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Harding today directed the appointment of negroes eligibles to all staff positions at the new negro veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, when reached for certification, it was announced, civil service rules.

This announcement by the civil service settles a dispute among three factions, one seeking the employment of white persons only, another the employment of nergo personnel and white doctors, and the third asking that the entire hospital staff be composed of negroes. Director Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, previously had ordered the employment of negro doctors as far as possible at the hospital. He declared hower, that the chief medical officer, at least for the present, will be a white man.

The hospital has a capacity of 600 beds and the civil service commission announced there will be need for 32 physicians and 63 graduate nurses.

THE MUDDLE AT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL.

The locating of the United States Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has stirred up a veritable hornet's nest.

It is not the locating of the hospital at this place that has caused the furore and hubbub, but the plan of the administration to operate the hospital with colored professionals and employes in its entirety was more than many of the white Southerners, and especially Alabamians, could stomach.

It is rather difficult to really understand our white folks at times; they charge that we are inefficient and incapable of doing certain things and yet they are never willing to give us an opportunity to demonstrate our mettle.

They sit in judgment and render a verdict against us before ever hearing our side of the case and testimony from competent and reliable witnesses.

But the Alabama case, protest and opposition to colored professionals are without the bounds of reasoning and rationalism.

The whites charged that colored physicians and nurses should not serve in this hospital, where all the inmates are to be colored veterans of the world war; and yet Alabama has a state statute which imposes a heavy fine and year's imprisonment upon white nurses who attend colored patients. (This law, by the way, was passed before it was definitely decided to locate this hospital in that state.)

It seems that the sight of a little money can nullify or make possible some method of evading a law which expressly prohibits certain acts, most notably in Dixie.

Are these protesters and opponents so interested in these colored veterans that, in their anxiety to see these black men receive the best service from the professionals of the white race, they are perfectly willing to violate a state statute? Or is the sight or hope of lucrative positions, financial emoluments and an apportunity to "lord it over and boss niggers" the real "bug under the chip?"

It is funny, this peculiar Southern racial psychology and reasoning. The Southern white man has spent and is still spending millions of dollars annually to educate and train colored men and women for fields of useful endeavor and service to the social fabric; both races study the same text books, generally receive the same kind and type of instruction and pass the same board when taking examinations to ply certain professions in the various states of the country.

Yet despite and notwithstanding all of this, whenever the colored man aspires and endeavors to attain a place of service, good pay and emolument, forthwith the cry is raised either of "social equality," "incompetency," "inefficiency" or some other scarecrow charge.

While the gullible public is trying to swallow this peculiar concoction, these declaimers and opponents slip in and get the goods—"yeth thur," virtually "corner the market."

They had done this at the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, but report has it that President Harding has issued an edict (we hope it is true) that all whites must be replaced with colored and thus Tuskegee, founded and nurtured on racial amity and goodwill. seems to be the hotbed just now of racial hate, antipathy and proscription; all because the government will pay some good salaries to those employed in high-class positions at this great institution for rehabilitating the colored fighters in the world struggle for democracy, and it appears that the wrong people are going to be on the receiving end.

Some of our white folks preach and believe in segregation and discrimination as long as neither interferes with their purse nor inconveniences them; but the moment it interferes with their pockets and works a hardship upon them, they are willing to forget, overlook or override the law and come into possession of what they believe to be their rightful heritage.

Truly consistency is a jewel, an almost rare and extinct specimen of Southern logic!

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR SANATORIUM WILL BE BUILT FOR BIRMINGHAM AND JEFFERSON CO.

BARONS GO TO NEW ORLEANS, LA., FOR THREE GAMES—PRESIDENT RUSH PLEASED AT RECORD.

The Black Barons left Wednesday on a solid Pullman for New Orleans, La., where they will play three games and from there they will go to Memphis where they will play the Memphis team, returning to Birmingham and will play Nashville here Monday May 21st,. 22nd and 23rd.

President Joe Rush is all smiles over the work of his baseball team and says that the fine record already made will be increased as the sason goes on.. He is equally happy and appreciative of the fine support given the team by the Birmingham public.

A most extensive campaign to wipe out Tuberculosis in the Birmingham district is being made. The headquarters announced Wednesday that $150,000 had been raised in cash and subscriptions and fifty thousand more was needed to complete the drive for two hundred thousand dollars. Dr. H. C. Bryant is Chairman of the effort among Negro people, and according to statements the committee is meeting with commendable success. Several of the leaders have made substantial donations and pledges and Mr. T. C. Windham just this week made a donation of five hundred dollars. This is the way that our substantial citizens should come forward and aid in this most progressive and profitable movement. Dr. Bryant is encouraged and he is expecting some substantial donations from otner successful men and women of that race. He has a committee associating with him and the committee is expected to see every person possible and make a complete report by Saturday noon, however, it is announced by the Chairman if there is reason to believe that other territory has not been covered, the committee will continue its work.

A startling report of a comparative nature is issued by the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Association. This report shows the number of deaths caused by the various maladies and the alarming death rate brought on by Tuberculosis.

Deaths From Tuberculosis Compared With Deaths From Other Communicable Disease Jefferson County Alabama.

	Typhoid Fever	Malaria	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever
1921	54	13	3	9	5
1922	39	13	0	2	4
Total	93	26	3	11	9

	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Infantile Paralysis	Tuberculosis
921	16	21	7	0	450
192	28	27	6	5	471
otal	44	48	13	5	921

Total deaths in 1921 and 1922 from Tubeculosis 921
Total deaths in 1921 and 1922 from other communicable diseases... 252

DEFEND YOUR HOME
Build Tuberculosis Sanatorium

1. The following commission is entrusted with full power of selecting site and building $200,000 Sanatorium at once: W. H. Hassinger, Mrs. Mary Echols, T. E. Huey, E. L. Brown, R. A. Brown.
2. City and county have appropriated $40,000 annually for maintenance.
3. Not Charity, but Investment. A defensive measure to care for cases not admitted to hospitals.
4. In Birmingham there are 540 active cases, Whites; 800 active cases, Negroes.
5. About 50 per cent could be saved by proper treatment.
6. About 150 deaths (Whites) annually. About 450 deaths (Colored) Annually.
7. Sanatorium is a school for the disseminition of information in the homes of all patients and generally in the community on methods of prevention.
8. Memphis, 140 beds.
9. Atlanta, 200 beds.
10. Louisville, 210 beds.
11. Birmingham and Jefferson County, none.

Tuberculosis Sanitorium Headquarters, 319 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala. Officers: R. A. Brown, Chairman; E. L. Brown, Vice-Chairman; W. H. Manly, Treasurer; J. L. Dent, Secretary. Executive Committee: R. A. Brown, E. L. Brodn, W. H. Manly, V. H. Hanson, Louis Pizitz, W. J. Adams, W. V. M. Robertson, Jr., J. Frank Rushton, M. V. Joseph, M. W. Bush, P. G. Shook, Donald Comer, Murray Brown, E. M. Tutwiler, Jr., Coleman Blach, Advisory Committee: W. H. Hassinger, Chairman; Jno. L. Kaul, Oscar Wells, E. L. Brown, V. H. Hanson, R. A. Brown, Erskine Ramsay.

Dr. H. C. Bryant is head of the Negro's efforts, 310 North 18th St.

Alabama.

Hospital—1923.

THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL AFFAIR.

The affair of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee has reached a critical point. The crisis involves not only the safety and perhaps even the lives of persons connected with Tuskegee Institute but also in a large measure the future of the Institute itself.

On the night of July 3, according to dispatches from Tuskegee, seven hundred Klansmen made a threatening demonstration against both the hospital and the Institute. The situation reached such an acute stage that several persons connected with the Institute sought safety by leaving and those who remained felt that they were in jeopardy.

Director Hines of the Veteran's Bureau arrived at Tuskegee in the very height of the excitement. He had gone from Washington for the purpose of making an investigation and an adjustment of the situation. From the latest dispatches, up to the time of this writing, it appears that Director Hines' adjustment is nothing more than an abject capitulation to the demands of insurrectionary mob violence. However, this is not much of a surprise. As far as our experience goes, we have never yet seen an adjustment between the rights of colored citizens and the wishes of prejudiced whites which did not result in a yielding to the wishes of the whites.

Director Hines is reported as stating that he would be "no party to anything that will bring about trouble here (Tuskegee) between the white people and the Negroes." This means, in plain words, that he will do nothing to interfere with the plans and prejudices of the local white people. In such a decision no consideration whatever is given to the rights or the wishes of the people of Tuskegee Institute or the colored people of the whole country.

Director Hines had a conference with three "trusted" Tuskegee citizens, one an Alabama State senator, another a local banker, and the third a resident of Tuskegee who is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. As the "World" of July 7 said in an editorial, General Hines might just as well have telegraphed the Supreme Wizard to appoint three King Kleagles to confer with him on the matter.

Director Hines is further quoted as saying to the Tuskegee white committee, "There is no contract binding the Government to place a white personnel at the hospital but there appears to be a moral obligation." This moral obligation, it seems, rests upon a statement made by one member of the white committee, Senator Powell, that the town of Tuskegee "had the promise of a representative of the Treasury Department that the hospital would be in charge of white officers and doctors and that the people considered this a binding obligation." Who this representative of the Treasury Department is was not stated in the dispatch, but whoever he was, why should his promise to the people of Tuskegee bind President Harding and the heads of the Veterans' Bureau- President Harding has promised to individuals and also in a written communication over the signature of his secretary that the personnel of the hospital would be colored. Why should the promsie of a subordinate in the Treasury Department take precedence over the President's promise?

The whole situation is one which again puts to the test the administration as it is related to colored people. From appearances we have the Government itself scared and over-awed by a handful of mobbists. The Government can settle this whole matter in an hour by taking a firm stand and adhering to it. These Ku Kluxers around Tuskegee are merely running a bluff and will, of course, carry it as far as they can; but if the President has a backbone the size of a toothpick he will call their bluff.

The contention of the white people in Alabama in this matter is so absurd that it is difficult to write about it with patience. They have put forth arguments that could not be matched in a convention of lunatics. They claim to fear that a colored personnel in charge of the hospital will be a menace to the town of Tuskegee, that they fear grave consequences if Negroes are in control of a hospital housing a large number of Negro veterans. Of course, they themselves do not believe what they are saying.

Tuskegee Institute is a powerful institution with several hundred teachers and fifteen hundred students, entirely administered by Negroes, which has been in their midst for a number of years and they have never had to experience the slightest apprehension.

The hospital is not situated in the town of Tuskegee. It is on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute. It will house only a lot of disabled and incapacitated men and will be directly under the control of the United States Government. How could it in any way menace the safety of the white people of Tuskegee. The absurdity of the situation is increased by the fact that we have these proud Alabamians clamoring for the privilege of serving and waiting upon Negro ex-soldiers. Where are the sacred traditions of the South? Thrown to the winds, and for what? For jobs.

This incident is the supreme test of the theory of inter-racial adjustment as laid down by Southern white people. Here we have Tuskegee Institute, which has always stood for peaceful and harmonious relationship between the races, for the working out of the problem through patient effort, through industry and thrift on the part of the Negro by following the line of least friction; and yet we have the white people under the very shadow of this institution threatening the security of the school and those connected with it because of the probability of having within the enclosure of the school grounds a hospital for disabled Negro soldiers administered by colored doctors and nurses.

Director Hines, according to reports from Tuskegee, suggested an escape from the regrettable dilemma—and it is a regrettable dilemma, for it ought to be clear now, if it was not before, that Tuskegee Institute had nothing to gain by having this hospital upon its grounds even if all the arrangements had been most satisfactory. The institute had always been an independent governing body without any outside authority over it. This could not be with a government hospital upon its grounds. The presence of the government there would naturally impose a sort of super-authority, at least a conflict of authority.

This it suggestion cannot be carried out. It is likely that in deeding the ground for the hospital to the government the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute stipulated specifically that the hospital was to be for Negro veterans. We hope that this is the fact. We General Hines' suggestion, as reported, is to make the hospital would suggest that the government deed the land back to Tusan institution for white disabled soldiers. This, it seems to kegee and donate or sell the buildings to the Institute for dormius, would render the whole situation worse. We dislike to contory and other purposes and make arrangements for the hospital template what the presence of hundreds of white ex-soldiers on elsewhere. This would be no disadvantage to the Negro veterans the grounds of Tuskegee would mean. Perhaps General Hines' and would be an everlasting benefit to Tuskegee itself.

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TUSKEGEE'S DARK OUTLOOK

The Independent

DEPEND upon the Ku Klux Klan to continue to aggravate the race problem in the South. It was not many months ago that a hired speaker of the Klan was stirring up opposition to the work of the Southern Committee on Inter-racial Relations by deliberately lying about that organization. Now the Klan is terrorizing Tuskegee Institute and the friendly relations which have long existed between the white people of Tuskegee and the blacks at Tuskegee Institute are seriously threatened. Elizabethcity Trip.

A few nights ago a thousand white robed and masked Kluckers paraded thru the streets of Tuskegee Institute carrying banners proclaiming that they represented fifty thousand Klansmen in the state of Alabama. No threats were made, but the parade was understood to be a protest against the employment of Negro doctors and nurses in the U. S. Veterans Hospital for Negro Soldiers which is located on the lands of Tuskegee Institute. The parade was staged as a demonstration against the hospital; but no one who knows the Southern temper and conditions at Tuskegee Institute can fail to see that there is more than the management of a hospital involved. It may yet mean nothing less than the wrecking of that great fountainhead of Negro education established by Booker T. Washington. 7-13-23

When the Federal Government started out to locate a hospital for sick and disabled Negro soldiers, not a town in the South wanted it. Finally land was donated by Tuskegee Institute and there a great hospital was built. It was understood by white residents of the town of Tuskegee that white officers and a white staff would be put in charge of the Negro hospital. It was understood by leaders of the Negro race that the hospital would be manned by a staff of Negro officers, doctors and nurses.

When it became known that the Veterans Bureau would install a complete Negro personnel at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, the white citizens of Tuskegee raised a protest that has kept President Harding, the Veterans Bureau and everybody else concerned in hot water ever since. Leading Tuskegee white men are determined that Negroes shall not man the Negro hospital and they have enlisted their Congressmen, Senators, the Ku Klux Klan and every other available agency in their protest.

Just why the Tuskegee folks object to a Negro personnel in the Negro Veterans Hospital does not clearly appear. They say that it will make trouble among the whites. And yet for many years there has existed in the suburbs of Tuskegee a great Negro educational institution manned by Negroes and there has been no trouble.

I was in Tuskegee recently and picked up some facts there that may have a bearing upon the present controversy. There is an undeniable undercurrent of ill-will against Tuskegee Institute itself in the town of Tuskegee to-day. Leading white men in Tuskegee, professing only the greatest friendliness for this Negro institution and its faculty are, nevertheless, in many cases now, unmistakably hostile to the school. In trying to discover the source of this hostility I succeeded, I believe, in putting my finger on two things. The alarming exodus of Negroes from that part of the South in recent years has revealed to the planters of Tuskegee and vicinity the progress of the educated Negro. Tuskegee takes Negroes from the plantations, logging woods and turpentine camps where they worked for fifty cents or a dollar day and sends them out trained for more remunerative employment in the ranks of skilled labor and in the professions. The owner of a thousand acres dependent upon cheap, unskilled labor doesn't like this. He will tell you that education spoils the Negro.

Another thing that has made Tuskegee uneasy is the tendency of the Negro to patronize his own kind. For many years the small storekeepers and the big storekeepers in Tuskegee reaped a harvest of trade from the Negro students at Tuskegee Institute and if they didn't like Negro education, they swallowed their dislike because they did like Negro trade. Recently Tuskegee Institute has opened its own stores, and Negro tailors, Negro druggists, Negro grocers and Negro dry goods merchants are taking the lively Negro trade that once went to white stores in Tuskegee. As Tuskegee Institute ceases to be an economic asset to the white business interests of the town of Tuskegee, so it ceases to enlist their appreciation and good will.

And Dr. Robert Russo Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington is not the diplomat and politician that Washington was, mingling with the people and putting himself out to make the white folks believe that his chief endeavor is at all times to make the Negroes "keep their place." Dr. Washington would walk into the town of Tuskegee, approach a group of colored boys lounging on the street and read them a lecture on idleness in a voice pitched so that the white people sitting in front of their stores would hear it. The white citizens would nod approval and bless Boooker for his "good sense." Dr. Moton hasn't the gift of diplomacy or the inclination to play the game the way Dr. Washington did.

The relations of the whites and the blacks at Tuskegee are not what they formerly were. They will never be so agreeable again; depend upon the Ku Klux Klan to see to that. In fact I would not be surprised if the Klan does not yet put it into the heads of the leading citizens of Tuskegee to demand the removal of the Negro personnel from Tuskegee Institute itself and turn that monument of Negro progress and eandavor over to a white principal and a white faculty. The only Negro institution the Klan wants in the South is an institution to teach the Negro that his place is in the fields, in the woods and in the swamps.

I think leaders of both races, North and South, have failed to grasp the true significance of the row over the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. It would be well to take notice.

SILLY SEASON SKETCHES — The Montgomery Advertiser — 8-26-23 — Montgomery, Ala.

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I was in Tuskegee recently and picked up some facts there that may have a bearing upon the present controversy. There is an undeniable undercurrent of ill-will against Tuskegee Institute itself in the town of Tuskegee to-day. Leading white men in Tuskegee, professing only the greatest friendliness for this Negro institution and its faculty are, nevertheless, in many cases now, unmistakably hostile to the school. In trying to discover the source of this hostility I succeeded, I believe, in putting my finger on two things. The alarming exodus of Negroes from that part of the South in recent years has revealed to the planters of Tuskegee and vicinity the progress of the educated Negro. Tuskegee takes Negroes from the plantations, logging woods and turpentine camps where they worked for fifty cents or a dollar day and sends them out trained for more remunerative employment in the ranks of skilled labor and in the professions. The owner of a thousand acres dependent upon cheap, unskilled labor doesn't like this. He will tell you that education spoils the Negro.

Another thing that has made Tuskegee uneasy is the tendency of the Negro to patronize his own kind. For many years the small storekeepers and the big storekeepers in Tuskegee reaped a harvest of trade from the Negro students at Tuskegee Institute and if they didn't like Negro education, they swallowed their dislike because they did like Negro trade. Recently Tuskegee Institute has opened its own stores, and Negro tailors, Negro druggists, Negro grocers and Negro dry goods merchants are taking the lively Negro trade that once went to white stores in Tuskegee. As Tuskegee Institute ceases to be an economic asset to the white business interests of the town of Tuskegee, so it ceases to enlist their appreciation and good will.

And Dr. Robert Russo Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington is not the diplomat and politician that Washington was, mingling with the people and putting himself out to make the white folks believe that his chief endeavor is at all times to make the Negroes "keep their place." Dr. Washington would walk into the town of Tuskegee, approach a group of colored boys lounging on the street and read them a lecture on idleness in a voice pitched so that the white people sitting in front of their stores would hear it. The white citizens would nod approval and bless Boooker for his "good sense." Dr. Moton hasn't the gift of diplomacy or the inclination to play the game the way Dr. Washington did.

The relations of the whites and the blacks at Tuskegee are not what they formerly were. They will never be so agreeable again; depend upon the Ku Klux Klan to see to that. In fact I would not be surprised if the Klan does not yet put it into the heads of the leading citizens of Tuskegee to demand the removal of the Negro personnel from Tuskegee Institute itself and turn that monument of Negro progress and eandavor over to a white principal and a white faculty. The only Negro institution the Klan wants in the South is an institution to teach the Negro that his place is in the fields, in the woods and in the swamps.

I think leaders of both races, North and South, have failed to grasp the true significance of the row over the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. It would be well to take notice.

SILLY SEASON SKETCHES—SPANG

The Montgomery Advertiser 8-24-23

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

KU KLUX KLAN DEMONSTRATION AT TUSKEGEE

CAUSES MUCH AGITATION THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

WILL THE GOVERNMENT BOW TO MOB RULE AND REFUSE TO USE NEGRO PERSONNEL IN HOSPITAL

DIRECTOR HINES ASKED TO TAKE STAND

The Savannah Tribune

Negro Accountant Sent to Hospital By Government Refused Quarters by Post Commander Stanley——Associated Negro Press And White Papers Comment On Unusual Situation.

7-12-23. Savannah, Ga.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9th.—With hundreds of Negroes looking on, 200 ghouls of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, representing "50,000 members" of that order of "100 per cent. Americans" who must wear masks to hide their identity when upholding Americanism, paraded the public highways surrounding the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday evening, in protest against the intention of that government, which they themselves are sworn to protect and uphold, to place Negro physicians and surgeons at Government Hospital No. 91, for Negro veterans of the World War. This event, which happened on the eve of the celebration of Independence Day, was graphically reported in the columns of the Montgomery Advertiser,, The Montgomery Journal and other southern dailies. When these reports are read and the real truth is known, one can not but believe that it is the policy of the Klan and their sympathizers to mask the truth as well as the face.

The Advertiser tells in a uniue style how, "the automobiles loaded with garbed and mysterious figures moved like a gliding serpent, while groups of Negroes looked on with equal awe and silence."

The Journal with similar nerve relates that: "there was a scarcity of Negroes everywhere. A few braved the effect of the questioning glances of the masked figures out near the institute, but in the city itself the restaurants could not furnish food to the hungry crowds because of the deserted kitchens. It was the same everywhere. The Negroes who did watch the parade were well back from the street and silent—no trace of assent or mild disapproval was evident.

Rings True of "Ye Olden Days"

Such reports of the activities of the Klansmen would have been read with credence in the reconstruction days, when Negroes were inspired with fear by the sight of robed figures purported to be the spirits of dead confederate soldiers, but they make to laugh during this enlightened age.

The writer of the Advertiser report must be commended for his vivid imagination, in likening a caravan of chugging flivvers and other cars to a "gliding serpent" but in doing so he disregard all rules of rhetoric upon which his profession is based, disparaging the use of far-fetched and stretched similes. It must likewise have been that vivid imagination which prompted both writers as well as the two hundred "100 per cent Americans" to believe that a robed masked figure was mysterious and occasioned fear in Negroes today.

Of the Negroes in the little town, who probably have been brow-beaten and cowed and who have most assuredly been kept ignorant to a certain degree, in quaint old southern style, we can not speak. It is, however, inconceivable that a community, as the Institute community, composed of highly trained men and women, devoid of superstition which is in itself the product of ignorance, should be terrorized at the appearance of one or a body of brave "goblins, ghouls or whatnots' Negroes of that type know that underneath that sheet is a human being, and behind that mask is a human face that is evidently ashamed of the company he is keeping and of the action to which he is a party; that the sheet and mask do make that human being any more invulnerable than do ordinary clothes, and that the human being underneath it is no superman, endowed with peculiar powers immuninizing him from death. Tis ignorance that conceives such a notion of the psychology of the educated Negro. Mothers do not tell their children today: "Beware of the ghosts, the goblin or the bogey man" but on the other hand teach them to fear only God and there are no mysterious beings.

For this reason there is no fear in such spectacles as presented by the Ku Klux Klan, and if it was the purpose of that noble and courageous band of "100 per cent. Americans" to intimidate and affright those of the Institute community, many of whom faced the deadly and terrorizing fire of the Hun, with faces unmasked and breasts bared in defence of America, the hooded realm of Alabama can now bewail another "lost cause." It is unfortunate that such an incident should have taken place at the American citadel of inter-racial cooperation and wholesome inter-racial relations.

The Reason

The demonstration was caused by the arrival of John H. Calhoun, a Negro who had been assigned to the position of accountant at the hospital by the Civil Service Commission, on the merit of competitive examination. The Advertiser again tells in a most interesting manner how: 'Negroes Vanish When White Robed Ban Assembles" and after a picturesque description of the assembling of the Klan and the "pressure of the moral atmosphere and the fluttering white robes of an invisible multitude", relates how Calhoun 'went with the clothes he had on at the time, did not even wait for a train or even to call for a jitney. The last that any citizen of Tuskegee or attache of the hospital saw of him he was scaling a fence near the grounds and the gathering dusk of evening closed about his vanishing form."

It reads like a description of the closing scene of a photoplay in which the villain departs in a ridiculous manner and everybody else" lives happily forever after.' Again, however, a vivid imagination and advanced copy writing tricked the reporter as there is, as we can ascertain, no fence near the hospital grounds whereby such a finale could be staged, and we have learned from reliable sources that Calhoun, upon being denied quarters at the hospital by the commander of the post, went to the adjoining Institute community, and watched the triumphal but hurried parade of the Klan and left for Atlanta where he met General Hines and apprised him of the situation.

Serving Two Governments

There is another serious side of this incident. Calhoun, who is a graduate of the Hampton Institute, was assigned to duty by the government of the United States. Upon arrival he was refused quarters and upon receiving a threatening letter from the Ku Klux Klan, was denied protection by Colonel R. H. Stanley, the commanding officer, whose sworn duty is to carry out the orders of the government to the best of his ability as a gentleman, a soldier and an officer of the United States Army. In his attitude toward Calhoun he defied the government to which he sworn allegiance, catered to southern prejudice and proved himself unfit to command the post to which he has been assigned. His first test in handling a situation which has become delicate has proved him a failure and it is heart-rending to think of the treatment that helpless veterans will receive at his hands and those of his ilk.

Stanley's refusal to protect a man assigned to his staff because he was a Negro shows clearly that he is not in sympathy with the policy of the administration but that he favors the Ku Klux Klan. The premises of the hospital were entered by the Klan for the purpose of intimidating one of the employees and no protest came from the commander of his staff. There was perfect acquiesence.

The Savannah Tribune 7-12-23

An officer of the United States Army is supposed to protect his men and uphold the government at all times and not to bow to the demands of any group or empire, visible or invisible. If he fails in his duty he should be removed and supplanted by a man who has the courage and manhood to discharge his duty as a soldier and an officer in the face of opposition.

The prevailing question is whether the government or the Ku Klux Klan will write the policy of the hospital. To place wounded and shell-shocked Negro soldiers at the mercy of sympathizers or members of an organization which is established upon injustice and race hatred is an outrage, and an insult to those who gave their lives to make the "world safe for democracy" Instead of helping the cause, in our opinion these southerners who have resorted to such a cowardly and infamous act, have weakened their position and the present commander has shown his true color—a Negro hater

Montgomery, Ala., July 11 (Associated Negro Press)—Which is the more powerful, the Ku Klux of Alabama or the United States Government? This question has come to a tragic crisis and must be answered in a mighty short time. What the answer will be remains to be seen. The Klux have carried their policy of resentment against the U. S. Government policy to the very threshold of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

They have paraded about the Institute, including the school, in their night gowns and night caps, and they have openly threatened to burn Tuskegee Institute to the ground in the event of a colored personnel being established at the $2,000,000 government hospital for veterans of the World War.

This, American citizens of all races, is the answer of the high handed politicians and Klux of Alabama to the announcement of Director Hines of the Veterans Bureau, in a letter to Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Republic, by right invested through the constitution.

Tuskegee Trembles, But With Courage

Tuskegee Institute trembles, as never before in its history, for what the future may hold; but the trembling is not that of fear so much as it is that of fortitude. In this bravery there is not anger, but grim determination, with the spirit of Booker T. Washington hovering above them, to protect the institution itself, their homes and their families, as well as such students and others entrusted to their keeping, against the marauders of justice and fair play.

Little was it dreamed when Tuskegee Institute officials gave of their good land for the erection of a h pital for the preservation of life un Christian principles and governmen backing, that it would ultimately lead to such a state of affairs as now exists.

Commander Steiner, of the Alabama American Legion, of boastful prejudice and Ku Klux sympathy, is said to be one of the chief antagonists of the government program for the Veterans Hospital. He is aided by the Governor of Alabama, and recently by the notorious Senator Heflin, of the same state, and of anti-Negro demagogery, who boasts of having shot a colored man in the streets of Washington more than twent years ago. Senator Underwood, who aspires to be President of the United States, has just returned from a four months trip abroad, and as yet has not publicly expressed himself on the hospital difficulty.

Attitude Against Southern Policy

The whole attitude of the little group of southern white politicians against permitting a colored personnel to be established at the veterans hospital, is entirely against the well-known and long established policy of white southerners on the subject of segregation. Northern observers cannot understand this strange breakout of southern psychology. The Associated Negro Press knows of a certainty that scores of leading white people of Alabama are bitterly opposed to the determined efforts of this small group of whites to keep out colored doctors management in the hospital. ored public speakers and colored

work in Southern Virginia and principal of St. Paul's school.

Among the courses included in the program are those of church history, church school ideals, social service in the parish, the bible, the book of common prayer, work among women, work among boys and girls, social service among the colored and medical work in China.

On the lighter side provision has been made for recreation, sports and games, and there will be radio concerts almost nightly during the entire season. Of especial interest is the conference: "Wanted Leaders: A Study in Negro Development," which will be opened by Bishop Bratton, and led by Rev. W. V. Tunnell, the well known Negro educational leader, of Howard University. Full details regarding the school may be secured from Commander C. T. Jewell, secretary of the commission of religious education of the province of Washington, No. 226 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. H. Amos, Jr., Named As Member of the Staff For Veterans Hospital

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

North Emporia, Va.—Dr. T. H. Amos, jr., who has gained considerable reputation as a psychiatrist, has received an appointment to the staff of the Negro Hospital for Disabled Negro War Veterans at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Amos will probably accept and report at once for duty.

WHITES DISPLACE NEW NEGRO GUARDS

After Week's Trial at Tuskegee Hospital, Negroes Found to be Unsatisfactory

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—The negro guards who were placed in charge of the government hospital for negro veterans a week ago are being replaced by white guards. Some of the trusted protectors were found sleeping on the job and met with immediate discharge.

The Macon county negro who was placed at the head of the guard force has been replaced by T. H. Grimmett, a white man and the old force of guards are being restored.

The citizenship of Tuskegee has assumed a position of waiting. They are willing that the government shall learn by experience the things that they already know. It is expected that a try out with negro doctors will result in their being replaced by white physicians.

HINES NAMES THREE WHITES FOR TUSKEGEE

Stanley, An Executive Officer and a Clinician Are To Hold On To Their Jobs

BUREAU IS ABOLISHED

Link Johnson Tells of How Colored Section of Veteran' Bureau Was Discontinued

Wash., D. C. (Special) Aug. 30.

Director Frank T. Hines of the War Veterans Bureau disregarding nation-wide protests, has named a white superintendent, Col. Stanley of North Carolina, a white executive officer and a white clinician for the hospital for the colored war veterans at Tuskegee.

Director Hines has also abolished the colored section of the War Veterans Bureau in Washington, formerly headed by Dr. W. S. Scarborough, formerly of Wilberforce, Ohio.

This information is made public in a letter of protest filed with Hines from Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Republican Committeeman from Georgia. It states in part:

"I am advised now that in addition to the abolishment, this week, of the colored unit in the Veterans Bureau where no colored person in ay capacity will have any chance to pass upon the claims of the fully half million Negroes who enlisted for service in the late World War, that now, by your orders, the Superintendent, the Executive Officer and the Clinician at the hospital are to be white men, notwithstanding that you have in your office the names of colored persons fully qualified to fill these places.

Law Against White Personnel

"You will recall that I advised with you that there was a law on the statute books of Alabama that made it a crime for a white person to treat a colored patient or a colored person to treat a white patient in a public hospital in the State of Alabama.

"In my conference with you, General Hines, you will recall that I assured you that I did not think you would get one self-respecting colored man in this country to accept a place in that hospital so long as any white man was acting officially there.

"I now wish to assure you that that determination on the part of the colored people of this country has been intensified under deliberation, and the more they reflect and remember the committals of the committee establishing the hospital and the undoubted directions of the late President to make it colored, the more our opposition is determined against the presence of any white officer at that hospital.

DEMOCRATS CONTROL VETERANS BUREAU

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Democratic office holders still fill the key positions in the United States Veterans Bureau. This condition again became apparent when a young man, who served as a lieutenant of infantry in France during the World War, applied for a position in the office of Dr. J. R. A Crossland, technical assistant in charge of colored trainees.

This young man wanted the vacancy created by the transfer of P. H. Rooney, placement assistant, to the United States hospital for disabled veterans at Tuskegee Institute. He was directed to see A. C. Johnson, chief of the rehabilitation section.

Mr. Johnson expressed not only his unalterable opposition to the appointment of colored men to positions of dignity in the Veterans Bureau, but also to colored veterans taking up the skilled trades. He believes that there will be no positions open to them upon the completion of their courses. He is also of the opinion that colored trainees are getting too much money from the government and, as a result, use every subterfuge to remain on the government payroll. He holds that the time has not yet come when colored men and women should be appointed to government positions in which they will come in contact with white people. He intimated that aside from the friction it would create Negroes are not competent. He is further opposed to colored men looking after the interests of disabled Negro veterans. He thinks white men would give better satisfaction. In other words, in his opinion, a white man should have the job now being ably done by Dr. Crossland.

Upon investigation it is found that Mr. Johnson was run out of Missouri because of his vicious attitude toward Negroes. The fight resulting in his removal from Missouri was made by a citizens committee composed out outstanding Negroes of St. Louis. Even now there are on file in the office of the director of the bureau numerous complaints and criticisms against him.

Such a state of affairs in the Veterans' Bureau is not surprising for R. Dority, a Kentucky Democrat and a friend of Joseph P. Tumulty, who was secretary of Woodrow Wilson, has control of all appointments throughout the United States under the Veterans Bureau

SAYS MOTON ADMITTED TELEGRAM

Vigilant District of Columbia Weekly Makes Public Confidential Letter of Tuskegee Head's Secretary.

(FROM THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.)

As was to be expected, Robert R. Moton now denies the sending of the telegram to C. W. Hare of the K. K. K Tuskegee Citizens' Committee. In a telegram sent to the Afro-American, published last week, he says:

"The Tribune telegram declaring that I invited the white Tuskegee Committee to Washington for a conference with Director Hines is false."

Notwithstanding Moton's flat denial in the above telegram the Tribune is in possession of a letter written by Moton's secretary, Albion Holsey, in which the sending of the telegram is admitted and attempted to be explained. The letter in part follows:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
August 10, 1923.

Dear Mr. LuValle:

I wrote you a letter yesterday and since then I have been thinking of the telegram which came into your hands, and which the Tribune released to the colored papers.

I am not willing to believe that you would maliciously publish this telegram in the way you did when your own knowledge of the situation, based upon facts which I gave you, would have explained the full purport of Dr. Moton's strategy in sending that message.

That same confidence which I have in you leads me to write you this letter with the expressed wish that it shall not be published or shown to any one except Mr. Walker.

* * * *

(Signed)
ALBION L. HOLSEY,
Secretary to the Principal.

In addition to the above written admission that the telegram referred to was sent, we learn that Mr. Moton's secretary when asked concerning it admitted to Mr. Jas. A. Cobb of this city that the telegram was sent and attempted to explain that it was sent to "trick the Ku Klux crowd" in Tuskegee.

The above letter, which was marked "confidential," would not have been published but for the denial which Moton is broadcasting through the press. To withhold this specific and definite proof of the sending of the telegram in the light of Moton's denial would place this paper in a false light. We therefore are forced for our own protection to give the public the facts, notwithstanding the request for secrecy.

Hospital—1923

Alabama.

Alabama White Man Writes About Race Conflict and Hate Aroused by Hospital

Inconsistent Attitude of Southern White Men in Relation To Operation of Negro War Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee—White Doctors Refuse Colored Patients.

GEN. FRANK E. HINES, DIRECTOR VETERANS' BUREAU, WASHINGTON, VISITED TUSKEGEE

Conferred With White Citizens and Asked that Committee of Three Be Named to Meet With Him in Effort to Solve Problem of Personnel.

The visit to Tuskegee, Ala., of Gen. F. E. Hines, Director of the War Veterans' Bureau, in connection taken by Alabama white people in opposition to the naming of colored physicians to administrative positions in the new Rehabilitation Hospital built for the care of disabled Negro war veterans, has given rise to various outcroppings of the peculiar and inconsistent prejudices of southerners.

Some 1,000 members of the Ku lux Klan, hooded and masked, anticipated the visit of Director Hines and travestied the "Glorious Fourth" by staging a parade past the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, the Veteran's Hospital, and through the streets of Tuskegee, in protest against the naming of a colored personnel of doctors and nurses to operate this hospial built for colored patients only ,to which no white patients will ever be admited, under present conditions. The parade was held on the eve of July 4th, the masked participants coming from Montgomery, where they foregathered. Every auto in that city rented for the trip.

Some idea of the actual workings of the campaign being conducted by the Alabama whites is to be found in the experience of John H. Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton Institute, who recently passed the Civil Service examination for disbursing officer at the Veterans' Hospital a position which has been filled by a white woman who failed to pass the test. Mr. Calhoun was appointed and reached Tuskegee on July 2, reporting for work on the morning of the 3rd. But he was politely informed by the whites that if he stayed in Tuskegee his life would pay the forfeit.

Calhoun is not a northern Negro, but after graduating from Hampton he was employed in the chief accountant's office at Tuskegee Institute untrl May 26, 1923. With the assistance of his friends, Mr. Calhoun was gotten away from Tuskegee just before the Ku lux Klan parade put in its appearance.

In this conection, the work of the Inter-Racial Commission, composed of leading white and colored men and women of the South, has been questioned. It was suppossed, and the suppjosition was based on the published statements emanating from moving spirits in the organization, that the Inter-Racial Commission would funcion in such cases as this one of the Veterans' Hospital, operating to secure for the Negro in the south Some of the fundamental rights and privileges supposed to accrue to him as a man and a citizen. To date, however, it appears that the Inter-Racial Commission has not taken action of any sort in this hospital matter. It is pointed out by some who were most sanguine as to the good results to be achieved by this mingling of the best of both races in a body looking to establish better racial understanding, that the matter of a Negro personnel for a hospital serving only Negro patients could be made to serve as an index of the Commission's purpose and of its ability to accomplish its desired end.

On the other hand, say these interested parties, there has been nothing developed in the matter which would indicate that the Commission had concerned itself in the matter at all. If the white men and women actively associated in the organization of the Inter-Racial Commission were to operate as energetically in the matter of securing this legitimate and logical opportunity for Negro doctors and nurses as do the Klan members and their sympathizers in keeping it away, it is probable that the government would be encouraged to reaffirm its declared intention of giving the hospital positions to qualified Negro men and women.

White citizens who oppose the naming of a colored personnel for the hospital have expressed their views views both verbally and in writing One W. W. Thompson, evidently of Montgomery, has used nearly a half column of the Montgemorey Advertiser's space, to express the hope that the United States will respect what he alleges to be a "gentlemen'sagreement" concerning the hospital personnel, that is that white doctors and nurses would be given these desirable positions. Writes Mr. Thompson:

"When the government agents were trying to locate a suitable place, they came to Montgomery. Our people didn't want it. They then went to Tuskegee and our people there rejected it but the government agents insisted that was the best location and assured he good citizens that the officers would all be white men. They had him get this confirmed from Washington; then and not until then did they give their consent. Can the government afford to violate a gentlemen's agreement?"

Folowing this specious and weak argument, Thompson proceeds to say that even if there was no "gentlemen's agreement" between the government and the white people in Alabama, "surely the government or president will do what is best for all concerned." Proceding with his argument, the writer switches off in an entirely new direction. He attempts to declare that the northern Negro and the southern white do not speak the same language, don't think alike, have nothing in common. A rather sinsiter suggestion is contained in the declaration that

"The northern Negro wouldn't have good health in the southern climate; nothing here would make him happy, and certainly he doesn't suit our people."

Then, with the customary fatuity of the southern white man, Thompson proceeded to indite another contradictory argument. He said the southern white man and the southern Negro understand each other and the southern white [illegible] Negro's best friend. Then after saying that strife and hatred between the races would be stirred up between the races, if Director Hines and resident Harding put colored doctors in the hospital, he went on to say that one or the other race would have to leave

"And I have never known the white man to be driven from his home or country."

Thompson does not point out that the strife and hatred engendered so far is all on the side of the white man. That it is his anger and disappointment at thought of losing the salaries attached to the hospital positions, that, to him, loom large and luscious to his financially arid prospects, that is impelling him to froth at the mouth and fight rabidly to keep the juicy fruit for himself.

White physicians in the South, it is well-established, are more and more refusing to accept Negro patients in their general practice. Some of them will not treat any colored patients at all, while others will treat only members of families in which they have practiced fo years. Their attitude, in reference to the Veterans' Hospital, where only Negro patients are to be treated, must, therefore, be entirely caused by the salaries attached. And it is an undeniable fact, in this particular, that there many Negro physicians in the South who would accept even the highest salaried position at a financial loss.

After asserting that the whites are law-abiding peace-loving people hating trouble and slow to anger, Thompson attempts to cite their record in the recent world war to prove them courageous and faultless in defense of their homes, their state, their country. He did not call attention to the fact that when the Draft Law went into effect a whole Draft Board, composed of southern white men, was ignominiously discharged in disgrace when Federal authorities discovered that the board was exempting all the white men without regard to their eligibility for service and drafting all the colored men.

But he does go on in this epistle and write:

"We had Negro officers and carpetbaggers back in the 70's and we all who were living in those days remember the trouble we had. It became necessary to organize the Ku Klux Klan. I have an old letter written by the Ku lux Klan to a man in Tskegee, who was misleading the Negro and willing to put them in office, that he might hold one himself and be big chief. The dear old Ku Klux who wrote this letter in 187[illegible] still living not 30 miles from Tuskegee today.

"We are told that the northern Negro is demanding that they be put in charge and are threatening the Republican party with their vote Certainly this great government cannot have a state torn up in order to get a few Negro politicians' votes certainly they would not violate a contract to get a few Negro votes and lose the respect and support of thousands of white voters.

"The southern Negro loves the South and the southern white man and all the trouble we ever had was cased by designing politicians. The President is bound to know that the South is the best place for the Negro Northern people first brought slaves to this country and landed them in the North. They couldn't use them or manage them successfully so they sold them to the South; the Negro soon learned to love the South and the white race. As proof of this they remained here after they were freed and all prefer living here today.

"THEY CANNOT THRIVE IN THE NORTH: THE NORTHERN PEOPLE CANNOT LONG MANAGE THEM AND GREAT WILL BE THT MASSACRE IN SOME OF THE NORTHERN CITIES SOME DAY—NOT FAR OFF.

"If the government wanted northern Negroes to manage this hospital they should have located it in the North, and if they now want northern Negroes to manage it, for God sake let them move it quickly.

"EVERY INSTITUTION IN THE SOUTH SHOULD BE MANAGED BY WHITE MEN, FOR AS LONG AS THE BLOOD OF THE SOUTHERNERS COURSE OUR VEINS THE WHITE MEN WILL CONTROL THE SOUTH. IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE DO SO NO NEGRO OFFICER CAN DO GOOD HERE. OUR PEOPLE WILL NOT STAND FOR IT THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED AND NEVER FOUND WANTING."

Mr. Thompson emphasized an [illegible] dying truth in his last phrase—"They have been often tred and never found wanting." For the Negro's record bears him out in this particular and admits of no argumet.

Director Hines reached Tskegee July 5 two days after the Ku Klux Klan demonstration, and spent a [illegible] in conference with white citizens of Tuskegee, officers of Tuskegee Institute and Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer at the Veterans' Hospital. Fifteen patients are being treated, and the staff is made up of Negro nurses with white doctors.

SPRINGFIELD ILL MORN STAR
JULY 28 1923

THE COLOR LINE AT TUSKEGEE.

From The Illinois State Register.

At Tuskegee, Ala., where there is a new hospital built at a cost of $2,000,000 for the treatment of Negro war veterans, there is in progress a violent discussion over the fact that Negro doctors and surgeons are to be placed in charge of the institution.

White men declare that they will not permit the hospital to open with Negroes in charge, and their attitude seems doubly inconsistent in view of the fact that they have never seen fit to raise the same point in regard to Tuskegee institute, which has carried on its educational work in their midst for 19 years under a similar organization.

It would seem to be not a question of color, but a question of qualification that ought to be considered in selecting a medical staff for the hospital. The Negro soldiers are entitled to the best medical and surgical service that can be given them as American citizens who have served their country, and that is all there is to it.

MUST GET RID OF STANLEY

Medical Asso. Demands His Immediate Removal

8-18-23

Washington, Aug. 25.—Negro physicians who complained Thursday to President Coolidge carried their Tuskegee protests Friday to Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau. A delegation consisting of Drs. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, Michael D. Dumas, of Washington, J. O. Plummer, of Raleigh, and L. C. Levi, of Charleston, S. C. requested the removal of Col. Robert H. Stanley, as commanding officer of the hospital for Negro ex-service men.

The doctors rehearsed the agitation started by the Ku Klux Klan, declaring the white people of Alabama had thrown down the gauntlet to the Federal Government. They recalled the case of Henry C. Calhoun, civil service employee, who fled from the hospital after receiving threats alleged to be from the Klan. According to the Negro physicians, Calhoun reported to Col. Stanley for duty, was called aside and told it would not be well for him to remain in Tuskegee, and was handed a sealed letter by the commanding officer.

This letter, it was asserted, was not opened until, in Atlanta, Calhoun met Gen. Hines, who was proceeding to Tuskegee. There he showed it to the Director and told his story. Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People say the letter was a Ku Klux threat.

It was represented that Col. Stanley had dismissed three nurses, who later came to Washington with protests, after it had been learned in Tuskegee the Department of Justice was considering an investigation. These nurses possessed information on the Ku Klux demonstration in Tuskegee on July 3 and the alleged use in that demonstration of sheets which were the property of the Federal Government.

The doctors told the Director there was no likelihood of a satisfactory adjustment of the Tuskegee Hospital affair so long as Col. Stanley remains in charge. They were informed, it was stated following the conference, the Veterans' Bureau intended later to replace the white Director and his white assistants. The committee asserted no Negro physicians would go to Tuskegee while whites were in command of the institution.

The doctors said the Colored Medical Association at its meeting in St Louis, August 28, will adopt resolutions showing the exact position of the Negro race on the Tuskegee institution.

WHITE MONEY PUT IN NEGRO HOSPITAL

Race Effort by Juanita Coleman at Demopolis Upheld by Principal Citizens

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Aug. 25.—Special to The Advertiser.—The negro hospital is under construction and will be ready for occupancy about the first of September. It is half way between the business part of town and the Black-belt Normal Academy, a negro institution, and one block from the Southern railroad.

The building will cost $5,000, and is privately owned by Juanita Coleman. She put $2,000 into it and the rest was given by white and black friends. Six of the rooms have been furnished already by whites and blacks. Only white doctors are to practice in the hospital. 8-28-23

The board of trustees consist of five white men and an equal number of negro men. The whites are P. G. Coleman, chairman; C. L. Simmons, G. T. Breitling, L. L. Metger, B. F. Elmore. The colored are: U. S. Jones, Peter Brown, A. G. Craig, Allen Lane, John Essex. Juanita Coleman will be the general manager.

HINES GIVES DETAILS OF PROPOSED SCHEME

Restrictions to Go and Any Ill Ex-Soldier Is to be Admitted.

By W. K. HUTCHINSON,
Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—Free hospital treatment for all of America's 4,000,000 World War veterans would be furnished by the United States Veterans Bureau under a new plan evolved by Director Frank T. Hines, International News Service learned Thursday.

The proposal, which contemplates throwing open government hospitals to all former soldiers who saw honorable service in the World War, will shortly be laid before President Coolidge for official approval. If the President indorses the plan, Congress will be asked to enact the authorizing legislation at its next session.

CARE FOR ALL SICK.

It is the plan of Director Hines to utilize all space in government institutions by caring for ex-service men who fall sick whether or not the illness is due to war wounds. If the President and Congress approve, all restrictions on the admission of veterans probably will be dropped early next year. By this arrangement, any veteran taken ill would be eligible for admission to the nearest government hospital for free treatment on the presentation of an honorable discharge testifying to his war service.

"The hospitals which the government is now constructing will have sufficient beds to care for more than the number of ex-service men now undergoing government treatment," Director Hines told International News Service. "The number of patients naturally will decrease as time goes on and we will ultimately reach the point where 50 per cent of the beds will be vacant.

"My plan is to utilize these beds by placing them at the disposal of World War veterans. The cost will not be very great because we will have to maintain the institutions, whether the beds are filled or empty, in treating wounded service men."

"Will you ask Congress to authorize your plan at its next session?" he was asked.

WAITING ON COOLIDGE.

"The administration has not yet passed upon it," the director replied. "I want to lay it before President Coolidge for his approval before seeking any action in Congress."

Government officials pointed out that the costs of running a hospital vary slightly with the number of patients. Expenditures for rent heat, light, personnel and equipment are practically the same whether the institution is crowded or partly filled. The cost of giving medical treatment to service men, whose illness is not caused by war wounds, would be negligible, it was stated.

While planning future help for all former soldiers, Director Hines also announced exceptional progress in the rehabilitation of wounded veterans. With 80,000 disabled men now undergoing treatment at the hands of the government, all will have completed their courses of instruction in federal institutions by the end of 1925, Hines said. At least 20,000 men will be graduated from various federal schools this year at a saving of $7,500,000 over the estimated cost of rehabilitating them. Hines also reported a saving of an additional $16,000,000 in appropriations given the Veterans' Bureau for the year ending June 30, last.

CUT IN OVERHEAD.

Tremendous savings were effected in "overhead" expenses, including heavy reductions in telegraph tolls, which annually totaled $500,000; in transportation allowances totaling $2,500,000 a year previously, and in rentals, where more than $3,000,000 was slashed from the annual bill. All these economies will be turned back into the United States Treasury.

Veterans' vocational training schools in Chillicothe, Ohio, and at Goshen, N. Y., will be closed within a few months, it was stated, to effect further economies.

The Chillicothe school, however, will be kept open until December to enable present classes to complete their training. The total number of disabled men, who will complete government courses this year, are scattered as follows

Boston, 2,017; New York, 2,279; Philadelphia, 1,563; Washington, 1,310; Atlanta, 1,767; New Orleans, 1,667. Cincinnati, 1,267; Chicago, 1,709; St. Louis, 1,166; Minneapolis, 764; Denver, 1,074; San Francisco, 1,431; Seattle, 730; and Dallas, Tex., 922.

Dr. Robert Moton Leaves For Adirondacks for Rest

Dr. Robert R. Moton, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. P. Hunt, left the city for the mountains for a needed rest. Dr. Moton stated to a News reporter that he was certain that the Tuskegee row over the government hospital would be worked out amicably and that President Coolidge would carry out the wishes of the lamented President Harding.

A. C. Doctor Named

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 30 (By R. T. Lockett)

Dr. Toussaint Tildon, Lincoln 1912 and Harvard 1923 graduate, has received an appointment as ward surgeon at the Tuskegee, Ala Veterans Hospital at a salary of $2480 and quarters.

NASHVILLE COLORED WOMEN ASK COOLIDGE, TO ACT.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15—In a telegram to President Calvin Coolidge today, the Nashville Federation of Colored Women's Clubs urged the President to carry out the wishes of President Harding to appoint Negro physicians and nurses to operate the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The wire follows:

"The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Nashville, an organization of 40 clubs, representing 2,000 women, urge that you carry out the wise and just determination of our late lamented President Harding to appoint colored physicians and nurses to operate the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee."

TUSKEGEE AIRD DRAWS FIRE AT GOODWILL MEET

Defender 8-25-23

The Interracial Commission in Annual Session Condemns Attack on School

Chicago, Ill.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24.—Condemnation of recent threats against Tuskegee institute and the appointment of a committee to look further into that situation, reports of a wide range of activities in the interest of better conditions and better race relations, the adoption of vigorous resolutions against lynching and a pledge to keep up the fight till this great evil is eradicated, and the addition of a number of leading men and women to its membership were among the most important features of the annual meeting of the commission on interracial co-operation, which was held in Asheville, N. C., recently.

Alabama.

Hospital—1923

Col. Stanley, Commander of Veterans' Hospital, Failed To Protect U. S. Employe

Calhoun, Named Disbursing Officer by U. S. Civil Service, Ordered to Report for Duty, Was Refused Quarters By Stanley and Denied Protection from Klan.

(Special Correspondence)

Atlanta, Ga.—According to accounts of the treatment accorded John H. Calhoun, the young colored accountant who was named by the United States Civil Service Commission for [illegible] of disbursing officer at the Negro Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and who was not permitted to go to work when he reported for duty, it appears to be reasonably certain that Col. R. H. Stanley, the United States Army officer, attached to the Veterans' Bureau and assigned to temporary command of the Tuskegee sanitarium, is either an actual member of the Ku Klux Klan or decidedly in sympathy with that organization.

This is based on the allegation that the notice sent to Calhoun by the Klan, threatening him with dire personal injudy if he attempted to take up his work in the hospital, was handed to the young man by Stanley himself. And further color is lent to the supposition by the fact that although Calhoun had been ordered on duty by the Federal authorities, Stanley refused to furnish him with quarters or to give him any sort of protection.

Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton, and formerly an employe at Tuskegee Institute, realizing that his life was in peril, quitted Tuskegee and came to Atlanta, where he met and had a conference with Gen. Frank E. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, Washington, who was enroute to Tuskegee for the muchly-advertised conference with the white citizens of that town, and which is to be continued in Washington at a later date, with three prominent Alabamians representing the sentiment which opposes Negro physicians and nurses for Negro patients.

Attention is called to the fact that even though Stanley be a native of Alabama, he is an officer of the U. S. army and sworn to uphold the government. But in this case he forswore his bounden obligation and catered to vile race prejudice as expounded by the invisible empire.

Not only did he refuse quarters or protection to a Federal employe, but it is alleged that he actually ordered the [illegible]rds to admit the Klan, during its [illegible]rade on July 3, to the hospital [illegible] here they made a search for Calhoun, who was at the time among friends in the Tuskegee Institute community, preparing to leave the vicinity.

The attitude of Col. Stanley, commander of the hospital post, raises the question as to what treatment will be accorded disabled veterans by a man so saturated with racial prejudice.

Negro Receives Patent On Improvement for Lights

George Washington Turner, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, but now living at 1411 L street, N.W., Washington, D. C., has recently been awarded a patent for a useful improvement on the incandescent electric lamp. This improvement provides for the removal of the burnout filament and a new filament is supplied so that the lamp may be used over and over again, indefinitely. This is done by the affixing of an detachable plug so that a new filament may be screwed in. A vacum is created after the new plug is inserted.

The patent claims were filed on February 4, 1921 and Mr. Turner received the patent on April 10, 1923. This invention was brought through the experiment with burnout electric bulbs. Mr. Turner also holds a patent on an automatic fan, which he attempted to commercialize in 1920.

Althugh he has received several offers, Mr. Turner plans to commercialize his new electric light, as it can be manufactured at practically the same cost of the present lights.

Moton Should Resign

IT IS HARD for us to believe the statement published in a daily newspaper last Saturday that Robert R. Moton has "consistently stood for a white personnel in command" at the War Veterans' Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama. In our opinion the ex-drillmaster has not stood consistently either for whites or Negroes. Despite his utterances in New York recently, when he addressed the Association of Trade and Commerce, his stand is still unknown.

WHAT HE HAS DONE we know. He has muddled the situation to such an extent that it is difficult to tell heads or tails about it. And all because he did not make his position known. At whose instance the Government decided to erect the hospital at Tuskegee we do not know. We do know, however, that it was a mistake, and that Dr. Moton must have known about it and consented to it, because it stands on property formerly owned by the institution of which he is the head. Having consented to let the Government erect the hospital at Tuskegee, we know that any man with an ounce of sense would have settled the question of personnel before a spade of earth was turned. How Dr. Moton settled this question no one seems to know. Whether he settled it at all no one seems to know. The white crackers of Alabama, though, state that they would never have consented to the erection of the hospital at Tuskegee without assurance that the higher places to be filled would be filled with whites. This may or may not be a lie. However, if they had such an understanding, with whom did they have it? With Dr. Moton? Who knows?

CLEARLY, Robert R. Moton ought to resign his position as principal of Tuskegee Institute. His unknown stand in regard to the hospital is now beside the question. His usefulness to Tuskegee and the race is at an end. No man who will permit himself to be so continuously misunderstood on public matters is fit to teach the youth of the race.

Where is Our Wandering Major Tonight?

THE ATLANTA INDEPENDENT, which several weeks ago tried to relieve Major Robert R. Moton of the responsibility for the Veterans' Hospital tangle, in an editorial printed last week pleaded with the Major to return to the field of battle and lend his support to the men and women of Tuskegee Institute who are still standing by their guns, but minus their leader.

BEN DAVIS, editor of the Independent, says that the "conditions at Tuskegee are intense—racial feeling runs high, and Major Moton, being officer in command, should be at his post to keep up the morale of the forces who have followed him so gallantly since the death of the lamented founder of the famous institution."

WHERE MAJOR MOTON IS at this writing we will not venture to say. For all we know he may be in the cellar of his Tuskegee home, and he may be in New York City or Washington. He is keeping very quiet, wherever he is. He is a deep thinker, and we confess that we are not able to understand either his thoughts or his action, but, like the Independent, we feel that he should be in Tuskegee. After his speeches here, in which he recited hitherto untold tales of bravery, we had every reason to believe that he would again take up his post as active head of the Institution.

THE INDEPENDENT EDITORIAL is so pithy that we are forced to again quote from it:

> "Come home, major, and shoulder your part of the responsibility. Come home, major, and strengthen the morale of your followers. Come home, major, and defy the cowardice of the mob and the Ku Klux Klan by the presence of your brave and fearless personality. Cowards stand in the hour of peace, but fly in the hour of adversity. Good soldiers never desert their post—slackers desert. If anything should happen to Tuskegee and your life was saved by being absent, you would go down in history as a slacker who deserted his post when the institution needed you; and those who remained at their post would go

down in history as the heroes who stood the supreme test.

"The world loves a hero, but hates a coward. The world despises a man who runs away from the conflict to save his life, and leaves others to die at the post at which he should have stood the supreme test. The fellow who seeks to save his life, loses it; and the man who dares not to save his life, finds it.

. . . . . .

"Yes, return, and bring your family, and let them take common cause with the men and their families who have been too brave, gallant and true to leave the post that Booker T. Washington placed them in command. Show the world, major, as we believe you can do, that there is some steel in your backbone, bravery in your heart, heroism in your makeup, and guts in your belly."

AND MAY WE ADD that if he is not willing to return to Tuskegee he should resign and let someone else take his post.

Not the Hospital—But Our Boys

It is the opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier that quite enough has been said anent the Tuskegee Mess, in so far as it relates to the hospital and the personnel. It is a settled fact that our soldier boys are to be the inmates, regardless of the personnel selected to treat them. It is their interest which should claim us now, and not so much what President Harding may or may not do when he returns. His record for doing things where we are concerned is so well known among us that his return is not awaited with any degree of assurance that Senator Powell and the Kluxers of Alabama will be dethroned in our favor. Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We could better employ our time by directing attention to the condition of our boys. While we are talking about the Klan, President Harding, and the ashen-faced fear of Major Moton, our sick boys will have died. They are not interested in the hospital at Tuskegee half as much as they are in their own sweet lives. They are awaiting treatment, not mistreatment.

We offer the suggestion that President Harding be notified that as far as the Negroes of this country are concerned, we do not care to have our wounded boys placed in the hospital at Tuskegee, regardless of the final personnel chosen. If Negroes are finally placed in charge, our boys may be burned to a crisp some night by the Kluxers, who have informed the Government, by silent parade, that Negroes are not to operate the hospital.

If whites take charge of the hospital, our boys may die of hysteria, fits, spasms and neglect. They will simply worry themselves to their untimely end by meditating upon the most probable method the whites might employ to dispose of the "incurables." The place can never serve our boys now. It has been labeled "Dangerous" and our boys will never improve under such atmosphere.

The proper thing for the Negroes of this country to do is simply to tell the Government that the Negroes stand ready to provide for the wounded and maimed Negroes, whose bodies were mutilated in the cause of Democracy, but whose skins are too black to deserve governmental treatment and protection. We will take charge of them. If they die in our arms, their death will be sweet because it will be a natural death. If the cracker kill them, or if the Kluxers set fire to the hospital and burn them, their lives will be snuffed out while the government debates whether it is good politics to defy Senator Powell and the Ku Klux of Alabama.

If this government can send our boys to war and have them shot to pieces for Democracy, and can not provide them a hospital and treatment equal to that given other boys, then we ought to take them ourselves, at our own expense, and at least afford them a soft spot upon which to die. Let us look well to the needs of the boys, and let the Government and Major Moton play their little game of politics.

THE TUSKEGEE VETERANS' HOSPITAL AGAIN

Birmingham Ledger

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is still an element of white citizens in the South who propose to and will do right. All the South nor is all of Alabama against the honest, sensible and fair thing to be done at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. White southerners are slow to oppose anything that might be fostered by any considerable number of their people, and especially is this true dealing with inter-racial matters. We cannot and must not condemn all of Alabama for the tactics and ill-advised practices of our admitted enemies. Certainly we should expect all to subscribe to Southern policy, custom and race separation. And this we insist upon at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, notwithstanding the amount of money to be paid out for service monthly and yearly. Birmingham Ledger

Money and the wearing of the United States uniform should not be a reason in the South for race intermingling and an eradication of the old formulas and policies so well known as the tradition of the South. The separation should be at the hospital, and no soldier with his good mind could feel safe in the hands of people who have made such a strenuous effort to become his servant. 7-21-23

All the white people in Alabama are not in sympathy with the attacks made on the government and the Neggro race by the Tuskegee, Alabama, people or the sanction of the Alabama legislature and the Ku Klux Klan. A letter printed in the Birmingham News a few days ago verifies the fact that there are still a few white men left who do not believe that might makes right.

This is the letter:

"The resolutions adopted last Wednesday by the Negro Ministers' Alliance of Greater Birmingham with respect to a Negro personnel for the Negro soldiers' hospital at Tuskegee, judging solely from excerpts printed in Thursday's News, seems to have been a model of a dignified plea for justice, setting forth their claims with irrefutable logic, couched in language of respectful moderation. What could be more logical than this: "We respect the white man's traditions, customs and laws in the South in regard to separation of the races, and for this very reason we deem it wise to support the government's policy in appointing Negro personnel to man the Negro veterans' hospital?"

Granting the correctness of The News' statement, editorially expressed in substances as follows (quoting from memory from editorial of July 8) "The (white) citizenry of Tuskegee is backed by the overwhelming sentiment of the state at large in their quiet determination that a Negro executive staff will not be permitted at the Negro soldiers' hospital," the beautiful logic of the white man's position may be formulated thus, "We must have segregation of the races, therefore an exclusive Negro hospital with Negro female nurses, must be manned by white physicians."

Still assuming that the white man's position on this question is as outlined in the editorial above referred to, and that the position of the Negro is fairly set forth in the resolutions of the Negro Ministers' Alliance, an impartial judge should have no difficulty in deciding that the Negro has not only logic but justice, humanity and the precepts of Christianity on his side, while the white man must fall back on the recently much execrated Teutonic argument "might makes right."

Does this position embody our ideals of justice and fair dealing of the brother love enjoined by the Master? Is this an example of the fruition of the lofty ideals evolved in forty centuries' progress in civilization? Is it not rather a prostitution of our noblest ideals to one of the lowest of human passions, real prejudice? Is it not rather the selling of our glorious birthright as sons of the Most High God for a miserable mess of extremely ill-savored pottage?

If there is anything whatever of worth in the Christian cultus, if the teachings of Christ have any value at all, the sublime injunction rings as true today as on that day, more than nineteen hundred years ago when it was first uttered, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

J. MELANCON.

714 Title Guarantee Building, July 15.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1923

Wonder would that Tuskeegee hospital difficulty be solved if all the physicians and responsible directors on the $50,000 monthly payroll were Northern whites?

JUL 7 1923

But litle significance is attac... the excitement created at Tuskegee, Ala., Tuesday night, when a parade was given and the crowd marched by the Tuskegee Institute. This was construed as a threat against President Moton, and the hospital staff, of the veterans' hospital, and the New York organization for the advancement of the colored race, was called on for protection. If that "mob" had ntended harm to head of the negro nstitution, and the hospital staff, it vould have proceeded to do its work vithout delay. This was a "grandtand play" for sympathy that will t reach very far.

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

Protest at Continued Efforts to Employ Mixed Staff Explain Letters of Refusal of Physicians Chosen For Staff in Tuskegee Hospital.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19—The Veterans Bureau is having a very difficult time lining up Negroes who will accept service in the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee under present conditions, which is white management.

While the National Medical Association through it executive committee has recommended a sufficient number of competent physicians and specialists to fill every position at this hospital, the Government has not as yet appointed a full Colored personnel from this list.

However, on the other hand, the Government though the Veterans Bureau has attempted to induce a number of these men to accept appointments under white staff officers, but so far as known, has been unsuccessful. The Negro physicians seem to be holding out solidly for a complete Negro personnel.

The following letter is a sample of the many now on file in the Veterans Bureau here:

315 Elm Street. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
October 1, 1923.

General Frank T. Hines,
U. S. Veterans Bureau,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I respectfully decline the position of Ward Surgeon in the Tuberculosis Service at the U. S. Vetedans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., under the present conditions.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CONTEE COOK, M. D.

Dr. Contee Cook, is one of the promising young physicians here and is considered an expert in his line. Other local doctors who have indicated their unwillingness to accept under the present conditions are Dr. F. D. Whitby, Dr. H. R. Burwell, Dr. Carroll Brooks, and Dr. Britton G. McKenzie.

TENNESSEE LEGION FAVORS NEGROES FOR TUSKEGEE

Convention Passes Resolution to this Effect

(Preston News Service.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Through the instrumentality of George W. Lee, a prominent insurance man here, chairman of the colored state delegation and an ex-member of the executive committee of the American Legion, was able with the assistance of the Negro delegation and William Terry (white), a prominent lawyer of Memphis, to make the state convention of Tennessee go on record by adopting a resolution endorsing the appointment of a Negro personnel at the Tuskegee Veteran's hospital. The resolution as adopted follows:

"Whereas, Tuskegee Institute has been successfully manned by Negro personnel;

"Whereas, The success of making useful citizens for every walk of life can be claimed by the Negro race because of a complete corps of Negro instructors;

"Whereas, The Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, is an adjunct of that institution;

"Whereas, This hospital is the only one in seventeen erected by the government exclusively for the hospitalization of disabled ex-service men of color;

"Whereas, The loyalty and devotion of the Negro soldier has been a household word from Lexington to Argonne—never broken by a traitor;

"Whereas, The success that might come from this hospital with a mixed personnel could not be claimed by the Negro people;

"Whereas, The Negro physicians served on the firing line and in the rear areas during the war, with Negro units and proved beyond a peradventure of a doubt their competency.

"Be it Resolved, That the state convention of the American Legion assembled endorse a Negro personnel for the Tuskegee hospital."

Moton's Treachery Uncovered

As was to be expected, Robert R. Moton now denies the sending of the telegram to C. W. Hare quoted in another column. In a telegram sent to the Afro-American, published in its current issue, he says:

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14 (Special)—"The Tribune telegram declaring that I invited the white Tuskegee Committee to Washington for a conference with Director Hines is false."

Notwithstanding Moton's flat denial in the above telegram the Tribune is in possession of a letter written by Moton's Secretary, Albion Holsey, in which the sending of the telegram is admitted and attempted to be explained. The letter in part follows:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
August 10, 1923

Dear Mr. LuValle:

I wrote you a letter yesterday and since then I have been thinking of the telegram which came into your hands, and which the Tribune released to the colored papers.

* * * *

I am not willing to believe that you would maliciously publish this telegram in the way you did when your own knowledge of the situation based upon facts which I gave you would have explained the full purport of Dr. Moton's strategy in sending that message.

That same confidence which I have in you leads me to write you this letter with the expressed wish that it shall not be published or shown to any one except Mr. Walker.

* * * *

(Signed)
ALBION L. HOLSEY,
Secretary to the Principal

In addition to the above written admission that the telegram referred to was sent, we learn that Mr. Moton's secretary when asked concerning it, admitted to Mr. James A. Cobb of this city that the telegram was sent and attempted to explain that it was sent to "trick the Ku Klux crowd" in Tuskegee.

The above letter which was marked "confidential," would not have been published but for the denial which Moton is broadcasting through the press. To withhold this specific and definite proof of the sending of the telegram in the light of Moton's denial would place this paper in a false light. We therefore, are forced for our own protection to give the public the facts notwithstanding the request for secrecy.

STAR OF ZION DEFENDS DR. MOTON

Our esteemed contemporary, the Star of Zion, comes to the defense of Dr. Moton and remarks:

"The Atlanta Independent quotes bodily in its last issue the Star's editorial, 'Dr. Moton's Plight.' Thanks. Now read the doctor's own words which we quote in another column this week from the Indianapolis Freeman."

We have just read Dr. Moton's own words, as our contemporary puts it, and yet we are unable to find out what stand Dr. Moton has taken in the Tuskegee embroglio that anybody can defend. We are quite certain that our neighbor has not read critically Dr. Moton's statement before the Business League.

The press has been unanimous in the demand that Dr. Moton define his position on the personnel at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. Dr. Moton remained silent and refused to speak until the league met, and then the statement that he made in no way defines his position. There was nothing definite or concrete about his statement. He merely stated:

"In all this affair two great motives have been actuating those of us who have directly to deal with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have the right above all other people to serve their own and, second, the necessity of preserving intact those relations of good will and mutual helpfulness between white people and black people at Tuskegee, in the South, and all over the country which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker T. Washington."

If there is disclosed anywhere in this statement Dr. Moton's position, we can not discover it. To admit or confess that the Negroes have the right above all other people to serve their own, does not say whether Dr. Moton was in favor of a one hundred per cent Negro personnel, or whether he was insisting upon such. Dr. Moton could have said with equal propriety, that he believed that every Negro in Alabama should have a right to vote in every election; but such a statement would not mean that he was insisting and demanding that the Negroes be permitted and protected in the exercise of that right.

Dr. Moton stated secondly:

"That he was actuated by the necessity of preserving intact those relations of good will and helpfulness between the white people and black people at Tuskegee and throughout the South."

This in no sense stated his position as to the personnel.

Now, what Brother Walls is commending him for, we do not see. Dr. Moton further stated that:

"He had steadfastly and unswervingly taken that position from the very beginning, and that he had said, that by every right of sentiment and justice, Negro physicians and nurses should have the opportunity to serve in that hospital."

This in no sense states what he said to General Hines or to the Veterans Bureau at Washington. This in no sense states that he demanded four Negro physicians' and nurses' positions, or insisted upon one hundred per cent personnel after the President told him he favored it.

Dr. Moton says, "He stands on that position today, and there is no man living who can make him change, and there is no force on earth or in heaven that can make him surrender."

On what position does he stand? Does he stand for a one hundred per cent Negro personnel? Or a white headship and Negro underlings? Let him state his position on these questions.

Dr. Moton stated to us in person to begin with, that "He favored a Southern white man for the head of the hospital, and that that white man was then in South Carolina in

charge of the hospital at Greenville, and that the President had promised him a fifty-fifty personnel with a white man in charge, and that he favored it, but he didn't want to be quoted."

Our contemporary says:

"We commend Dr. Moton on the firm and positive stand that he has taken on high ground. We appreciate the difficulty which he has confronted and are positively not in sympathy with those who seek to make his very strenuous life, each day of which he must be confronted with very perplexing questions, more difficult. We know that it takes courage and good sense for a Negro leader to live and work in the South and he has shown both in this instance. His stand is right from every viewpoint."

Since Dr. Moton has not stated his position in such clear and concise terms as the public can understand it, then, let his champion, The Star of Zion, state his position, and the Independent in common with the Negro press throughout the country, will accept the Star's definition. The press has not tried to embarrass Dr. Moton. When Dr. Moton assumes the leadership of the race as he does, his conduct is public property and the press has a right to criticise it. If the press does not feel that he is leading us rightly, and that he is bowing to the South's prejudice and race hatred, out of fear or favor, we have a right to criticize his conduct, and will continue to do so—yes, repudiate his leadership when it does not serve the best interest and conscience of his people. Let the editor of the Star of Zion come forth and tell us what he commends, and what Major Moton's real position is. Constructive criticism never hurts and those who flinch under it must come up to the lick log or step aside.

ATLANTIC GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 7 1923

AIRS TUSKEGEE SITUATION

First-hand and reliable information has just been received by the reporter of this column from Dr. M. O. Dumas, leading physician in Washington, D. C., president of the National Negro Medical Association and chairman of the board of trustees, at Howard University. In a conference with vistng and local newspaper men yesterday Dr. Dumas reveals what might be regarded as a truthful version of the present situation, as it concerns the appointment of colored medical men to staff the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, around which a bitter controversy has existed for some time past.

Dr. Dumas, impassionately related his conversation with President Coolidge and General Hines, relative to the position of the government in the matter. He declares that he and his associates, were most cordially received by President and the General, who is the head of the Veterans Bureau, and through whom the appointments will be made. Dr. Dumas is severe in his criticism of Dr. R. R. Moton, whom he accuses of "pussyfooting" on the whole question, declaring that Dr. Moton, although the head of the largest institution of higher learning in the South, devoted to the education of the colored youth, and nationally regarded as a leader of his race; although he advocates and follows the policies of Booker T. aWshington, in a large measure, nevertheless, he has favored a mixed personnel at the hospital from the outset with white doctors at the head of the various departments and colored assistants.

The attitude of the National Negro Medical Association, declared, Dr. Dumas is a united stand for an all-colored personnel in keeping with the assurances given by the late President Harding, before his untimely death. In bringing this matter to the attention of President Collidge and General Hines, he continued, the body of leading physicians whom he represented insisted on the strict adherence to the late President's promises and endeavored to impress the executives with the supreme authority of the Federal government in dealing with the situation.

In this connection Dr. Dumas declares, he reminded the President that certain organizations had threatened the authority of the Federal government and had uttered treasonable expressions, when their spokesman had publicly asserted "We will not allow the government to interfere with our rights in the selection of white physicians to staff the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital."

Continuing further, Dr. Dumas said that after his conference with the President and General Hines, he was firmly convinced that they would take a firm stand on the question, and appoint an all-colored personnel, regardless of threats or intimidations from others opposed to this plan. He said that he had personally sanctioned the appointment of at least six reputable physicians, who have been communicated with in reference to their being available for the posts.

Dr. Dumas gave the impression that he was disinterested in any phase of the hospital situation, other than the actual appointment of the all-colored personnel. He expressed himself as disregarding the "disgusting political side of the question, that affected the lives of those who had shed their blood for their country, and sought only their relief, aid and hoped-for recovery."

Dr. Dumas resides at 1817 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is highly regarded there in his profession, as well as being actively associated with educational institutions. He is said to have the largest practice among both white and colored in the district, all of whom value his services highly.

Beliefs of South Violated

ATLANTA GA. CONSTITUTION

JUSTICE FOR ALL CONCERNED

AUG - 7 1923

(The following is issued by the Committee on Church Co-operation):

It has been the opinion of many white and negro leaders in the south that racial separation, in so far as that is consonant with justice and fair dealing, is a wise policy to pursue.

Especially is this true in the handling of any matter, which affects either race alone. No one expects the negro, and the negro does not attempt to interfere in anything which concerns the white alone. And the white leaves to the negro the handling of those matters, which concern only the negro.

Where both races have been concerned, in many cases, efforts have been made to have such matters handled by conference and co-operation in the spirit of Christ between leaders of both races in the community affected, so that any action taken might be taken in the light of Christianity, and of the wishes and best thought of both the white and the negro. And such efforts have been uniformly successful in preventing suspicion, friction, and ill-will, and in securing the best results for all concerned.

In view of these facts, certain developments in the last month at Tuskeegee, Ala., are difficult to understand.

Christian Training.

Service to our fellow man is a cardinal principle of the teachings of Jesus Christ, and service has been the key-note of the teachings of Tuskeegee institution and its founder, Booker T. Washington, and of the present staff of teachers in this school, which has offered, and which now offers and gives to the negro a training, which fits the members of that race, particularly for life in the south.

The training in this school is such as to make the negro, true to it, a valuable factor in the upbuilding of our section.

The whole record of Tuskeegee institute and its teachers is a record of consistent effort to do and teach those things which would promote peace and harmony between the races in the south.

Notwithstanding this, a body of men, masked and clothed in gowns of white, recently paraded around and about the school. Threats were made against certain members of its staff of teachers. And some of these teachers and their families have left Tuskeegee for fear of losing their lives.

Why has this happened?

The United States government has opened a hospital strictly for negro soldiers, who were wounded or disabled in the great war, in which these negroes served, risking their lives and suffering wounds in response to the call of the white race to help to fight to make the world safe for democracy. Tuskeegee Institute, a school for negroes, gave the land upon which this hospital for negroes is built. The government proposed to put negro doctors and negro nurses in charge of these wounded and disabled negroes.

Certain White People.

Certain white people objected, insisting that white doctors and nurses should be maintained in charge of these negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone.

The parade and threats followed in an apparent effort to force the United States government to keep white men and women at work in this hospital for negroes, by intimidating the innocent pupils and faculty of this negro school by a ghastly parade of white-clad and masked men, and by threats against certain members of the faculty.

Such actions cannot be considered as a local affair. Such occurences are bruited abroad as indicative of the attitude of the whole south toward the negro.

In foreign lands, where missionaries of our church are at work, the news of such affairs nullifies and makes vain the teachings of our missionaries. For their hearers hold their teachings to be false, when these hearers learn of such threats and intimidation, so foreign to the whole spirit Christianity, on the part of Americans, who, claiming to follow Jesus and bearing the name of Christian, have sent the missionaries forth to teach others how to live.

We Protest.

Therefore, in the name of our Saviour and Master, we desire to protest against these things which have been done at Tuskeegee.

We are confident that we voice the thought of the Christian whites of the south, including our brothers and sisters in the great state of Alabama, when we deplore and condemn such acts on the part of men in this day and time, wherever and whenever they may occur, and whatever may be the cause, as being an offense against Christian civilization, and as subversive of every principle of democracy and justice upon which our government is founded.

The negro in the south has conformed to the desires of the white that the races shall not intermingle, but shall live their separate lives, excepting in those matters where the two races come together for their common good. Therefore, simple justice demands that competent negro doctors and nurses should have the care of these wounded and disabled negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone, where the negroes themselves desire this.

The Christian South.

What is more, it is contrary to the belief and tradition of the south for southerners to contend that white men and women should do this work for negroes, when the government can find a sufficient number of competent negro men and women to give the care to which these negro soldiers are entitled.

We are confident that those who participated in this unhappy affair at Tuskeegee already recognize their mistake. We believe that the Christian citizens of Alabama regret it, and that they, and all other like-minded people in the south will work together to prevent a repetition of such occurrences anywhere in the south.

For the sake of the cause of Christ throughout the world, and in order that the religion, which we profess, may not become a mockery at home and abroad, we would invite all men and women of good will to unite with us in working and praying that we, and all of our people, particularly in this matter of race relations, may be led to obey the command of Jesus—

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

The Committee on Church Co-Operation

Hospital—1923

Alabama.

ALABAMA OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—WHICH?

Alabama forces the issue—the only notable issue in the Tuskegee situation; namely, shall the Federal government or the state of Alabama dominate the nation's institutions and determine the type of civilization which the nation shall foster?

Other questions, of course, are involved. But this one is paramount. Some of the best students of social progress have suggested to us the economic factor involved. We admit it is strikingly inconsistent that when money is involved, as in this case, Southern white men will so far forget the lines of race cleavage as to endeavor to force the social equality of white women nurses with disabled and convalescent Negro soldiers. How strange that pursuit of the "Almighty Dollar" makes some profiteers oblivious of the dangers of social equality.

Even the Southern policy of keeping Negroes in menial positions is not what the South is endeavoring to stress in the Alabama situation. For despite this studied Southern policy, the Negro in the South has steadily arisen in the nation to positions of universal social and political prominence. Among us are Economists, Scientists, Philanthropists, Bankers, Bishops, Dramatists, Artists, Literatti, Statesmen, and the like. With the whole Southern policy pitted against him, the Negro rightfully refuses to be a mere menial for the South and emerges of his own inherent capacity by aid of his friends to world recognition. Thus while denied social prominence by the policies and reactionary decrees of this section, he is surely attaining social prominence by and within the standards of the extra-Southern world.

Neither in the Alabama hospital inconsistency is there any importance attached to the element of terrorism brought to bear against the Negroes' person and life. We have been used to Southern violence and terrorism for three hundred years and more. True, it has been a violence indescribable, but the race has suffered every type of it, horrible to tell, and has fallen upon the divinely revealed way of escape to Northern cities of refuge.

We marvel at this fresh outburst of Southern inconsistency almost within sight of the dome of the home of the still regnant Confederacy. It does violence to the whole theory of Booker Washington, living, and to the memory of the late Booker Washington, dead. For his economic-educational propaganda seemed for the time to have anesthetized the South into acceptance of the proposition of Negro education and advancement. But, alas, **the resuscitated South**, that believes temperamentally and traditionally in the inherent inferiority of the Negro members of the family of human brotherhood, shows itself.

Neither of these questions has more than secondary importance in any adequate analysis of the Tuskegee hospital situation. The question worth while is back of these, and is vital to a bunch of such lesser questions. **Shall the Federal government or Alabama control the nation's institutions**; that is the question. It is a grave question—**as grave as Fort Sumter in the sixties.** It involves the mental attitude of this whole section. If the issue were followed to its logical conclusion it would reveal the treacherously concealed chasm between the solid South and the deluded remainder of the nation's territory and peoples. In essential elements this Southern attitude is the states' rights doctrine in fruition, and a covert defiance of national sovereignty. That day, rapidly approaching in this section, will be intolerable for the Negro here, when the spirit and policies of the South shall be in dominant possession of national institutions planted here. A weird spectacle confronts us in the fact of a government institution for Negroes, humanitarian in purpose, representing the nation's invested millions being dominated by that type of Southern whites who murdered the Negro in cold blood just after the world war if only he appeared on the public streets garbed in American khaki, though that uniform was previously besplotched with gory blood lost in the struggle for democracy. It was a blunder to have located that hospital in Tuskegee in the beginning. We knew it then. We believed then, and have no reason for changing our opinion, that it was the government's occult tactics in confederation with the South to compel Negro warriors to live under the dominance of the spirit of Southern institutions. The nation did its soldiers a great wrong. We urge the consideration that the chief question involved is not one of control of an institution as government property, but **a question of absolute sovereignty of the Federal government as over against that of a state or a section.** This right the South has never yielded to the government and never intends to yield.

But the Federal government must settle the question and should do so by positive measures. It must not now yield as has been the case in regard to our citizenship rights and in the matter of our personal and race safety in this section. Not for the sake of the Negro do we urge this, but for the good of the nation and the South itself. As long as Southern society keeps up this kind of social mal-adjustment it keeps aglow the fires of impulse and incitement to Negro migration. For we will continue to migrate to sections where we will be free from Southern slavery.

Finally, as we have said above, **the one big issue in the Tuskegee situation is whether this nation will admit itself less able now to cope with rebellion than it was in the sixties**; whether Alabama or the Federal government shall dominate the life and institutions and determine the civilization of the nation's millions.

Notes Show How Leaders Of Tuskegee Were Told to Leave South

New York, July 19th.—The U. S. and with Assistant Attorney General Crim, acting head of the Department of Justice. Mr. White placed before Mr. Crim evidence of threats made against Tuskegee Institute and colored doctors and nurses in the Government Hospital. 7-20-23

Mr. Crim thereupon wrote an official memorandum advising government investigation of the situation at Tuskegee, and apprehension and punishment of those responsible for threats against Tuskegee Institute, Major Moton, the doctors and nurses of the Government Hospital.

Department of Justice has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to investigate the Ku Klux Klan in Tuskegee and the threats made by that body against the colored doctors appointed to the Government Hospital for Colored War Veterans.

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., came here on July 6, where he talked with John E. Hoover, acting head of the Bureau of Investigation, in the absence of William J. Burns;

AUG 2 1923

Tuskegee Committee Sits at Asheville to Consider Solution of Race Tangle

(By the United Press.)

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 2.—The special committee went to work in an effort to compose the differences at Tuskegee, Ala., as a result of the government's announced intention to place negro officers in charge of the new hospital for disabled negro soldiers. The committee was appointed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which opened the third day's session today.

Alabama

Hospital — 1923

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Ala-Amendment-Tuskegee, Ind.

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Relative Power Of K. K. K. And U. S. Government Tested

Organization Has Carried Its Policy Of Resentment Against The Government Policy To The Very Threshold Of The United States Veterans' Hospital, In Defiance.

Associated Negro Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 11.—Which is the more powerful, the Ku Klux of Alabama or the United States Government? This question has come to a tragic crisis and must be answered in a mighty short time. What the answer will be remains to be seen. The Klux have carried their policy of resentment against the U. S. Government's policy to the very threshold of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

They have paraded about the institution, including the school, in their night gowns and night caps, and they have openly threatened to burn Tuskegee Institute to the ground in the event of a colored personnel being established at the $2.000.000 Government Hospital for veterans of the world war.

This, American citizens of all races, is the answer of the high handed politicians and Klux of Alabama to the announcement of director Hines of the veterans bureau, in a letter to Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, commander in chief of the army and navy of the republic, by right invested through the constitution.

Tuskegee Trembles, But With Courage

Tuskegee Institute trembles, as never in its history, for what the future may hold; but the trembling is not that of fear so much as it is that of fortitude. In this bravery there is not anger, but grim determination, with the spirit of Booker T. Washington hovering above them, to protect the institution itself, their homes and their families, as well as such students and others entrusted to their keeping,against the marrauder of justice and fair play.

Little was it dreamed when Tuskegee Institute officials gave of their good land for the erection of a hospital for the preservation of life under Christian principles and government backing, that it would ultimately lead to such a state of affairs as now exists.

Commander Steiner, of the Alabama American Legion of boastful prejudice and Ku Klux sympathy, is said to be one of the chief antagonists of the government program for the Veterans hospital. He is aided by the Governor of Alabama, and recently by the notorious Senator Heflin, of the same state, and of anti—Negro demagogery, who boasts of having shot a colored man in the streets of Washington more then twenty years ago. Senator Underwood, who aspires to be President of the United States, has just return from a four months trip abroad, and as yet, has not publicly expressed himself on the hospital difficulty.

Attitude Against Southern Policy

The whole attitude of the little group of southern white politicians against permitting a colored personnel to be established at the veterans hospital, is entirely against the well-known and long established policy of white southerners on the subject of segregation. Northern observers cannot understand this strange breakout of southern psychology. The associated Negro Press knows of a certainty that scores of leading white people of Alabama are bitterly opposed to the determined efforts of this small group of whites to keep out colored doctors and management in the hospital. These people have feared to express their opinions publicly. A number of the Alabama newspapers, however, and newspapers in other southern States, have spoken out boldly against the folly of endeavoring to hold [illegible] colored personnel away from the hospital.

The Associated Negro Press can state with absolute know[illegible] the crux of the entire op[illegible] not the mere matter of a c[illegible] sonnel; nor is it the holdin[illegible] goverment to a so-called [illegible] nor is it the fear of the power t[illegible] ored people may acquire by ma[illegible] the Institution; the whole tr[illegible] is the insane desire of this [illegible] group of Alabama politicians to [illegible] absolute control of the more t[illegible] $1,250,000 annually required to [illegible] the hospital. That, American citize[illegible] is the answer to all of the agitatio[illegible]

The Program Won't Work

The Associated Negro Press can state on the highest and most reliable authority that the program of the little group of Alabama politicians is due to failure—it won't work. There are many reasons why it will not work. President Harding is the First; and Director Hines is the second. The President and Director Hines have determined to give a Colored personnel trial at the veterans hospital; and there is no sign of either of them weakening. The opposition has produced no argument against it-that is worth a tinker's dam: On the o[illegible]ir attitude has [illegible] the administration offici[illegible] determination to the limit [illegible] program, backed up with a [illegible] mental resources to achieve

Taking the other side of the [illegible] ment: If there should develop [illegible] a state of affairs that it is thought unwise to place a Colored personnel in charge, there will be no veterans hospital in Tuskegee, so far as patients are concerned, except such invalid patients who may be taken there by force, or those who may be insane.

Colored nurses, a number of whom are already on the ground, coming from the best institutions of the land, and of large experience, cannot be expected to continue their services in the institution; and the entire proposition will die of dry-rot, according to the best information obtainable, gathered from sources that cannot be questioned.

Colored public speakers and Colored newspapers of the country wil practically be unanimous in discouraging attendance at the hospital under the circumstances advocated by the little group of southern white politicans. Their threats and vengeance will be met by cold indifference, according to general opinion.

The Colored people of America, will then go before the government in the most gigantic publicity campaign ever conducted, and seek a hospital in a location where people will be treated with some degree of justice. In this event. Alabama, which has for years been regarded as one of the outstanding states in the South giving a better deal to her hundreds of thousands of Colored people than many of her sister states; will fall to a state of degredation that may wipe out the last vestige of her splendid, law abiding, and progressive Colored population. Finally again it remains to be seen which is the more powerful, the Ku Klux of Alabama or the United States government?

A GRAVE STATE AT TUSKEGEE.

The situation is getting critical at Tuskegee. Last week Dr. Kenney, chief physician of the Institute, was forced out of the town by threats from the Ku Klux Klan, because he favored a colored personnel at the government hospital there. He and his family went to New York several weeks before they planned to be on their vacation trip because of the letters he received threatening his life and ordering him away. He had been at Tuskegee twenty-two years. This recalls that similar threats caused Booker T. Washington's son to be forced away, who made some claims for his race incident to the world war and their services to the cause of Uncle Sam. Dr. Kenney goes after the Ku Klux demonstration July 3rd, followed by the notice to him. This and other intimidating intrusions sending consternation to the institute community by the irresponsibles who always break loose when something gives the slightest opportunity for maltreating colored people, have aroused the better element of the south to the serious spectacle confronting the south. At Junaluska, N. C., the summer chautauqua of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, representing the boards, institutions and four millions of members in the south, a resolution was made public July 9th by Bishop James Cannon, adopted by the commission on social service at the chautauqua declaring that "any invasion or threatened invasion of the rights of Tuskegee Institute or any interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our southern civilization." The resolution states that from news paper and private sources of "undoubted reliability, there have come to us reports that the interests of that great institution for the colored people are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference." The call of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the protection of the school and President Moton last week was deprecated by some. But unless the advice and better judgment of the people of the south, represented by Bishop Cannon's committee is obeyed, and the Alabama irresponsibles are curbed from terrorizing the school and daring the Federal Government, both the Alabama governor and President Harding will be forced by the gravity of the situation to guarantee the safety of Tuskegee's world renown Institute.

t is a most unhappy [illegible] emon[illegible]ration. While Judge Gary is announcing the acceptance of many thousands of Negroes in the steel industry, and the desire in the immediate future for sixty thousand more Negro laborers to make sure the 8 hour day, and while 35 per cent of the Negroes in the section of the south where Alabama lies have already left, acts like this will nullify the efforts of Major Moton and others to retain this laboring class where it is needed so severely. It is utterly useless to hold out hope to the restless Negroes as long as the outrages continue upon them. Our leaders will not have the ear of their own race who ignore the true conditions. The sons of Ham have dreampt of liberty, and though they are helpless to force it where it is denied, they are moving out in search for it.

Hospital—1923. Alabama.

HARDING'S WISH IS RECALLED IN WORD TO HINES

Chicago

Johnson of Georgia Urges President's Promise Be Kept at Tuskegee

Defender

9-15-23

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia member of the Republican national committee, makes public the following letter which he has written to Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans bureau, in which he begs of him to keep faith with our people by placing a Colored personnel in the Tuskegee hospital. The text of the letter, written on Aug. 24, is as follows:

"The last time I conferred with you—W. C. Matthews of Boston and John T. Risher of Washington being present—was when our late president was in Alaska and on the eve of leaving on his journey to San Francisco. You will recall that I recounted to you how the late President Harding had personally requested me to supply him, for use in your bureau, a complete list of the personnel and pay for the Tuskegee hospital. You will recall, as we both agreed, that the president had directed that this personnel be Colored from top to bottom. You will also recall that I assured you that the Colored people of this country relied upon the acts of Congress under which the hospital was established and that the committee establishing it said that the personnel was to be Colored from top to bottom, and this report of the committee was published as a government document of the treasury department.

"In my conference with you, General Hines, you will recall that I assured you that I did not think you would get one self-respecting Colored man in this country to accept a place in that hospital so long as any white man was acting officialy there. I now wish to assure you that that determination on the part of the Colored people in this country has been intensified under deliberation, and the more they reflect and remember the committals of the committee establishing the hospital and the undoubted directions of the late president to make it Colored, the more our opposition is determined against the presence of any white officer at that hospital.

"You will recall that I advised with you that there was a law on the statute books of Alabama that made it a crime for a white person to treat a Colored patient or a Colored person to treat a white patient in a public hospital in the state of Alabama. All these things the Colored people of this country know; and may I not be permitted, even at this hour, to beg of you that faith be kept with the Colored people of the country in this behalf, and that the execution of the wishes and directions of President Harding, now dead, be performed by the placing in that hospital of a Colored personnel, which he so much desired, and in accordance with the terms of your letter which you wrote him when he was embarking upon a trip from which, as the president, he never returned.

"I beg leave to advise with you that any Colored man who represents to you that the conscience of the Colored Race will be satisfied with anything less than this is entirely fatuous and disingenuous, and I beg you 'Trust them not; they are fooling thee.'

"I am advised now that in addition to the abolishment of the work of the Colored unit in the veterans bureau where no Colored person in any capacity will have any chance to pass upon the claims of the fully half million Negroes who enlisted for service in the late World war, that now, by your orders, the superintendent, the executive officer and the clinician at the hospital are to be white men, notwithstanding that you have in your office the names of Colored persons fully qualified and equipped to fill these places.

"You will recall also, general, that I advised you that there is no quarrel among Colored people about the particular persons to fill these places—just so you appoint Colored men will be entirely satisfactory to us. I think now there is quite time enough to reassure the Colored people of this country that your great department of the government is not set against them by putting a full Colored personnel at Tuskegee at once in keeping with the acts of Congress, the expressed wishes of the late President Harding and your letter of assurance to him that his wishes were being executed by you.

"In conclusion, you will recall that I discussed the parade of the Ku Klux Klan and you remember we both agreed that this great government would never confess its impotence to deal with a mob on its own preserves; but the present arrangement of head officers to the Colored man's mind is but a confession on the part of officers of this government of the downright inability of the United States government to keep a mob from functioning where the government itself should function.

"Very faithfully yours,
"HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON,
"Georgia member of the Republican national committee."

Doctors Refuse Positions at Vets Hospital

Washington Tribune

10-6-23

The Veterans Bureau is having a very difficult time lining up Negroes who will accept service in the Veterans Hospital at Tuskege under present conditions, which is white management.

Washington

While the National Medical Association through its executive committe has recommended a sufficient number of competent physicians and specialists to fill every position at this hospital, the Government has not as yet appointed a full colored personnel from this list.

N. Y. C.

However, on the other hand, the Government though the Veterans Bureau has attempted to induce a number of these men to accept appointments under white staff officers, but so far as known, has been unsuccessful. The Negro physicians seem to be holding out solidly for a complete Negro personnel.

The following letter is a sample of the many now on file in the Veterans Bureau here:

315 Elm Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.,
October 1, 1923

General Frank T. Hines,
U. S. Veterans Bureau,
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:

I respectfully decline the position of Ward Surgeon in the Tuberculosis Service at the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., under the present conditions.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CONTEE COOK, M.D.

Dr. Contee Cook, is one of the promising young physicians here and is considered an expert in his line. Other local doctors who have indicated their unwillingness to accept under the present conditions are Dr. F. D. Whitby, Dr. H. R. Burwell, Dr. Carroll Brooks, and Dr. Britton G. McKenzie.

AMERICAN LEGION, NEW YORK COUNTY, DENOUNCES TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL DELAY.

Chicago Defender

Washington Tribune

PASSES RESOLUTION URGING PROPER [illegible] COLORED COMRADES.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today, made public a resolution passed by the New York County Organization of the American Legion calling for prompt settlement of the Tuskegee Hospital muddle, in accordance with the needs of colored war veterans for whom the hospital was built. The resolution was passed at the instance of Dr. Matthew V. Boutte, member of the Advisory Committee of the Harlem N. A. A. C. P.

The resolution reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has established in Tuskegee, Alabama, a hospital for colored ex-service men to be manned by colored personnel; and,

"WHEREAS, the Veterans' Bureau has delayed putting into force and effect the mandate of Congress which sought to adequately hospitalize the colored veterans of the South,

"BE IT RESOLVED that the New York Legion deplores the Veterans' Bureau's policy of brooking delay in properly caring for their colored comrades in Tuskegee, and urges the Veterans' Bureau to fearlessly and immediately, regardless of obstacles, to carry out the will of the government,

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, General Frank T. Hines and to the public press."

LOCAL DOCTORS CERTIFIED: MAY REFUSE TO GO

The Washington Tribune 9-25-23

Race Doctors Expected to Hold Out for Complete Negro Personnel

Washington, D.C.

Major R. R. Moton, according to the latest reports, is now marshalling together a committee of white and colored to come to Washington next week to further support their demand that no Negroes be appointed to administrative positions.

The committee is now trying to make appointments with Director Hines and President Coolidge.

Appointments are now being sent out to doctors who have been certified for staff positions at the Veterans' Hospital located at Tuskegee.

Several local physicians received their notices this week. However, the salaries being offered are, in most cases, so low that it is doubtful whether or not any of the men selected will accept. In many cases the salaries are below that stipulated by the Civil Service Commission.

While doctors for staff positions only are being certified, there is little likelihood that these men will accept the appointments until colored doctors are appointed to the three administrative offices. The doctors recommended by the committee of the National Medical Association, agreed to accept appointment only under a complete Negro staff, and not many, if any, will accept service under any other conditions.

The fight, now being waged by the progressive group of the Negro race for a complete Negro personnel at this hospital, has now reached its climax. It has narrowed down to practically two sides with all who are interested, lining up with one side or the other.

The fight for a complete Negro personnel is being led by a special committee of the National Medical Asso-

ciation; while the fight for a white personnel, or white domination and control, is being led by a white committee from the town of Tuskegee.

So far as the whites are concerned, their front is solid, all of them being unalterably oposed to Negroes holding any positions other than minor ones in the hospital.

The Negroes are divided; a small, but organized minority of them being out and out workers for white domination and control. Among the Negroes prominently lined up as tools of the whites and betrayers of their people in this fight are Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and a prominent office holder and physician from the West now living in Washington. According to well informed circles, were it not for these two Negroes, the race would have won its fight a long time ago.

In addition to the infamous telegram published in this and four other papers recently about Major Moton's activities, The Tribune states on authority as high as that of General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau himself, that Major Moton has not stood for a colored personnel, and further, that the proposal to name white men to the three administrative positions was fathered by none other than the same R. R. Moton, in his secret conference here. Tribune

This admission from Director Hines came after a delegation of prominent physicians had called on President Coolidge and later called on the Director. The Tribune further learned this week that as far back as November of last year, Major Moton committed himself as being in favor of white control.

While Moton was busy on the outside, the Federal office holder referred to, was doing his bit in Washington to prevent the appoitment of Negroes to the administrative positions.

This man, who is himself a physician and a candidate for a job at the hospital, has committed himself to the Veterans' Bureau as being willing to accept an appointment in the Hospital under a white head, and suggested that no other Negro besides himself be given an administrative position.

When last June it seemed as if Dr. T. Edw. Jones, assistant surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital in this city, and a wearer of the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action in France, would probably be named for the head position, this office holder and physician, rushed to Senator Heflin's office here and gave the information to the Southerner's secretary that Dr. Jones would be a bad man to send to the Hospital. This was immediately transmitted to the Senator in Alabama. He further niformed the Secretary that Jones was a former soldier who had "gone over the top" in France and if sent to Tuskegee would "go over the top" there if the whites interfered with him. He stated that Dr. Jones's proposed appointment should be fought. 8-25-23

This happened before the Ku Klux Klan had staged its parade. However, a short time after this information was sent to Heflin, the Klan announced its plans for the parade.

Since the announcement in the papers last June by Director Hines that he had virtually selected Dr. Jones for the head position, nothing more has been heard relative to the matter of his appointment. The Director now states that he thinks it unwise to appoint Negroes to administrative positions at the present. Just why the Director abandoned his first plans are not known.

It is a well known fact that the whites have threatened trouble if the United States Government appointed Negroes to the head positions in this hospital. Evidence of this has been presented to Director Hines and the Department of Justice.

DR. WHITBY SENDS HIS REFUSAL TO DIRECTOR HINES

Washington Tribune

In the following letter Dr. F. D. Whitby, 219 Florida Avenue, Northwest declines a position offered by Dr. Hines in the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. This is the second letter sent by local physicians refusing service in the hospital.

Washington, D. C.

October 2, 1923

Honorable Frank T. Hines,
Director,
U. S. Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

Your letters informing me as to my being selected to the position as Chief of the Neuro-Psychiatric Service at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, have been received and seriously considered. 10-13-23

Please pardon me for the long delay in replying; such was due to my absence from the city. Under favorable circumstances in rendering a service to the diseased and maimed, the results obtained are from from being satisfactory at all times either to the patient or physician. When conditions arise (however, secure the life, the comfort and practice of the Physician may be) thereby creating in consciousnes a sense of insecurity, good results need not be anticipated.

The United States Veterans' Hospital at Taskege has been thrown into a chaotic state resulting from a contention on the part of racial groups as to who should man the hospital. This being true, a sense of insecurity has arisen in my mind causing me to think it inadvisable to accept the position at the time, feeling that by so doing my present and future practice may be jeopardized.

Thanking you for the singular distinction accorded me, I remain

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) FERDINAND D. WHITBY

It is interesting to note that Dr. Whitby has just been elected to the position of Associate Professor of Neurology in the Medical Department of Howard University. He is eminently fitted for this high position through both attainment and training.

WHITE DIRECTOR OF VETERANS HOSPITAL IS NOW ASSURED

Dallas Express 10-20-23

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 19—A few months ago when Negroes from all parts of the country were making a strong howl, practically demanding the removal of white officers at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Director General F. T. Hines, made strong assertions that the personnel at Tuskegee would be Negro, as well as said that he was endeavoring to work out a plan for a board of control to be composed of both whites and Negroes similar to Tuskegee Institute. Dallas, Tex.

The Negroes were lead to believe that such a plan might be O. K. since it seemed the entire staff at the hospital would be composed of Negro physicians and nurses. Then the big noise about the Tuskegee personnel abated somewhat, finally Director Hines has let it be known that he is in sympathy with the special southern committee and has granted them exactly what they desired. A white man for surgeon-in-chief with two other white men as assistants.

That Negroes of the country may not be mislead as to the intentions of the Director Hines the following letter to George W. Lee, vice president of the Mississippi Life Insurance Company, with offices in this city, is evidence sufficient. The letter follows:

Mr. George W. Lee, Vice President,
Mississippi Life Insurance Company,
390 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tennessee.

My dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of September 19th, addressed to the President, with which you inclosed a resolution passed by the Tennessee State Convention of the American Legion, relative to the United States Veterans Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Alabama, has been forwarded to this Bureau for reply

You are advised that careful consideration was given to the matter of staffing this Hospital and it has been decided that with the exception of the commanding officer and two assistants the personnel will be Colored. Steps are now being taken to replace the white employees on duty by Colored personnel.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of your interest in the matter

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK T. HINES
Director

THREE DOCTORS REFUSE TO GO TO TUSKEGEE

St. Louis Clarion

Salary Inducements Do Not Entice Medics.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Despite the protests, the dissatisfaction, hard feeling and the trouble already caused, the United States government, through its agency, the Veterans' Bureau, has not yet decided on a definite policy as to the personnel at its $2,000,000 hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

The latest developments add very little, if anything, to the already jumbled policy as regards the personnel. However, this much seems to be clear, which is that Director Hines, through his chief of personnel, Dr. Rodgers, is determined to try to find Negro doctors to accept positions in this hospital under an alleged program that calls for a gradual replacement of the present white personnel, with no time limit as to how long it will require the government to complete alleged replacement. St. Louis, Mo.

Whether Dr. Rodgers can induce the number of men and the class of men he desires to compromise their principles to the extent of accepting positions at Tuskegee under this alleged program remains to be seen. This graduated replacement policy calls for the replacements to start at the bottom instead of at the top, where such replacements usually start. 9-28-23

According to local medical association officials, Dr. Carroll Brooks, Dr. F. D. Whitby and Dr. H. R. Burwell all of this city, have declined positions at this hospital. Dr. Cottee Cook, of 315 Elm street, has also been offered a position, but has not as yet decided as to whether he will accept or reject it. Dr. Cook stated to a reporter that he was waiting for a conference with Director Hines before he made his decision. Dr. Britton G. McKenzie, of 370 Third street, Southwest, is also undecided whether he will accept the position tendered him.

According to the figures given out at the bureau this week, not quite 50 per cent of the doctors who have been tendered positions have indicated their acceptance. It was further learned from other sources that in a number of cases where men have indicated their acceptance, they have done so with the reservation that they would only serve under a Negro administrative staff.

The salaries offered to most of the doctors so far have been only $2,850 a year, with quarters heat and light only. This amount is far below that quoted by the Civil Service Commission for the classes to which these men are to be assigned. Dr. Rodgers, however, figures that this is a good salary for colored doctors, especially he says when they take into consideration the fact that they will get their quarters

Hospital---1923. II Alabama.

cat. I do not care to put myself into it from any selfish motive, but know what is in store for the President of the United States and the Veterans Bureau. It is impossible for a white man to know it as I know it and as I get it from the colored physicians and the people of Atlanta. You can not solve this problem without the advice of some colored man interested in the affair and upon whose veracity you feel that you can rely.

"They are planning now to rush on the President, delegation after delegation, telegrams and letters, and to-go to the National Medical Convention and bombard the President from every angle. We have only a few days to clear up this matter and if you are advised what course to pursue in making a definite, satisfactory statement to the colored people through the press, you will be able to relieve the situation with little embarrassment. I have a plan which will not reflect upon my race and will be helpful and satisfactory to the outstanding white people and will please the President of the United States. If you can not discuss it very well during the day while you are on duty, I shall be pleased to meet you any evening here and go over the matter thoroughly.

"Dr. Moton has inaugurated this fight in every particular and proposes to run the hospital at Tuskegee and keep up a confusion until he has it his way. Of course I can get along with him, although he will double-cross anybody. It is very unfortunate, however, that the entire Negro press of the country is down on him and came very near creating the impression that I had entered into an agreement to be used by a prominent white man to settle this problem. I have never broken faith with a friend in thirty years. I believe you want to settle this matter properly, but you can not do it unless you are aided by some colored physician who knows the condition and who has traveled over the south as I have looking after the training of the colored ex-service man."

Perhaps the most illuminating of this voluminous correspondence is the "mi-dear" letter written to a woman in Chicago named as the co-respondent in the divorce proceedings instituted by his wife. He tells her of his ambitions and plans for the future as follows:

"In regard to the Tuskegee hospital, I am glad that you are happy over my success. I am keeping quiet, however. At the same time you request that I accept no second rate place. Of course, I am not a second rate man. I have been here in the Veterans Bureau for about two years and have taken care of affairs in a very successful way. Gen. Hines, director, sent for me and in conference he stated that he was pleased with my work and that he wanted to give me a promotion where I could get better pay. The position will pay $5,500, all of my help and accommodations, and in charge of the entire business of the hospital. He stated that he, the President of the United States, Secretary of War, Weeks, felt safe in the expenditure of $500,000 a year for the hospital. He further stated that at present he would have a white man as commanding officer and that the white man and myself would operate the institution until such time as he agrees that the two races have gotten far enough to make a change. Of course I did not hesitate to say that at that time I must have a hearing and proper consideration.

"You must remember that if I go there as executive officer, it will be the biggest place given to a man of my racial group. I have been selected out of the entire group of men who have sought that place. Dozens of men of great prominence have been set aside and I really feel that you ough to know enough about affairs to understand that there would be no criticism on taking the place of executive officer which is being filled now by an army officer of high rank, colonel, and a man of some means, one of the greatest factors in military life. I entered the contest at a great disadvantage. I had no military record, and no man has been able to get consideration 24 hours who had no ex-service record. Dr. Kinney, whose name was mentioned for awhile due to his management of the hospital at Tuskegee Institute under the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, and a colored man who should and did satisfy the white south, was considered for a short while, but as time and events moved along, Dr. Kinney's name was dropped from the list of eligibles and he was later ordered to leave Alabama. He has been moping around here and other points as well as Moton, who is hanging around some point in Va., I understand his summer cottage. Some day I hope to come into your summer cottage at some very desirable place; no nigger place but a real one. It is awful to fight at long odds and then have my friends doubt that I am accepting an exalted position. You will soon be in position to pass upon things and if a further fight is to be made for the other place, then we will do it. I have the proper backing such as the President of the United States, Vice President, many members of the cabinet, under cabinet members, U. S. senators, congressmen and big people all over the country. The position means this to me, a promotion which I have earned and an opportunity to function for my race with a greater degree of authority, to have a splendid cottage and excellent enjoyment for those dearest to me and a salary which in the long end will average between five and seven hundred dollars a month. In a short while I would save more money, and I hope that you would be able to obtain benefits far better than ever experienced by you. I am sure that you would add much to my success, greater than any other living mortal.

"I appreciate fully your kind interest in me, when you express to me as you did over the phone last evening that you did not want me to go down there until things were settled. But you see I have been selected as the only man available and capable to solve the problem at the Tuskegee hospital.

"Now if any newspaper people look at it otherwise and I am there as the individual upon whom they are relying to straighten our affairs, I will do some newspaper writing myself."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JUL 23 1923

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH.

It would seem that the northern and western employers of labor have drawn negro laborers from the south in larger numbers and poorer quality than they bargained for when they undertook the so-called benevolent enterprise of improving the conditions of the "downtrodden" race by offering them higher wages and better homes to live in. The newspapers are full of warnings for the negro contemplating a change of residence, "scenes and environments." "The mills are already filled with all the workmen they need," is the announcement of several of the western papers, while from the north the "scarcity of houses in congenial sections" is held up as a forcible deterrent of any further migrations to that region. "Just haven't got any room for you," is the meaning of these warnings.

Meanwhile a better relationship is being established between the races in the south as a result of the loyal, sensible and unselfish efforts of influential and leading negro leaders and teachers, and in aid of their efforts the newspapers of the south are urging better housing conditions for negroes; better environments and better facilities for the improvement of their minds and their moral character. Notable among these upstanding negro leaders is Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of the Okolona Industrial school, Okolona, Miss., who recently took an advanced stand touching the situation at Tuskegee. His recommendation is that there be a general supervisor of the whole system at Tuskegee who shall be a white man of character and high attainments and that the personnel of the various department staffs be negroes. He suggests that the superintendent of the veteran hospital be a white southerner and that the doctors and surgeons of the institution, who should be negroes, be under his direct control.

Showing his ripe experience of the conditions affecting the relationship of the two races, President Battle said in a public statement:

> If the federal government forces the issue against the will of Macon county white people, a federal guard must be placed at the hospital in which no disabled veteran could be comfortable; nor would students go to Tuskegee under such uncertain conditions. If a white personnel is appointed after clear statements by government officials to the contrary, all respect for the government authority would be lost and negro veterans would not go at all to the hospital. Should Macon county and the governor yield, all will be well; but, if not, there is but one final thing to be done; that is for the negro race to yield; "to agree with thine adversary" quickly and ungrudgingly, not cowardly but as the bravest act of all.

We have in these references—north west and south—to the existing phases of the race issue, a very clear confirmation of the correctness of the common belief, based on experience and practical knowledge, that the negro is best off in the south; that there is less likelihood of serious trouble here and greater surety for the timely settlement of the question—timely because it cannot be forced before it is ready without wanton infliction of injustice, distress and social disorder.

President Wallace becomes a notable example of conservative judgment, the purveyor of wise counsel and the genuine and unselfish friend of his race.

TO RETAIN 3 WHITES A TUSKEGEE, SAYS HINES

St. Louis Union

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 13.—The commanding officer and his two assistants at the Tuskegee Hospital are to be white and the rest of the personnel will be colored when all plans are completed, according to a letter received here from Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. Hines wrote the letter to Geo. W. Lee, of the Mississippi Life Ins. Co., after the latter had addressed a letter to President Coolidge inclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Tennessee State Convention of the American Legion relative to the personnel at the hospital.

Situation Unsatisfactory, According to Statements. Government Proposes Gradual Replacement of Whites

Doctors Told Not to Bring Their Families for Time Being

WHITES IN QUARTERS

Displace Negro Guards after Only One Week's Trial

Despite the many protests, the dissatisfaction, hard feeling and the trouble already caused, the United States Government, through its agency, the Veterans Bureau, has not yet decided on a definite policy as to the personnel at its two million dollar hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

The latest developments add very little, if anything, to the already jumbled policy as regards a complete Negro personnel. However, this much seems to be clear, and that is, that Director Hines, through his Chief of Personnel, Dr. Rodgers, is determined to try to find Negro doctors to accept positions in this hospital under an alleged program that calls for a gradual replacement of the present white personnel with no time limit as to how long it will require the Government to complete the alleged replacement.

Whether Dr. Rodgers can induce the number of men and the class of men he desires to compromise their principles to the extent of accepting positions at Tuskegee under this alleged program, remains to be seen. This gradual replacement policy calls for the replacements to start at the bottom instead of at the top where such replacements usually start.

Anyway, why should a gradual replacement program be instituted when the Negroes are demanding a complete Negro personnel **now**?

According to local Medical Association officials, Dr. Carroll Brooks, Dr. F. D. Whitby and Dr. H. R. Burwell, all of this city, have declined positions at this hospital. Dr. Contee Cook of 315 Elm Street has also been offered a position but has not as yet decided as to whether he will accept or reject it. Dr. Cook stated to a Tribune reporter that he was waiting for a conference with Director Hines before he made his decision. Dr. Britton G. McKenzie of 318 Third Street, Southwest, is also undecided whether he will accept the postion tendered him.

According to the figures given out at the bureau this week, not quite fifty per cent of the doctors who have been tendered position have indicated their acceptance. It was further learned from other sources that in a number of cases where the men have indicated their acceptance, they have done so with the reservation that they would only serve under a Negro administrative staff.

The salaries offered to most of the doctors so far have been only $2,850 a year with quarters, heat and light only. This amount is far below that quoted by the Civil Service Commission, for the classes to which these men are to be assigned. Dr. Rodgers, however, figures that this is a good salary for colored doctors especially, he says, when they take into consideration the fact that they will get their quarters.

Even though "quarters" are offered the colored doctor who is weak enough to go to Tuskegee, he is advised not to bring his family with him nor to make arrangements for them to come for at least three or six months. This is done because the white doctors and their families are now occupying the residence quarters and of course in the South these white doctors could not afford to have Negroes living close to them, so the colored doctors must leave their families behind.

When the hospital first opened white guards were placed around the grounds. So many protests against them were made that about three weeks ago they were removed and Negro guards placed in their stead While this change was satisfactory to the colored patients and citizens in that community who had greatly suffered under the white guards, it greatly displeased the whites and as these white people must not be offended lest they should force the Government to abandon its two million dollar hospital, the Negro guards were removed last week after being given only one week's trial. It was claimed that their services were unsatisfactory. We would like to know to whom they were unsatisfactory, the whites or the Negroes?

Because of the low salaries offered, the bureau is experiencing quite a bit of trouble in obtaining engineers, firemen, plumbers, nurses, stenographers and clerks to man the working force of the hospital. People who have passed the civil service for positions and who have been ordered to report to Tuskegee for work, are in many cases asking for time extensions as they do not desire to go there until the Government does something toward carrying out its expressed policy of manning the hospital administrative offices with Negroes.

What the final outcome of the whole mess will be cannot now be prophesied. However, this much remains true, if the Negro doctors refuse to go until the three administrative positions are filled with Negroes, the Government will then be forced to accelerate its activities in this direction or come out and admit it does not intend to appoint Negroes to these positions.

MOTON TALKS ON HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

Says He Has Always Stood For A Colored Personnel From Top To Bottom. Not Chanegd By Threats And Intimidatiqns.

Head Of Tuskegee Says He Would Die Before Yielding. Negro Personnel Assured By Gen. Hines Following Conferences.

Special to the Argus.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 15.—For the first time since the controversy over the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Dr. Robert R. Moton tonight in a public address, declared his position and his hopes regarding the personnel of the hospital, which has attracted so much attention and newspaper space recently.

And while his statement was brief, yet it was to the point and was perfectly clear as to how he stood on that all-important question before the public eye.

During his annual address, as President of the National Negro Business League, Dr. Moton, took advantage of the occasion and said, "there has been much said about me in connection with the Veterans' hospital situation at Tuskegee. I have refrained from making a public statement. I did not think it necessary under the circumstances.

"I stand to-day where I have always stood—for a Colored personnel from top to bottom. I could not do otherwise and be true to my people."

This statement coming from Dr. Moton at this time brought forth wild applause from the large audience which packed the City Auditorium.

Those who are very close to Dr. Moton say he has taken the same position, and has made the one answer all along—"I will not change." He has pointed out the inconsistent light he would be placed in, in operating Tuskegee.

All the threats and intimidations did not move him. He has been quoted as saying, following a threat: "I would rather die than yield."

Colored Personnel Assured

It was definitely learned here tonight, that opposition on the part of the white people of Tuskegee to a Negro personnel has completely broken down. So no more opposition from them is expected.

A full Negro personnel is assured by General Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington. The only hitch just now is finding Colored men qualified in the different branches who will accept the positions. This, in the eyes of the Bureau, will be overcome in the near future.

Crossland Expelled From Medical Asso.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—(Special)—By a vote of the National Medical Association, in session here, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, an employe of the Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., has been expelled from membership in the association. This action of the National Medical Association was the result of the duplicity resorted to by Dr. Crossland in a mad effort to have the Tuskegee hospital run by himself and a white man. The association also went on record as being opposed to any reputable and self-respecting Negro physician accepting a position at this hospital under the present plan of management.

CHARLES M. GRIFFITH APPOINTED HEAD OF TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Dr. Charles M. Griffith has supplanted Dr. Robert Stanley as head of the Negro veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. No information is obtainable at the veteran's bureau as to why the transfer was made.

Turns Down Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Dr. F. D. Whitby, who was offered a post at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, has declined to accept the offer, giving as one of his reasons the chaotic state resulting from racial contention there.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

DR. MOTON BREAKS HIS SILENCE.

Dallas Express - Dallas, Tex.

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He declares that: "two great motives have been actuating those of us at Tuskegee who have had to deal directly with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have a right above all other people to serve their own; and second, the necessity of preserving intact those relations of goodwill and mutual helpfulness between white people and black people at Tuskegee, in the South, and all over the country, which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker Washington.

"To avoid any possible rupture of those harmonius relations, I have avoided as far as possible any public sentiment on the situation; I have preferred to make my recommendations to those in authority who were in a position to adjust the matter on a satisfactory basis. And in every instance I have re-inforced my recommendations with the statement that if Negro physicians were debarred from serving in this hospital it would be the occasion of great embarassment to all concerned."

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The public is due some knowledge upon all subjects which vitally concern it. The election of a president, the threat of a labor situation, a conference of disarmament—in fact anything in the world which concerns the people, is discussed in part or at least in some way by those in position to know it intimately.

Dr. Moton, though anxious to preserve the relations of which he spoke at Hot Springs, could have made a statement. In not doing so, he did an injustice to his people and the press of the race.

We believe him sincere in his desire to serve the race well and we believe him loyal to its best interests but we do not believe that his policy of complete silence on the Tuskegee situation has increased the general respect of the race for his good judgment in the face of a crisis.

Tuskegee Hospital Up To Coolidge

The representatives of the American Medical Association are handling the hospital issue with courage and good sense. They have put the question of a colored personnel squarely up to President Coolidge

The new Administration has committed itself to carry out the policies of its predecessor, which on this point was positive and specific. The suggestion of Director Hines for a mixed staff is unworkable in the very nature of the circumstances.

In the first place, a mixed staff is not contemplated, but white management with colored subordinates. The inflamed mind of the local whites to which this scheme defers, dooms such experiment to failure from the very start.

* * * * 8-31-23

Eficient administration demands a one-minded staff. The color scheme is wholly immaterial provided there is a meeting of the minds and focussing of faculties on the task imposed. The prevailing sentiment of the local environment makes impossible such psychic approachment between the races. Just as it is deemed impossible to mix the patients indiscriminately in Alabama, it is equally difficult to mix the operative personnel. The Veteran's Bureau is merely compounding trouble for itself by such hopeless experiment, while the Negro physicians who accept it are merely placing their necks in a noose.

The only practical solution is for the Administration to follow out the policy of President Harding for a complete Negro personnel to be immediately installed.

A Board of Visitors might be appointed from the Medical Department of the government who should exercise such supervision as is usually involved in that function. This method is in harmony with approved hospital management, and would meet all of the reasonable safe guards without undue humiliation of the Negro staff. The Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, D. C. is operated on this basis. This institution is rated as class "A" by the highest medical authority.

Kelley Miller On "Our Helplessness"

Chicago Whip

"The imbecility of the Negro has never been more clearly demonstrated than in the case of the Tuskegee tangle. Here is a proposition on which there is no division of opinion or feeling. The race is unanimous for a Negro personnel. Just as the Negro church connotes Negro preachers, Negro schools imply Negro teachers, so Negro hospitals spell Negro surgeons and physicians. Indeed, Negro skill and talent should exploit the entire circle of segregated opportunity. If the ship is to carry only Negro passengers, it should be commanded by a Negro captain and a Negro crew of capable and approved seamanship. The white race is willing and ready to concede the practical wisdom of this proposition. The nation is all but solid in favor of our Tuskegee contention. The South favors it. The white man by the very arrogance of asserted race superiority disqualifies himself for intimate handling of the Negro's personal and social relations. The contention of the local Tuskegee whites is not the contention of the South. It is only vehement wholesale denunciation on the part of the naturally indignant Negro that will tend to solidify the sentiment of that section. Irritation has arison around Tuskegee by reason of local peculiarities. The whites fear the prestige of a Negro personnel combined with the faculty of Tuskegee Institute would give the Negro a preponderant position and influence in that particular local community. Some thoughtless government official at the time that location of the hospital was under way, stated to somebody who was unauthorized to demand or receive such commitment, that the operating staff would doubtless be recruited among the whites. This was taken as the basis of a bargain. The authorities of Tuskegee Institute were obviously laboring under the impression of the opposite assurance. When the time came for the installation of the staff there was accusation of double dealing. The local whites flew into a rage and made all kinds of impertinent threats against the authority of the federal government.

Chicago - Del. 8-25-23

The man whose head was in the mouth of the lion dared neither cudgel nor coddle the beast. President Harding, who had ordered the selection of a Negro personnel, was on the Bering Seas. When Roosevelt issued his Brownsville order, he forthwith set sail for the Panama Canal. Secretary Taft, at the request of Mrs. Terrell, delayed execution of the order until his return. General Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, cannot revoke an executive order. He can only delay execution till the President acts. The Negro and the Southern white man are temperamentally very much alike. They are both hasty, hot-headed and precipitant. Only the South acts in harmony with some commonly accepted and concerted plan, while the Negro fights wildly is one who beats the air. His indignation is righteous, but ineffectually expressed. He feels that he has done his duty when he relieves his mind. The air was filled with long distance defiance. A thousand volleys were aimed at the Tuskegee rebels a thousand miles from the point of discharge. Individuals and organizations vied with each other to see whose denunciation was first in point of time and loudest in volume. There was no coherence of procedure. Neither the President nor the Veterans' Bureau could, if disposed, follow the mass of coherence and conflicting demands and advice flooded upon them. The National Medical Association had the matter well in hand. Our civil rights organizations and public officials should have stood ready to render whatever assistance the Medical Association requested or required. A white personnel of a Negro hospital under the shadow of the monument of Booker T. Washington would be an insult to his ashes, which, it is safe to predict, the sober sense of the American people will not permit to be perpetrated. But whatever the outcome, let us learn the A. B. C. of social wisdom: "In union there is strength."

This is wisdom which none can deny. If ever the time shall come when we can help every organization to success along the line designated to it we shall have reached a degree of racial efficiency like unto others whose success is undeniable.

Such comment we take pleasure in giving the widest publicity, for in it are the fundamentals of racial integrity and strength.

The Negro possesses sufficient power to secure all of his just demands, but he lacks the coherence of plan and persistence of procedure to make his power effective. The energy not wasted in internal friction is neutralized by contrariness of direction. There is no group of ten million mainly intelligent people in the world who have so much power and who make such little use of it. How long will the intelligentsia of the race allow the stigma to stand. We frustrate our own aims and paralyze our own energies by dissension and disunion. A race of Ishmalites, whose hands move independently or against every other man's hands must remain forever helpless and hopeless.

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Chicago - Def. 8-26-23

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It is said that President Coolidge received the committee very cordially. It was the first group of Negroes to call on the President. Mr. Coolidge promised the committee that he "would take up the matter and would see that absolute justice is done." All of this is heartening. The courage of the Negro committee demonstrates more definitely, the determination of the Negro people upon this matter. Nothing since emancipation, has so united the race and awakened its consciousness and determination for justice as has the Tuskegee incident. Mr. Coolidge has an opportunity such as Theodore Roosevelt never had, to endear the race to him, by throwing the weight of his position and heart, between the Negro and the greedy would-be usurpers around Tuskegee. But he is entirely untried by us as a race. What he did as the governor of Massachusetts ,was aided and supported by the votes of the Negroes and the prestige of their friends in that liberty loving state.

The presidency of the United States is quite a different and certainly a more important situation. His acts here would determine his attitude on the national status of the race and this is much more important than generous acts in the state whose atmosphere is kept intact for justice and fair play because it is the cradle of American liberty and was the birth place of abolition. Now let Mr. Coolidge who seems to have Providentially met this situation (for it looks like Mr. Harding was going back down) come forward as a man and as the official of all the people and do, as they say of him, that is "do the right thing even if it is wrong" to a certain group of Americans who have inverted the way of defining justice when the black man's cause is up.

His idea of right will be seen not only by the Negro people who are directly concerned in the Tuskegee matter, but before all people observing he will help or hinder his reputation for fair play and thereby aid success of his administration or the defeat of it in how he gives the people to understand him as he handles the Tuskegee imbroglio. Justice done there will open the way for doing it with less resistance elsewhere. To fall down in this, will open the flood gates of strong designing men who would take advantage of this political weakness of a new and untried president. Your day has come, Mr. Coolidge, it will not be always either. The tide of destiny is at the flood tide. The only safe way that moves on to fortune is always that which moves towards fairness and righteousness.

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August 10, 1923.

"Dear Mr. Luvalle:

I wrote you a letter yesterday and since then I have been thinking of the telegram which came into your hands, and which the Tribune released to the colored papers.

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We cannot now, looking at the matter from all points of our judgment, to a race leader and a struggling people in the midst of troublous times such as we now suffer, explain such an act as this by any less severe term than that of vacillating weakness which in times of war would be taken for treason. If Mr. Moton did this, he is doubtless mentally prepared to suffer the consequences, for he must have known it could not have been done in a corner. But if he has learned one great lesson in this hospital affair and that lesson, that he is not the political dictator of his people, but merely the principal of Tuskegee Institute and the preacher of good-will between the races, he has paid a dear price but he has learned a valuable lesson.

IS IT TRUE?

It is currently reported that the private secretary to Major Moton has been travelling over the country from place to place seeing newspapers with a view of lining them up to support the Major's policies. We think there is such a divergence of opinion between the Major and his secretary, that the secretary will have quite a hard job in making definitely known to the newspapers what his chief's policies are.

It will take barrels of money to buy up the hungry newspaper editors that are for sale but we can not believe that Mr. Holsey's visit to Bob Nelson, Hardy Keith, Phil Jones or any other editor was for the purpose of influencing the newspapers. But it is going the rounds of the press, and there is generally the fire behind so much smoke.

The people have not forgotten where the Major and his secretary double-crossed one another a few days ago about the telegram to the Ku Klux committee at Tuskegee. The Major is reported in his news dispatch as saying, he did not send it, and the secretary is reported in the same dispatch as saying that he did send it - that he sent it as a piece of strategy to out play the Ku Klux.

Well, the truth like murder, will out. A man who is corruptible enough to subsidize his paper for a dollar, is corruptible enough to tell for what purpose these visits were. It is going to come out in the wash.

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We cannot now, looking at the matter from all points of our judgment, to a race leader and a struggling people in the midst of troublous times such as we now suffer, explain such an act as this by any less severe term than that of vacillating weakness which in times of war would be taken for treason. If Mr. Moton did this, he is doubtless mentally prepared to suffer the consequences, for he must have known it could not have been done in a corner. But if he has learned one great lesson in this hospital affair and that lesson, that he is not the political dictator of his people, but merely the principal of Tuskegee Institute and the preacher of good-will between the races, he has paid a dear price but he has learned a valuable lesson.

IS IT TRUE?

It is currently reported that the private secretary to Major Moton has been travelling over the country from place to place seeing newspapers with a view of lining them up to support the Major's policies. We think there is such a divergence of opinion between the Major and his secretary, that the secretary will have quite a hard job in making definitely known to the newspapers what his chief's policies are.

It will take barrels of money to buy up the hungry newspaper editors that are for sale, but we can not believe that Mr. Holsey's visit to Bob Nelson, Hardy Keith, Phil Jones or any other editor was for the purpose of influencing the newspapers. But it is going the rounds of the press, and there is generally some fire behind so much smoke.

The people have not forgotten where the Major and his secretary double-crossed one another a few days ago about the telegram to the Ku Klux committee at Tuskegee. The Major is reported in his news dispatch as saying, he did not send it, and the secretary is reported in the same dispatch as saying that he did send it – but he sent it as a piece of strategy to out play the Ku-Klux.

Well, the truth like murder, will out. A man who is corruptible enough to subsidize his paper for a dollar, is corruptible enough to tell for what purpose these visits were. It is going to come out in the wash.

Alabama.

Hospital 1923

NEGRO PERSONNEL FOR TUSKEGEE DECIDED ON

The Commercial

Six Negro Doctors Ordered to Veterans' Hospital,

8-16-23 Appeal

BUT ARE AFRAID TO GO

Director Hines Says Hospital Will Be Placed in Charge of Negro Later, But Negro Doctors Want Full Charge Now.

Memphis Tenn.

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—After several conferences with white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., who have protested against the installation of negro personnel at the Veterans' Hospital there, Director Hines of the veterans' bureau, has selected six negro physicians for duty in the institution and expects them to leave for their posts within the next week or 10 days.

The present white commanding officer will remain for the time being, but Mr. Hines said today that the original policy of installing a complete negro personnel had not been changed.

Director Hines would not indicate when a new commanding officer would be selected.

There are 100 negro patients at the institution. Most of the white physicians there will remain for the present, but it was indicated that they gradually would be replaced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The row over the racial control of the Tuskegee, Ala., hospital for negro ex-service men flared up again today with the announcement by Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans' bureau that he will order six negro doctors to Tuskegee as quickly as the notifications can be issued. This will be done with the consent of the Tuskegee whites, their committee, which came to Washington recently, having wired acceptance of the plan.

The negroes, however, were thrown into an uproar by the announcement. It involves the service of the black physicians at least for the present under white specialists and a white commanding officer, Col. Robert H. Stanley, whose dismissal the negroes requested because of alleged failure to protect subordinates against the Ku Klux Klan.

Gen. Hines' announcement included the statement that the negro doctors have been selected after careful investigation of their qualifications and after consultation with the negro medical society. Michel O. Dumas, M. D., who represented the negro society in conferences at the bureau, will inform Gen. Hines tomorrow the society's recommendation is withdrawn in case of each doctor ordered to Tuskegee unless the order implies he is immediately under a negro commanding officer.

Negroes declared no negro physician will go to Alabama under present conditions. The hospital experiment, they asserted, is on the verge of a failure. Negro patients of the veterans' bureau are anxious to be cared for elsewhere and those already at the institution have petitioned for a change in administration, according to local negro leaders.

Shelby J. Davidson, Washington spokesman for the negro association, said President Coolidge gave an assurance of protection from the Ku Klux Klan or that the hospital should be dismantled and moved to the north.

Changed Sentiment Towards Tuskegee Institute

Norfolk Journal and Guide 8-4-23

There is a very general belief in certain quarters that the sentiment of some of the Southern white people has radically changed towards Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee idea of preparation for service, since the death of Dr. Washington, but this is not true. There was a very great sentiment against Tuskegee Institute and its idea of preparedness for service, which is substantially the idea of the Hampton Institute, among a certain sort of Southern whites, those who are disposed to make most trouble, and are tolerated by those who do not want any trouble, long before the death of Dr. Washington, and it showed itself in ways, in and near the town of Tuskegee, which kept the Institute people in a state of mind. Dr. Washington had always in his mind the possibility of trouble of some sort and sacrificed much in the effort to keep down the bad feeling and possible trouble.

Since the death of Dr. Washington the sentiment against Tuskegee Institute and its idea has constantly grown worse. Dr. Moton has not the diplomatic temperament of Dr. Washington; he is not as smooth and soft spoken, nor as good mixer, and a certain sort of white persons do not like it. They have no good feeling for Negroes who show a manly and self-sufficient disposition, who go about making a way for themselves with no more than incidental dependence upon white folks and influences,—the same sort that white folks have upon black folks.

The disgraceful row over the make up of the staff of the Federal Hospital for former service men, at Tuskegee Institute, is the outgrowth of the general antagonism against the Tuskegee Institute idea of preparedness for service, as correctly stated by the Elizabeth City (N. C.) *Independent*, quoted in the JOURNAL AND GUIDE of July 21. The educated Negro, skilled in his labor and knowing how to give as well as take orders, and who wants to sell as well as buy of others, gets in the way of the Southern planter hunting for cheap labor and the Southern storekeeper who figures to sell at his own prices to Negroes but to buy nothing of them. The whites exploiters are against the Jewish traders among them on the same grounds that they are opposed to the Negro trader and independent worker.

As the JOURNAL AND GUIDE maintained long ago, we have got to make our own place in the social, civil and economic life of the Nation, we can't safely allow others to fix it for us, and we have got to strive all of the time to make it as it should be, in our favor.

A very wise man once said to us that he never knew a man whom he considered good enough to entrust with his liberty, with its privileges and immunities, and, while the statement is very sweeping, there is much more truth than fiction in it. We should expect the obstacles and opposition we find everywhere in seeking to exercise our rights of citizenship in making our place as we want it and as it should be, and without allowing others to arbitrarily make it for us. Obstacles and opposition should stimulate us to greater effort and not provoke fear and despair, which lead no where worth reaching. The apparent changed sentiment towards us at Tuskegee should not discourage us in the least; it should rather encourage us to fight the more manfully for our proper place in the sun.

Negroes Urged to Yield In Tuskegee Controversy

Pittsburgh Courier

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Boston, July 17.—A suggestion that negroes show a spirit of magnanimity and yield to the white people of Alabama in the controversy over the negro veteran hospital at Tuskegee institute was put forth today in a statement here by Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of Okolona Industrial school, of Okolona, Miss., who is himself a negro.

Battle would have the hospital put in charge of a white superintendent a southerner, recommended by negro physicians and appointed by the federal government, the other physicians and nurses to be all negroes. In case of the death or removal of the superintendent the negro medical staff would always first recommend to the government the southern white superintendent they wished to work with.

Battle's statement points out that the controversy is of national concern and that the three elements involved, the federal government, the white people of the country and negroes of the United States, have apparently all set out to yield nothing. Its wise solution, he believes, means incalculable good to all concerned.

"Is Tragic Hour."

"This," he said, "is the tragic hour in the history of the negro race in the United States and the only way to meet the exigency of this crisis is through the magnanimity of our souls, to turn 'the other cheek.' The Ku Klux Klan would sheath its sword from us forever; Alabama would be satisfied; Dr. Moton could go on with his work of educating the masses; white and federal government would be relieved of the greatest embarrassment since 1860; the unwise promise that some persons made will have been fully kept, at least in spirit; Dr. Kirsoph Lake is right when he says: "Speaking on another topic, 'The suffering which the innocent of one generation is willing is to undergo is the foundation on which the progess of the next generation is built.

"If the federal government forces the issue against the will of Macon county white people, a federal guard must be placed at the hospital in which no disabled veterans could be comfortable; nor would students go to Tuskegee under such uncertain conditions. If a white personnel is appointed after clear statements by government officials to the contrary, all respect for the government authority would be lost and negro veterans would not go at all to the hospital. To deed the hospital to the Tuskegee institute for dormitory purposes would be far from meeting the real issue and mending the rent made in the good will program of the institute and the community. Should Macon county and the governor of Alabama yield all would be well; but if not there is but one final thing to be done; that is, for the negro race to yield, to 'agree with thine adversary' quickly and ungrudgingly'—not cowardly but as the bravest act of all."

NEVAL THOMAS SEES WHITE DOCTORS AND UNDERTAKERS ALLIED IN TUSKEGEE TANGLE

The Louisville News

Washington, Aug. 23.—In a letter to the editor of the "Eagle", Neval H. Thomas, well-known fighter for race rights in the District of Columbia, alleges a sinister combination between Southern white physicians and Southern white undertakers to pave an easy path to the grave for the colored veterans entrusted to the tender bercies of Negro-hating whites at Tuskegee Hospital:—

Editor, The Eagle: 8-25-23

Your editorial of Thursday last does the colored veterans and the colored people such serious injustice that I ask publication of the correction in your columns. You make the grave error of saying that the wounded colored veterans preferred white physicians to serve them. Nothing is further from the facts. The Negro knows that the Southern white people who make his humiliation their chief business in life can have no interest in the rehabilitation of the brave black boys they sent to war while they stayed at home. They see the monstrous inconsistency of white men and women who know no thing but segregation seeking association with them on the splendid payroll of the segregated hospital. No, the Negro veterans want a Negro personnel complete, since he must be in a separate hospital.

You err again when you say that there are not enough competent colored physicians to care for them. We have them in abundance, both capable in medical science and in hospital administration. They want to seerve, as they are intterested in their brave heroes who have gotten so little out of the war for "democracy." The demonstration by the hooded Ku Klux Klan will not deter them if the government is just enough to appoint them. This lawless aggregation has thrown down the gauntlet to the Government, and to yield is confession that the state has broken down..

Its campaign of hate is racial segregation, yet it brazenly turns around to demand intimate contact with the Negro for profit. A Southern white undertaker has received the contract for burying the veterans who are to die there. Can we colored people rein!

WHY SO MUCH SECRECY ABOUT THE TUSKEGEE SITUATION?

EDITORIAL

Just why there should be so much secrecy about everything that goes on in reference to the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee is not known. Washington Tribune

Everybody who seems to have anything at all to do with this angled situation appears to be pledged to secrecy for some strange reason. Washington, D.C.

Now, the question is WHY? The nuisance of this secrecy was glaringly brought out here this week when two nurses who were forced to leave the Veterans Hospital for some reason or other, came here to register their complaint. 7-28-23

Dr. M. O. Dumas, who is head of the committee of the National Medical Association, assisting in selecting the personnel, seems to have been the one to whom the young ladies went or were sent before going down to the Veterans Bureau to tell their story.

Learning that the young ladies were in the city, naturally the Tribune sent a reporter over to interview them. The reporter was informed that the nurses could not talk at that time; carrying out instructions, of course.

Later in the day the two nurses were located on the 11th floor of the Veterans Bureau in company with Dr. M. O. Dumas and Attorney James A. Cobb. After the conference was over, the nurses were again approached and the reporter was informed by Dr. Dumas that they could not talk today. Dr. Dumas even refused to permit the nurses to say anything about the matter.

The nurses were called up the next day and still they refused to talk; more instructions of course.

This brings up this question: Why so much secrecy about what's happening, especially when the public's interest is concerned?

Dr. Dumas has no more public interest in this hospital matter than anyone else. Why should he appropriate unto himself the sole privilege of getting the facts and keeping them from the rest of the public?

What right has Dr. Dumas to invite Attorney Jas. A. Cobb who is supposed to represent the N. A. A. C. P., and let him get all the facts to the exclusion of anyone else, and then say to the rest of the public, I don't want you to know about this matter yet.

What right has the N. A. A. C. P., to get information before anyone else? or in preference to anyone else? Why has Walter White and Shelby Davidson more rights in this matter than any other citizen? If it is private, then Dr. Dumas and others may have a right to keep everything to themselves. But, on the other hand, if it is public, then the public is entitled to know all the facts and should not be forced to wait until certain individuals get all the information they want and then color it to suit themselves or their organization before giving it to the public.

The hospital is in the mess it is now just because certain individuals wanted to act as censors and give the pubilc only such news as they desired it to get.

Major Moton is now perspiring in the hot sun on the York river, afraid to go back to Tuskegee because he thought he was above the public and therefore refused to let the people know what he was trying to do. When the people did find out, the hospital was in such a mess that it is now almost beyond redemption.

When Dr. Kenney was forced by the Klan to leave, he stoutly refused to give out any information. He even refused to admit that he was forced to leave.

Both of them are yet away from Tuskegee, and although Moton has on two occasions in New York City made public speeches, he refused to enlighten the public on business that is rightfully theirs.

First Moton's silence, then Kenney's; and now Dr. Dumas joins the Royal Knights of the Sphinxes.

Just why these men should think that they and their friends are the only ones who should be kept in touch with this matter, cannot be fathomed out.

The results obtained by their silence certainly do not testify to the wisdom of their course. Matters at Tuskegee have been going from bad to worse. Yet everybody who knows anything about it, wants to remain silent. Like Nero, they are fiddling away while Rome burns.

If the public is to fight the battle, then the public should be kept informed as to what is going on. If Moton, Dumas and their little coterie are to fight this battle, then they should be frank enough to come out and tell the public that it is none of its business as to what they are doing, and that it must be satisfied to get whatever information it can the best way it can.

That this hospital fight calls for intelligent action is true and the blaring of trumpets in time of battle is not always the wise thing to do; but, the public certainly is entitled to know what is going on. Washington Tribune

If Kenney was forced to leave Tuskegee, then certainly there should be no secrecy about it. It is either true or it is not. If it is true, why the secrecy? If not, why have the public remain under a false impression? If these nurses were suspended, it certainly should not be a secret. On the other hand, if the public knew the facts surrounding these cases, there would be greater solidarity between those who are fighting on the front lines and those who must furnish the ammunition. 7/28/23

Let this great secrecy veil be lifted. Give the public the facts unadulterated and fresh off the bat. If the N. A. A. C. P. wants to wage the fight, let them go to it, but do not give them the inside facts and deny the same to everyone else. The press is just as important as any other agency and it should not be discriminated against.

Secrecy is the veil behind which all traitors hide; it is the bargain counter over which the crook sells out his race. While we are not at this stage accusing any one of being a crook or a traitor, it cannot be denied that the persistent resort to secrecy in this hospital situation and the apparent results so far obtained from it, have a decidedly sinister look.

It is natural that the whites who are seeking to snatch control of this hospital would want secrecy. They are ashamed of their own hypocrisy in this matter. The administration wants to be shielded because it fears the wrath of the Negro voters. But, it is to the Negro's advantage to not only let his race know what is going on, but the outside world as well.

A wholesome understanding of the situation on the part of the public will do more good than all the secret manoeuvering we can have.

Let's stop this pussyfooting and give the public the facts.

If by the use of secrecy, some group think they can save Major Moton's face, they are laboring under the wrong impression. If they think they can save the administration, then again they are wrong.

Moton would be a welcome sacrifice by the public. If the administration is not dealing fairly with the race, Negroes should be the last ones to resort to secrecy to shield it.

Someone somewhere is laying the foundation for a scandal within the race. If this group, who are trying to spread the veil of secrecy over everything, don't watch out, some of them are going to be among the accused.

This is no time for Negroes to sell out; we must show a solid front; the only way we can do it is for everybody to know what's going on.

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Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

HOSPITAL SITUATION STILL VERY ACUTE

Committee Demands Removal of Col Stanley at Once

Washington, August 20. — Negro physicians complained Friday to President Coolidge were advised to take up their complaint with Director Hines of the Veteran's Bureau A delegation consisting of Drs. Geo E. Cannon of Jersey City, M. O. Dumas of Washington, J. O. Plummer of Raleigh and L. C. Levi of Charlestown, S. C., called on Hines and requested the immediate removal of Colonel Robert Stanley as commander of the hospital.

The physicians went over the whole situation with Director Hines and told him that ther was little likelihood of a satisfactory settlement so long as Stanley was in command. The committe further stated that no Negro physician would go to the hospital as long as Stanley was there.

At the National Convention of Negro physicians and surgeons which will be held in St. Louis the latter part of this month, it is expected that this committee will report to the association, which will then adopt resolutions expressin theg wishes of the majority of its members on the veteran's hospital case.

CHALLENGE HINES TO KEEP HARDING PROMISE AT TUSK

Upon receipt of the report that Director General Hines of the Veterans' Bureau had compromised" with a white committee from Alabama, offering to appoint a white doctor as head of Tuskegee Hospital for Colored Veterans, and two white assistants, the remainder of the staff to be colored, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at once wrote a sharp letter of protest. The letter, which is signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., inquires whether it is the intention of the Veterans' Bureau to fulfill President Harding's promise that the hospital would be manned entirely by a colored staff. The letter reads as follows:

8-13-23

"August 7. 1923.

"Hon. Frank T. Hines,
Veterans' Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

"My dear General Hines:

"In today's New York Tribune, appears a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated August 6th purporting to be an acount of a meeting held by the citizens of Tuskegee. At this meeting, after hearing the report of State Senator R. H. Powell, Dr. L. W. Johnson, and W. W. Kimball, members of the committee which conferred with you in Washington last Friday and Saturday, it is stated that the citizens of Tuskegee accepted a compromise plan for the personnel of the government Negro hospital suggested to this committee by the head of the Veterans' Bureau. The report goes on to state that by the compromise, the chief physician and two others of the hospital staff will be white and the remainder of the medical staff is to be composed of Negroes.

"On bealf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I am writing to ascertain if this report is correct. We are especially anxious to secure this information, in view of the fact that the late President Harding stated through his secretary in a letter to this association dated April 28th:

> 'It is the plan of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with the approval of the President, to man this institution completely with a colored personnel.'

"We would like to know what is to be the action of the Veterans' Bureau in view of the definite promise by Mr. Harding that we may inform those interested in this question whether or not the promise of the late President Harding is to be carried out.

WE ACCEPT NO COMPROMISE

Press dispatches from Washington give out the information that General Hines has reached a compromise with the Tuskegee self-appointed committee. It is a well-known fact that it was the purpose of the late President to designate a Negro personnel for the Tuskegee Hospital. The President so expressed himself to General Hines and everybody else concerned.. This information was handed to Major Moton at a time, when major stated to the President that less than one hundred per cent personnel would be pleasing to the Negro. In spite of this declaration on the part of the major, the President insisted upon a one hundred per cent Negro personnel, for the reason he said that was the intention of the government when building the hospital. And why Gen. Hines or anybody else would go down to Tuskegee to consult the committee, the Ku-Klux or any other agency for the purpose of getting their consent for the government to carry out its policy, is a question that General Hines or no other factor can explain. The government is supreme, and when the government decides to do a thing, the citizens are supposed to submit to the supremacy of the law, and the individual, be he a general or whatnot, who consults any organized or unorganized gang as to whether the government will be permitted to carry out its policy, humiliates the government. And the Negroes of America are going to insist that the government policies are carried out as enunciated by President Harding—a one hundred per cent Negro personnel.

The Negroes are not going to accept any compromise. They are not going to accept anything or cease agitation until the hospital is provided with a one hundred per cent colored personnel, and every white employee relieved of service at the hospital. Three officers will not satisfy us. We want no white control. We will keep up this agitation to and through the campaign in 1924, and no man will receive our support throughout the country for President, congressman, senator or whatnot who does not subscribe to this square deal, according to the purposes and intentions of the government as enunciated by President Harding before his untimely death.

Press dispatches say there was a compromise. Senator Powell, the head of the little oligarchy down at Tuskegee who has [illegible] itself up against the governme[illegible]ys there was not, and then proceeds to set out the agreement, that Negroes will be put in temporarily and put out if they do not come up to his standard of efficiency.

No compromise—one hundred per cent Negro personnel, is the only thing that will satisfy.

WHITES MUST ACT SOON OR NEGROES WILL GET HOSPITAL

Gen. Hines Notifies Tuskegee Residents to File Suitable Plan or He Will Proceed.

FULL CONTROL BY WHITES IS REJECTED BY BUREAU

Personnel Now 60 Per Cent. Black and Plenty of Negro Doctors Available, He Says.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau stated to-day that unless white citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., can propose a suitable plan for administration of the Federal Hospital for Negro ex-service men there, the bureau will put its own policy into operation. This means the hospital control will be turned over to Negro doctors in so far as they can be found suitable for the place.

Recommendations forwarded to Washington by the Committee of Three representing the Tuskegee whites were rejected. The plan, Gen. Hines stated to-day, was for white control of the hospital throughout and was regarded as entirely unsatisfactory.

At the same time the Director served notice the Government is in no way being intimidated by Ku Klux Klan demonstrations in Alabama, as has been charged widely in the Negro press.

Sixty per cent. of the hospital personnel at present is colored and there are eighty-five to ninety colored patients receiving treatment, Gen. Hines said. The nurses, attendants and laborers at the institution are Negroes. The physicians are white. Gen. Hines added that the bureau has found a sufficient number of qualified Negro doctors for the ward surgeons.

Director Hines's attitude indicated the shift from white to colored physicians will be made within a short time, though a white commandant and white experts will remain at the institution until qualified Negroes can be found.

Reports of Klan in Hospital Denied by Col. Stanley

Reports have reached The World that the Ku Klux Klan demonstration at Tuskegee on July 3 was countenanced by the Veterans' Hospital there, that ten sheets from the hospital were used to cloak Klansmen during the march, that twenty Klansmen were permitted to search the hospital for a Negro, John H. Calhoun, whose life had been threatened the day before and were later fed by the chief dietitian, a white woman, at a midnight repast in the hospital.

Col. Robert H. Stanley, U. S. A., in charge of the hospital, was asked by The World by telegraph about the report and replied:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Ku Klux Klan was furnished sheets from the hospital or entertained on the reservation. The parade did not approach within a mile and no attempt was made to come on Government property. An officer of the United States Government would not countenance such proceedings and the report is such an evident untruth that a denial should be unnecessary."

INSTITUTE OFFICIALS SHOWING FORTITUDE

Homes and Families Threatened, Valiant Negroes Remain Calm and Unangered in Face of Villiany.

Staff Correspondence
(For A. N. P.)

Montgomery, Ala., July 13.—Which is the more powerful, the Ku Klux of Alabama or the United States Government? This question has come to a tragic crisis and must be answered in a mighty short time. What the answer will be remains to be seen. The Klux have carried their policy of resentment against the U. S. Government policy to the very threshhold of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

They have paraded about the institution, including the school, in their night gowns and night caps, and they have openly threatened to burn Tuskegee Institute to the ground in the event of a colored personnel being established at the $2,000,000 Government hospital for veterans of the World War.

This, American citizens of all races, is the answer of the high handed politicians and Klux of Alabama to the announcement of Director Hines, of the Veterans' Bureua, in a letter to Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, Commander-inChief of the army and navy of the Republic, by right invested through the Constitution.

Tuskegee Trembles, But With Courage

Tuskegee Institute trembles, as never in its history, for what the future may hold; but the trembling is not that of fear so much as it is that of fortitude. In this bravery there is not anger, but grim determination, with the spirit of Booker T. Washington hovering above them, to protect the institution itself, their homes and their families, as well as such students and others entrusted to their keeping, against the marauders of justice and fair play.

Little was it dreamed when Tuskegee Institute officials gave of their good land for the erection of a hospital for the preservation of life under Christian principles and government backing, that it would ultimately lead to such a state of affairs as now exists.

Commander Steiner, of the Alabama American Legion, of boastful prejudice and Ku Klux sympathy, is said to be one of the chief antagonists of the government program for the Veterans' hospital. He is aided by the Governor of Alabama, and recently by Senator Heflin ,of the same state, and of anti-Negro demagogery, who boasts of having shot a colored man in the streets of Washington more than twenty years ago. Senator Underwood, who aspires to be President of the United States, has just returned from a four months' trip abroad, and as yet, has not publicly expressed himself on the hospital difficulty.

Attitude Against Southern Policy

The whole attitude of the little group of Alabama white politicians against permitting a colored personnel to be established at the veterans' hospital, is entirely against the well-known and long established policy of white southerners on the subject of segregation. Northern observers cannot understand this strange breakout of southern psychology. The Associated Negro Press knows of a certainty that scores of leading white people of Alabama are bitterly opposed to the determined efforts of this small group of whites to keep out colored doctors and management in the hospital. These people have feared to express their opinions publicly. A number of the Alabama newspapers, however, and newspapers in other southern states, have spoken out boldly against the folly of endeavoring to hold a colored personnel away from the hospital.

The Associated Negro Press can state with absolute knowledge that the crux of the entire opposition is not the mere matter of a colored personnel: nor is it the holding of the Government to a so-called promise; nor is it the fear of the power that colored people may acquire by manning the institution; the whole trouble is the insane desire of this small group of Alabama politicians to have absolute control of the more than $1,250,000 annually required to run the hospital. That, American citizens, is the answer to all of the agitation.

The Program Won't Work

The Associated Negro Press can state on the highest and most reliable authority that the program of the little group of Alabama politicians is due to failure—it won't work. There are many reasons why it will not work. President Harding is the first; and Director Hines is the second. The President and Director Hines have determined to give a colored personnel trial at the veterans' hospital; and there is no signs of either of them weakening. The opposition has produced no argument against it that is worth hearing. On the other hand, their attitude has disgusted the Administration officials into a determination to the limit with their program, backed up with all governmental resources to achieve success.

Taking the other side of the argument: If there should develop such a state of affairs that it is thought unwise to place a colored personnel in charge, there will be no veterans' hospital in Tuskegee, so far as patients are concerned, except such invalid patients who may be taken there by force, or those who may be insane.

Colored nurses, a number of whom are already on the ground, coming from the best institutions of the land, and of large experience, cannot be expected to continue their services in the institution and the entire proposition will die of dry rot, according to the best information obtainable, gathered from sources that cannot be questioned.

Colored public speakers and colored newspapers of the country will practically be unanimous in discouraging attendance at the hospital under the circumstances abvocated by the little group of Alabama politicians. Their threats and vengeance will be met by cold indifference, according to general opinion.

The colored people of America, will then go before the government in the most gigantic publicity campaign ever conducted, and seek a hospital in a location where people will be treated with some degree of justice. In this event, Alabama which has for years been regarded as one of the outstanding states in the South giving a better deal to her hundreds of thousands of colored people than many of her sisters, will fall to a state of degredation that may wipe out the last vestige of her splendid, law abiding and progressive colored population. Finally, again, it remains to be seen which is the more powerful, the Ku Klux of Alabama or the United States Government!

Hines Seeks Compromise In Controversy Over the Hospital at Tuskegee

Washington, July 18.—Director Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, announced today that he would have to go ahead with a policy with respect to the negro hospital near Tuskegee, Ala., soon, unless he could reach some middle ground with the committee of white citizens of that town appointetd after his recent visit there.

He has received a suggestion from the committe, he said, proposing that all physicians and almost all administrative assistants at the hospital be white persons. He rejected this suggestion on the ground that it would nullify the government's intent, and asked the committee to reconsider its proposals. The hospital, he said, is being run efficiently at present, with about sixty per cent of the personnel negroes, including all nurses and attendants and a large part of the administrative staff, with all the physicians white.

The feasibility of putting the hospital entirely in charge of negroes, as suggested by the president, has been studied by bureau officials, it was said, and they have determined that it would be impossible to assemble a sufficient number of negro physicians for ward service. They are not satisfied, however, that an adequate number of negro doctors could be obtained to fill the posts in the hospital requiring more expert knowledge.

It has been one of the unwritten laws of the South, that women of the white race were not expected to serve the darker race in any capacity, except as teachers in the schools, and of late years some of these States have even forbidden the employment of white teachers for colored children. And yet these Alabama whites are insistent that white women and white physicians shall be retained to care for the broken and shattered ex-soldiers of the Negro race, whose rehabilitation will be undertaken at the government hospital at Tuskegee.

The only adequate reason offered for this inconsistent position of the white Alabamians is the fact that their desire to grab the salaries to be paid the nurses and doctors is greater than their prated instinctive repulsion to the black skins of the patients, whom they must attend. The fact that nurses and physicians of the same race as the patients are capable to perform these tasks requiring close contact and sympathetic administration, does not seem to be welcomed by these white Alabamians as relieving them from such an unwelcome duty. The call of duty or salary still keeps them keen in the quest for the jobs.

Outside of the propriety of manning an institution of this kind with a colored personnel, as a means of affording better service and avoiding the raising of the color question between patients and attendants, it would seem that the white Alabamians are standing in their own light in taking such a position at variance with all their vaunted prejudices.

General Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Bureau is standing firm in the position that the hospital shall be manned by a colored personnel. He is not to be swerved from this position, which was decided upon by President Harding when the matter was first brought to his attention. The white Alabamians who continue to increase this friction over these hospital appointments, are establishing a record for inconsistency that will remain to plague them in the future. The puerile argument that the coming of Northern Negroes to occupy positions in this institution will arouse friction in the community, is unworthy of the best traditions of the white South.

The Governor of Alabama and those other officials who encourage this side of the question are only aggravating the sentiment that makes parts of the South impossible for the Negro.

JUL 21 1923

A POLITICAL MISTAKE

It is understood that the leading Negroes of Tuskegee have come forward boldly and are standing with the Whites of Tuskegee in the hospital controversy. This will greatly aid and facilitate matters and bring them around to the line of development that it was understood with Director Hines in the beginning they should take. In fact, one of the prominent citizens of Tuskegee has written a letter in which he declares the people there are very hopeful over the situation.

President Harding has been standing in the way of Director Hines carrying out his agreement, in the absence of which understanding the hospital never would have been established at Tuskegee, but it is difficult to see how the President can ultimately so violate his sense of wisdom as to cause the Director of the Veterans Bureau to violate what in all reality is a bonafide and binding contract.

Mr. Harding has been tempted to play politics with the matter of the Tuskegee hospital. Political pressure from the doubtful States is always difficult to resist, and all the more so in a time close to election year.

The best thing that the President could have done to start with would have been to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Director Hines. But Mr. Harding was jockeyed into taking the matter under his consideration and thus shifting the responsibility from Director Hines to himself. Now he faces the task of getting the responsibility back onto the shoulders of the Director. The generous attitude and co-operation of the Tuskegee Negroes will be a definite assistance to him in this, just as other developments have made matters difficult.

Hospital — 1923

Alabama.

WORK, FIGHT AND PRAY FOR VETERANS' HOSPITAL.

No fight is ended until it is won. We entered the lists against the control of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, by white doctors from that section because we had both the record of such physicians and the practices in vogue among them as evidence of what our soldier boys might expect.

We had right on our side as well as the promise of the late President Harding and of the head of the Veterans' Bureau.

The passing of time has revealed that the cracker element placed in charge of the organization of the hospital, has conducted itself with arrogance, prejudice and hostility exactly as we knew they would do. Washington Eagle

The protests of the colored press over the country and of leaders and organizations did operate to remove Dr. Stanley, the impossible, but it did not operate to prevent the appointment of Dr. Griffith as his successor and worthy to, if not pledged to, carry out his policies.

We are reliably informed that Griffith has placed white doctors from the neighborhood in the cottages within the reservation, and that he has inaugurated discrimination between white and colored employees in the administration building.

We are not satisfied with the adjustment of the conditions at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and we are making that fact known. Washington, D. C.

The time has come when this people will not be set aside, overridden and proscribed by any agency of their government. Every man who knows the history of the South and the lust for power and dominance over our group, knows how shrewd, persistent and powerful are the people of that section, in getting and keeping control of every source of revenue and prestige that might flow to the people of our race and tradition. 10-27-23

As Republicans, we demand that the party in power do something to correct the conditions of which we have complained and do here complain.

As American citizens, we protest and shall organize to act in the event that our protests are not heeded.

Our soldiers are unable to help themselves. Our nurses and physicians can not aid their situation, once they accept appointment under the Government. It is up to us as citizens to protect both groups. In fact, the time has come when we shall take it as our duty to cooperate to protect any member of our group or of any group in this country to whom less than justice, equality and a square deal are offered.

Our sacrifices here at home in buying bonds and rendering service, and abroad in every field of war, helped to make possible the conditions which gave rise to the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and to its support. Responsibility for the correction of untoward conditions is our personal and group responsibility.

We shall not fail.

A New Phase of The Race Question.

The Dallas Express 8-11-23

(From Tampa (Fla.) Enquirer)

It is hard to square the action of the white people of Tuskegee, Alabama, with the accepted doctrines and beliefs of the entire South. Here is a hospital built by the general government at a cost of $2,000,000 for the treatment of Negro war veterans. It has been temporarily in charge of white caretakers, but Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau has declared that Negro doctors and surgeons, with of course Negro purses, are to be in charge hereafter. One would naturally suppose that such a course would meet the instant approbation of the white citizens. It is entirely in line with the doctrine of separation of the races, which has consistently and and properly been held by the entire South ever since slavery was abolished. It is best for both races. It will satisfy the Negroes that they are being treated fairly and justly, and will remove many causes of friction between the races. The whites declare they will not permit the hospital to to open with Negroes in charge, and 400 masked Klansmen have paraded through the streets as a protest against the Negroes being permitted to care for the veterans of their own color who fought for the flag on the fields of France and Belgium. So earnest and determined are the whites in their opposition to the placing of Negroes in charge that the Negroes have been intimidated and have appealed to Washington for protection against mob violence.

Dallas Texas 8-11-23

The opposition seems peculiarly inconsistent, in view of the fact that Tuskegee Institute has been carrying on its educational work for Negroes and by Negroes for forty years or more, and has been immensely beneficial to the race. We have seen it stated that the opposition was instigated and fostered by a white man whose wife was an attendant at the hospital before its formal opening and would necessarily lose her job if it should be turned over to the Negroes.

The whole controversy has a grotesque and unnatural appearance. The idea of a community of Southern white people fighting for the right to nurse and care for and wait on a lot of sick Negroes is not appealing. The Negro soldiers are entitled to the best medical and surgical assistance that can be given to American citizens who served thier country in time of need. The important question should be one of qualification and competency, and if Negro doctors and surgeons can measure up to the requirements it is difficult to see why they should not have charge of a Negro hospital.

MORE NEGROES ARE ADDED TO STAFF AT TUSKEGEE

Atlanta Independent

By MORRIS BROWN,
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Fact confirmation was given at the White House to the report that President Coolidge intends to appoint a number of colored Republicans to outstanding government jobs and has advised the members of his cabinet to find suitable places for them. 11-22-23

Attention was directed to the Colored Staff at Tuskegee Hospital fact that in addition to the places listed as being the total number of outstanding appointments, which had been given to Negroes, there are now 248 colored persons holding positions at the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala.

There are 12 white persons still there. This number includes the three commanding officers. But assurances were given at the White House that they would be replaced by colored as rapidly as practicable.

Of the colored persons there, there are 8 physicians, 1 dentist, 3 administrative assistants, 3 stenographers, 1 typist, 1 clerk, 1 bookkeeper, 1 laboratorian in bacteriology, 37 nurses, and 2 dietitians.

Their names are as follows:

Physicians—Dr. Walter Taylor, Pennsylvania; Dr. Eugene N. Dibble, South Carolina; Dr. Drue King, Georgia; Dr. Toussaint Tilden, Massachusetts; Dr. Orville R. Sheffield, District of Columbia; Dr. George C. Brambo, Massachusetts; Dr. B. G. McKenzie, District of Columbia, and Dr. Harvey F. Davis, Massachusetts.

Dentist—Dr. Thomas B. Davis, South Carolina.

Administrative Assistants—Walter S. Burke, Pennsylvania; Preston H. Rooney, Indiana, and Joseph M. Dugas, Alabama.

Stenographers—Margaret Green, Alabama; Ethel Yates, Mississippi, and Amos Mathis.

Clerk—James I. Mitchell, Virginia.

Typist—Clifford W. Wheeler, Illinois.

Bookkeeper—John H. Calhoun, South Carolina.

Laboratorian in Bacteriology—John G. Barrett, Massachusetts.

Dietitians—Anna B. Dixon (chief), Georgia, and Leah D. Johnson, Pennsylvania.

Nurses—Zollie M. Asken, Alabama; Laura A. Adams, Louisiana; Laura A. Blocker, South Carolina; Zula Bonner, Florida; Esther J. Bullock, Illinois; Rebecca E. Belton, Florida; Teresa R. Charles, Louisiana; Lucile Clayton, Alabama; Elsie V. Davis, Florida; Grace D. Davis, Louisiana; Edith A. English, Illinois; Ella M. Edwards, S. Carolina; Emelia J. Gears, Illinois; Lenora J. Gillard, Minnesota; Minnie T. Grant, Georgia; Arrispir Hardeman, Texas; Martha R. Hilton, Virginia; Lillian M. Henry Pennsylvania; Elinor A. Hampton Georgia; Hortense E. Humbert, S Carolina; Blanche A. Jackson, Tennessee; Julia B. Lewis, Alabama; Rosa A. Lee, Georgia; Ethelyn R. McMillan; Hester McWilliams Alabama; Anne L. Marin, New York; Olivette A. Mason, Illinois; Ruth M. Moreland, Georgia; Gussie D. Norfleet, Georgia; Julia G. Pollock, Alabama; Lula G. Randolph, Mississippi; Gertrude M. Robinson, Alabama; Alice M. Turner, Georgia; Lillian A. Turner, Georgia; Ianthia L. Williamson, Alabama, and Mable L. Whatley, Alabama. 11-22-23

Colonel Ijams, the personnel officer at t[illegible]reau, believes Hines right direcarding ospital be Ijams beli[illegible]Hines had removed th[illegible]re white personnel at one time and replaced it with a colored, a race riot would have followed.

Incompetents Appointed.

On the other hand, it is pointed

ut by Negroes who have been ac tive in the fight for an all-colored personnel, that as a result of Gen eral Hines' methods, with two or three exceptions, the only physi cians to accept appointments at this hospital are incompetents, who have failed to make good in the communities in which they were practicing. A number of promi nent physicians declined appoint ments because they would not serve under a white head. Others re fused because the salary offered was too low.

Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press, as serts that the officials of the Vet erans' Bureau are purposely seek ing incompetents in order to make out an indictment that colored men cannot successfully operate this hospital. The following excerpts from a letter of Mr. Chisum to C. Luscom Slemp, secretary to the President, recites the views of a large number of prominent colored persons:

"I want to sincerely compliment you, Mr. Slemp, upon the results which you are getting in the mat ter of the hospital at Tuskegee. While the results are not satisfac tory, you deserve the credit for what actually has been done, be cause, while there have been many gestures made by the officers of the Bureau, they never actually ap pointed a single colored man until you got in behind them.

"I wish you to know that we see very clearly what the plotters against a Negro personnel are do ing. They are making appoint ments of the mediocre men, whom they can persuade to go there, so as to make out a case of inferior ty in service.

"The list of men selected by the National Medical Association was gone over and a full complement of officers chosen before Mr. Har ding died.

"The doctors chosen sought to earn the remuneration, and when they learned that they were not to serve under a colored chief as orig nally agreed upon, they refused to go. Now, they are at pains to seek out what little fellows they can for the purpose of wrecking that Ne gro personnel plan completely."

Crossland Returns.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, technical assistant, Veterans' Bureau, re urned to the city last week after visiting hospitals for disabled vet erans at Philadelphia, New York nd New Haven. He has been making a special study of the reatment of tuberculosis and neu o-psychiatry in these hospitals. He made this study at the direction f General Hines and it is believed hat he will be given the position f executive officer at the Tuske ee hospital.

CHURCH COMMITTEE PROTESTS TERRORIST ACTS AT TUSKEGEE

Protesting against methods of in timidation recently employed by un identified persons against the Tus kegee Institute for Negroes, the com mittee on church co-operation has issued a statement calling for fair treatment of the institution and a more tolerant attitude on the part of the white residents of that section.

The statement folllows:

"It has been the opinion of many white and negro teachers in the south that racial separation, in so far as that is consonant with justice and fair dealing, is a wise policy to pur sue.

"Especially is this true in the han dling of any matters which affects either race alone. No one expects the negro, and the negro does not at tempt to interfere in anything which concerns the white alone. And the white leaves to the negro the han dling of those matters which con cern only the negro.

"Where both races have been con cerned, in many cases, efforts have been made to have such matters handled by conference and co-opera tion in the spirit of Christ between leaders of both races in the commu nity affected, so that any action taken might be taken in the light of Christianity, and of the wishes and best thought of both the white and the negro. And such efforts have been uniformly successful in pre venting suspicion, friction and ill will, and in securing the best results for all concerned.

"In view of these facts, certain de velopments in the last month at Tus keegee, Ala., are difficult to under stand.

Christian Training

"Services to our fellow man is a cardinal principle of the teachings of Jesus Christ; and service has been the key-note of the teachings of Tus keegee institute and its founder, Booker T. Washington, and of the present staff of teachers in this school, which has offered, and which now offers and gives to the negro a training which fits the members of that race particularly for life in the south.

"The training in this school is such as to make the negro, true to it, a valuable factor in the upbuild ing of our section.

"The whole record of Tuskeegee institute and its teachers is a record of consistent effort to do and teach those things which would promote peace and harmony between the races in the south.

"Notwithstanding this, a body of men, masked and clothed in gowns of white, recently paraded around and about the school. Threats were made against certain members of its staff of teachers. And some of these teachers and their families have left Tuskeegee for fear of losing their lives.

"Why has this happened?

"The United States government has opened a hospital strictly for negro soldiers, who were wounded or disabled in the great war, in which these negroes served, risking their lives and suffering wounds in response to the call of the white race to help to fight to make the world safe for democracy. Tuskee gee institute, a school for negroes, gave the land upon which this hos pital for negroes is built. The gov ernment proposed to put negro doc tors and negro nurses in charge of these wounded and disabled negroes.

Certain White People

"Certain white people objected, insisting that white doctors and nurses should be maintained in charge of these negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone.

"The parade and threats followed in an apparent effort to force the United States government to keep white men and women at work in this hospital for negroes, by intim idating the innocent pupils and faculty of this negro school by a ghostly parade of white-clad and masked men and threats against cer tain members of the faculty.

"Such actions cannot be consider ed as a local affair. Such occur ences are bruited abroad as indica tive of, the attitude of the whole south toward the negro.

"In foreign lands, where mission aries of our church are at work, the news of such affairs nullifies and makes vain the teachings of our mis sionaries. For their hearers hold their teachings to be false, when these hearers learn of such threats and intimidation, so foreign to the whole spirit of Christianity, on the part of Americans, who, claiming to follow Jesus and bearing the name of Christian, have sent the mission aries forth to teach others how to live.

We Protest

"Therefore, in the name of our Savior and Master, we desire to pro test against these things which have been done at Tuskeegee.

"We are confident that we voice the thought of the Christian whites of the south, including our brothers and sisters in the great state of Alabama, when we deplore and con demn such acts on the part of men in this day and time, wherever and whenever they may occur, and what ever may be the cause, as being an offense against Christian civiliza tion, and as subversive of every principle of democracy and justice upon which our government is founded.

"The negro in the south has con formed to the desires of the white that the races shall not intermingle, but shall live their separate lives, excepting in those matters where the two races come together for their common good. Therefore, simple justice demands that com petent negro doctors and nurses should have the care of these wounded and disabled negro soldiers in a hospital devoted to the care of negroes alone, where the negroes themselves desire this.

The Christian South

"What is more, it is contrary to the belief and tradition of the south for southerners to contend that white men and women should do this work for negroes when the gov ernment can find a sufficient num ber of competent negro men and women to give the care to which these negro soldiers are entitled.

"We are confident that those who participated in this unhappy affair at Tuskeegee already recognize their mistake. We believe that the Christian citizens of Alabama regret it, and that they, and all other like minded people in the south, will work together to prevent a repeti tion of such occurences anywhere in the south.

"For the sake of the cause of Christ throughout the world, and in order that the religion which we pro fess may not become a mockery at home and abroad, we would invite all men and women of good will to unite with us in working and pray ing that we, and all of our people, particularly in this matter of race relations, may be led to obey the command of Jesus:

"'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.'

"THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH CO-OPERATION."

GRIFFIN SUCCEEDS STANLEY AT TUSKEGEE

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Not withstanding the removal of Colo nel R. H. Stanley as commanding officer of the United States hospi tal for disabled colored ex-soldiers at Tuskegee, Alabama, and the no tification of six colored tuberculo sis experts of their selection for places at this hospital, there is dis satisfaction and determined opposi tion among Negroes because of the plan finally settled upon by Direc tor Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau for the management of this hospital.

This plan calls for the retention of three white men at the head of the hospital. They are the com manding officer, the executive of ficer and the clinician. If six Ne gro physicians can be found, who are willing to accept places there under this arrangement, they will relieve the present white tuberculo sis experts on duty there. Later the present block of neuro-psychia tric specialists will be replaced by a group of colored neuro-psychia tric specialists. But it is very doubtful that any self-respecting Negro physicians will accept em ployment there under this scheme.

Stanley Transferred.

Colonel R. H. Stanley, the insti gator of most of the trouble in re gard to the staffing of this hospi tal and the inspirer of the Ku Klux Klan march of intimidation, has been transferred to the United States hospital at Fort Bayard New Mexico. He is succeeded by Dr. Griffin, a white man who has been the executive officer at this hospital.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, former technical assistant in charge of col ored trainees and now simply an employe of the Veterans' Bureau is laboring to succeed Dr. Griffin as the executive officer, notwith standing the taint of scandal cling ing to him as a result of the di vorce proceedings instituted by his wife, in which she named a Chica go woman as co-respondent.

Two reasons are assigned by Dr. Crossland for his being given the job. The first is an alleged friend ship with President Coolidge. The other is the part he played in the conspiracy for the abolishment of the colored division in the Veterans' Bureau, of which he was the head

Hospital — 1(12.3.

(Dedication of Hospital)

Alabama.

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE DELIVERED PRINCIPAL SPEECH AT DEDICATION

The Pittsburgh Courier 8/11/23 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sternness With Which President Has Always Upheld Law and Order, Cited as Example of Possible Future Action—Gen. Hines Meets Special Committee.

(By A. N. P.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9. — Speculation as to the eventual outcome in the Tuskegee Hospital situation, as indulged in this, the capital city of the proud commonwealth of Alabama, has been intensified since the elevation of Calvin Coolidge to be President of the United States. President Coolidge, then vice-president, delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Tuskegee veterans' hospital last April and his interest in the progress and welfare of the hospital is said to be keen. In view of the fact that the most outstanding incident in President Coolidge's career has been the sternness with which he upheld law and order in the Boston policemen's strike, even the Ku Klux are regarding him doubtfully and wondering what might happen if they again attempted to show the superiority of the firery cross over the U. S. Government.

An interesting story has been going the rounds of the cordial and sympathetic attitude displayed by Mr. Coolidge when he spoke at the dedication of the hospital early in the spring. It seems that Governor Brandon, who now occupies office on Capitol Hill, where "Jeff" Davis once held forth here in the cradle of confederacy, was also on the program. The governor who is reputed to have been a "mule skinner" driving a couple of Alabama beauties hitched to a street car in a city near here, a few years ago, and who is popularly known as "Bill" Brandon, the mule driver, throughout the state, is said to have stormed and fumed because a Negro appeared on the program ahead of him and to have devoted a considerable part of his speech to protest at the slight. Later he went with the Vice President to have his photograph made at the base of the famed monument of Booker T. Washington. Mr. Coolidge called to Dr. Moton and in a voice loud

be heard by all those ...ed him to stand on his ..., while the governor was ... his left. "I want to give ... picture to my sons at home," he said. And so the governor of Alabama was photographed with a black man.

Hines Meets Committee

Advices from Washington indicate that while General Hines listened to the plan proposed by the white committee of the town of Tuskegee, who conferred with him in Washington last Friday, he has decided to order the colored ward doctors who already have been selected to report for duty. Mr. Calhoun, the disbursing officer, has already returned and has been received with marked courtesy by the officials who formerly rebuked him. General Hines is said to have remarked just before President Harding's passing that he knew the President desired a full colored personnel and that the plan would be carried out.

Klan Blamed For Exodus From South

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—An anti-mask bill was before the lower house of the Georgia legislature Wednesday with a favorable report from committee. The bill would prohibit the wearing of masks in public, except for carnival purposes.

Representative Bozeman described the Ku Klux Klan at hearings last night as the "most dangerous menace this country has to deal with." He said it had "frightened away most of our Negro laborers by its hideous masks."

Tuskegee Holds Barbecue

In a final effort to register the protest of the white citizenry of Macon county a barbecue meeting was held in the town of Tuskegee last Friday night. It poured rain all day and evening, making the roads well nigh impassable and dampening the ardor of the few who did attend. Senator "Tom" Heflin was the principal speaker, while Congressman Bolling was another. Secret Service men from the department of justice were reported present and both Heflin and Bolling confined their remarks to "the remarkable development of the South during the past decade." They were introduced by Dr. L. W. Johnson, a druggist of Tuskegee, who formerly was regarded as one of the school's best friends. It is said that every Saturday for years a pooled order from the girls at Tuskegee for various toilet and drug sundries was compiled in the dean's office and sent to Dr. Johnson's drug store. This order during the school term rarely ran under $500 a Saturday, but no longer does it reach the Johnson establishment. The hospital offered still larger possibilities, however, and Dr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in the fight for white control. These are the sort of motives which have actuated the white citizens of Tuskegee in their fight for white control. The three nurses who were discharged will be restored to their places well-informed persons predict after the investigation into their dismissal is completed. Everything at the school is quiet and regular routine is in force at the hospital, save a certain air of expectancy on the part of the white attaches that forebodes something which is to happen. Maybe it's a change of color.

HINES APPOINTS WHITE MAN HEAD WITH TWO WHITES ASSISTANTS

The Freeman 8-18-23 Indianapolis, Ind.

HINES PLAYS INTO HANDS OF SOUTH—COMPROMISES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 16.—(Preston News Service)—The southern whites had advised Director Hines, of the War Veterans' Bureau, that they accept his compromise plan of having a white man chief and two white assistants and the rest of the force Negroes in the government hospital for disabled Negro soldiers here.

Negroes in all parts of the country are shocked at such a molly-coddle policy on the part of Director General Hines. It was President Harding's expressed desire that the institution be manned by Negroes. Negro organizations in all parts of the country are aroused as never before and have asked for an appointment with President Coolidge to have the decision of Director Hines over-ruled and some Negro physicians, also send federal protection there to insure the safety of the Negroes against molestation by the Ku Klux Klan.

Many Negroes are asking where the nativity of Director Hines, and if he is not in deep sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan. Some even go so far as to hint the possibility that he may be a member of the Klan.

Upson Downs Comments

By Monroe Mason

God Save Tuskegee Institute

The recent ultimatum of leading Tuskegee white citizens that they would not countenance a Colored personnel at the new veterans' hospital located near the institute causes a depressing situation to come from the former pleasant relations that have existed for many years between faculty and students of the institute on one hand and leading white citizens of the town of Tuskegee on the other.

This change of feeling was brought about by persistence on the part of members of the institute's faculty, led by Dr. Kenney, a surgeon of the medical staff of the institute's hospital that a Colored personnel be appointed to man the new veterans' hospital regardless of consequences. According to reports Dr. Moten had agreed that a white personnel would suit him to man the hospital, because the citizens of the town had given right of way in order that there would be enough room for the projected building on the alleged promise that it would be under white control.

It is said that the promise was obtained in this way: a rerpesentative of the veterans' bureau was summoned to Tuskegee to look over the location offered by Dr. Moten the principal, as the land was owned by the institute. It was found that the location offered did not have enough land, so Dr. Moten appealed to the white citizens of the town to donate land enough in order to cover the dimensions wanted. The land was donated by these citizens, but the question arose as to who would control. The representative was told point blank if the hospital was located there that some one in authority must promise that a white personnel would man the hospital.

HUDSON ... REGISTER JU...

THE TROUBLE AT TUSKEGEE.

That negro veterans, blinded, shell-shocked, wounded, disabled, should have surgeons, doctors, orderlies and attendants of their own race, if they desire such helpers, in a hospital which treats no white veterans, is a common sense proposition, a proposition of applied ethics, logically incontestible. Illogically it is being contested by the white people of Tuskegee, Ala.; hotly and menacingly it is being contested by the Ku Klux Klan, which armed and masked itself and marched 2,000 strong through the Tuskegee streets on July 4.

The national organization of negro veterans has gone to the Department of Justice in Washington, averring that Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee institute and Dr. A. B. Kenney, for twenty one years medical director of the institute in which many influential Northerners are interested, have fled from the State because of Ku Klux threats, giving many names of the Ku Kluxers and demanding prosecution. (The hospital is only indirectly connected with the famous negro school, but Dr. Kenney was being backed for its superintendency.

The whole country should regret such a controversy. For a long series of years Tuskegee has been a synonym for helpful education of negroes with the sympathetic assistance of the white people in that section of Alabama. But prosecutions, even if juries of the vicinity would ever convict, could not restore past conditions. Possibly cool reasoning may. Dr. Moton has made no statement himself as yet.

ASKS SEC. WEEKS TO SEND 24TH INF. TO TUSKEGEE

K. K. K. MAKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BACK DOWN

Washington, July 14.—The Washington Tribune, editorially called on Secretary of War Weeks to send a machine gun battalion to Tuskegee to guard Negroes assigned to the Veterans' Bureau Hospital there. The editorial is headed "K. K. K. vs U. S. Government."

In its columns the Tribune cites instances of Negroes being driven from the city by threats of death. The article details the particular case of John J. Calhoun, sent there to take charge of the hospital accounts, formerly handled by a young white woman.

The editorial asserts "the parade of the Ku Klux Tuesday night through the grounds of Tuskegee Institute and the Government Hospital places the issue squarely up to the National Government as to who shall rule its property—the 'Invisible Empire' of the Klan or the War Department, through its Veterans' Bureau.

"The thing for the War Department to do," continues the editorial, "is to send a battalion of the 24th Infantry to guard the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and that will settle the argument. The Ku Klux Klan will not make any more demonstrations by parading through those grounds.

The War Department is in duty bound to protect its maimed and crippled wherever they may be. The hospital is Government property and the men to be sent there are those who received their illness in line of duty and it is squarely up to the Government to protect them from the Klan."

Comparative statistics are included in the editorial showing that while Alabama has a white population of 1,447,932 and a Negro population of 900,652, during the war 36,172 Negroes answered the call to the colors, as against only 25,674 whites.

"The Government has made a mistake in placing the hospital at Tuskegee," concludes the editorial, "but it must stand by its mistake and protect its property. Shall it be the K. K. K. or the U. S. at the Tuskegee Hospital."

While a committee of citizens at Birmingham, Ala. was preparing a detailed outline of Tuskegee's wishes in the Negro veterans hospital trouble, to be sent to Director Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, the rest of Tuskegee was swaying between elation over hopes of an early and satisfactory peace, and curiosity over Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and Dr. Lewis Kenny, for twenty years, the Negro physician at the institute.

Dr. Moton, it was reported, is expected to return soon from his "vacation," begun somewhat precipitately when Tuskegee citizens became aroused over persistent statements from Washington that a Negro personnel would be put in charge of the million dollar Negro Veterans' Hospital.

Dr. Kenny is reported "whereabouts unknown." His family is in North Carolina. He is reported to have said he wanted Negroes in full charge of the hospital. No one would say Friday whether Dr. Kenny would return or not.

The committee of three Tuskegee citizens in their report will ask that the personnel of the hospital consist of seventy-five white officials and employees and about 325 Negro employes. The report will ask for enough white officials to insure control and no more, members of the committee said it is said the hospital may be used as a sanitarium for White soldiers.

Director Hines Joins K. K. K.

Mr. Hines, here to discuss objections to the announced intention to place a Negro staff in charge of the hospital, told the trustees that he would "be no party to anything that will bring about trouble here between the White people and the Negroes." He asked for a conference with Tuskegee citizens, but no date for it has been set.

"With a committee of three trusted Tuskegee citizens I am sure that we can work out this problem of controlling the hospital by either white officials or Negroes in such a manner th all the citizens here will be satisfi ," Director Hines said. "I will not a a party to anything that will bring about a friction between the races.

The is no contract binding the goverr nent to place a white personnel at ne hospital, but there "appears a mo al obligation," Mr. Hines told the committee representing citizens wh protested against a Negro pers nnel at the institution.

Senator Powell, speaking for the citizens, said that Tuskegee had the promise of a representative of the Treasury Department that the hospital would be in charge of white officers and doctors, and that the people considered this a binding obligation. He said that "the people would have it no other way."

Director Hines later said that while an efficient Negro personnel could be secured, no appointments had been made, and none would be made until the committee had taken some action.

Several hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan recently paraded in a demonstration after announcement that a Negro staff would be used at

CLAIM ECONOMIC CAUSE UNDERLIE ATTITUDE O TUSKEGEE WHITES.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Montgomery, Ala., August 10.—Speculation as to the eventual outcom in the Tuskegee Hospital situation, as indulged in this the capital city of the proud commonwealth of Alabama, has been intensified since the elevation of Calvin Coolidge to be President of the United States. President Coolidge, then Vice-President, delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Tuskegee veteran's hospital last April and his interest in the progress and welfare of the hospital is said to be keen. In view of the fact that the most outstanding incident in President Coolidge's career has been the sternness with which he upheld law and order in the Boston policemen's strike, even the Ku Klux ar doubtfully and wond happen if they agai the superiority of t the U. S. Governm

HINES MEETS COMMITTEE

Advices from Washington indicate that while General Hines listened to the plan proposed by the white committee of the town of Tuskegee, who conferred with him in Washington last Friday, he has decided to order the Colored ward doctors who already have been selected to report for duty. Mr. Calhoun, the disbursing officer has already returned and has been received with marked courtesy by the officials who formerly rebuffed him. General Hines is said to have remarked just before President Harding's passing that he knew the President desired a full Colored personnel and that the plan would be carried out.

TUSKEGEE HOLDS BARBECUE

In a final effort to register the protest of the white citizenry of Macon County a barbecue meeting was held in the town of Tuskegee last Friday night. It poured rain all day and evening making the roads well nigh impassable and dampening the ardor of the few who did attend. Senator "Tom" Heflin was the principal speaker, while Congressman Bolling was another. Secret Service men from the department of justice were reported present and both Heflin and Bolling confined their remarks to "the remarkable development of the South during the past decade." They were introduced by Dr. L. W. Johnson, a druggist of Tuskegee, who formerly was regarded as one of the school's best friends. It is said that every Saturday for years a pooled order from the girls at Tuskegee for various toilet and drug sundries was compiled in the dean's office and sent to Dr. Johnson's drug store. This order during the school term rarely ran under $500 a Saturday, but no longer does it reach the Johnson establishment. The hospital offered still larger possibilities, however, and

CLAIM ECONOMIC CAUSES UNDERLIE ATTITUDE OF TUSKEGEE WHITES

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in the fight for white control. These are the sort of motives which actuated the white citizens of Tuskegee in their fight for white control. The three nurses who were discharged will be restored to their places, well-informed persons predict after the investigation into their dismissal is completed. Everything at the school is quiet and regular routine is in force at the hospital, save a certain air of expectancy on the part of the white attaches that forebodes something which is to happen. Maybe it's a change of color.

AN ALABAMA K. K. K. BLUFF!

For that is what the latest development in the Tuskegee U. S. Veterans' Hospital controversy amounts to. Alabama "crackers" have the nerve to try to scare the President of the United States into letting them have the jobs in a "Colored hospital" already practically given out. Gen. Frank E. Hines, the head of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, is himself a veteran of the World War; has his instructions from President Harding as to the kind of a personnel wanted for the Hospital, has notified the Chief Executive of this country that he has that personnel "in hand," and has gone to Tuskegee to tell those Alabama "crackers" and others so, and to try "to reason with them." This last is a waste of valuable time, it is true, but perhaps it is well that he do so. Of course, there can be but one outcome of the controversy NOW! The President and Gen. Hines, representing the great United States of America, cannot for a single moment recede one iota from the announced position they have taken, because of the contemptible and lawless threats of Alabama Ku Kluxers to lynch-murder members of the hospital staff and its nurses (women)), and to lynch-murder Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute. These threats undoubtedly settle, once and for all time, the personnel of our U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. But that ought not to and doubtless will not settle the matter, as far as the threat-making Alabama Ku Kluxers are concerned. The President and Gen. Hines will undoubtedly put the Government's secret service men to work to ferret them out and give them the long and greatly needed punishment they so richly deserve. The miserable brood have surely over-reached themselves, this time, in defying, yes virtually attacking indirectly, with these threats the President of the country. Afro-Americans generally should not "lose" their heads" in this matter but just "sit tight," wait and see what we feel sure they will see and to their entire satisfaction.

Hospital — 1923

Alabama.

"JIM CROW" AT TUSK. VETERANS HOSPITAL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 10.—Although there are but few white persons remaining on the payroll of the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans, the conditions under which the nearly three hundred colored employees are forced to live and work are obnoxious.

Doctors Denied Quarters

Within the Government reservation, segregation of and discrimination against colored doctors and employees are practiced to an extent not to be matched elsewhere in the Government service.

White employees, without regard to the positions they hold, are living in the officers quarters. Twelve apartments and nine cottages provided for officers, are occupied by them. Even white persons who have been replaced by colored in the Government service are permitted to retain the quarters which they occupied.

The chief engineer—a white man—occupies one apartment. The chief guard—also a white man, lives in a cottage. Neither of these employees is entitled to more than one room in the attendants' quarters. Two white stenographers have an apartment to themselves.

On the other hand, the colored doctors and administrative assistants have been assigned to the attendants quarters, although there are eight cottages empty. There are practically no conveniences in these quarters, and they must all share a community shower bath.

Segregation Imposed

Separate toilets for white and colored employees are provided. There is also separate transportation service. In fact, separation of the white and colored employees is completely effected.

Discrimination goes even to the matter of pay. White employees receive higher salaries for the same class of work. For instance, white stenographers not on the civil service register are paid higher salaries than colored stenographers who had to take the civil service examinations in order to get the jobs.

A strict censorship is maintained. Communication with the Institute is practically cut off. The contents of telegraph messages are known as soon as they are filed. It is suspected that mail is even tampered with.

Dr. Griffith, the commanding officer, is czarlike in his administration of the hospital. He is carrying out the program of Colonel R. H. Stanley, whom he succeeded. Those who dare speak out against conditions do so at the peril of their jobs.

However, information has finally got to Washington. The White House has been informed of these conditions. Several Congressmen are interested in the remedying of them, and another shift in the white personnel is probable.

JUANITA COLEMAN HOSPITAL AT DEMOPOLIS IS OPENED

Negro Institution Encouraged By White Leaders Of City.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Dec. 14.—The negro hospital at this place had its formal opening Wednesday afternoon. The public services were held on the Confederate Park grolnds and the audience was composed of the teachers and pupils of the negro schools, a number of negro citizens and a few whites numbering about 600 or 700 in all.

Dr. L. J. Bristow, superintendent of the Selma Baptist hospital, was the speaker. Brief addresses were made by P. G. Coleman, Mayor N. C. Floyd, Col. B. F. Elmore, Juanita Coleman, (colored) and the widow of Booker T. Washington.

This hospital was launched and directed mainly by Juanita Coleman, from Texas. She is said to have put about $2,000 into the enterprise. The rest of it was donations secured from those interested in the movement. It is owned and operated by her under a board of trustees, the chairman of which is P. G. Coleman and three other white men and three colored men

Only white doctors are to practice in this hospital. The building is located three blocks east of the business section of town and one block north of the Southern railroad. It cost about $6,000 with its furnishings.

DR. DAVIS GOES TO TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

Dr. Harvey F. Davis, a graduate of Boston University School of Medicine, class 1923, and completing an internship at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, one of the largest and best hospitals of its kind in the world, has recently been appointed ward surgeon in the department of Neuro-Psychiatry at the United States Veteran's Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Alabama. His apointment was effective November 15, and he has left for the institution to begin his duties.

Mrs. Peterson Named as Librarian for Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee

Mrs. Nadie Marie Peterson, for more than three years an assistant librarian in the West 135th street branch of the New York Public Library, has been given a temporary appointment as librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, situated at Tuskegee, Ala., and she has been granted a six months' leave of absence for the purpose of assuming her new duties.

Mrs. Peterson's appointment calls for her reporting at the hospital about January 1, and she will have the responsibility of establishing the library for benefit of the disabled veterans and the medical and nurse staff. The library will be under supervision of the Library of Congress, and the position is under the civil service regulations.

The appointment is temporary pending the establishment of an eligible list from the 1924 spring examinations.

That Tuskegee Muddle.

In the year 1895 I read Booker T. Washington's memorable speech, the subject of which was: "Let Down Your Bucket Where You Are." He pictured the State of Alabama, along with other cotton belts in the South, as a fountain of opportunity and economic advantage to every Negro who would let down his economic bucket in Alabama or any other cotton belt. The white people in Alabama misunderstood the great educator and leader of men. They interpreted his doctrine to mean that he, his co-workers, and successors should stand for or demand nothing but industrial education writ large.

Without discussing the why, it is safe to say that to place this hospital under discussion on Tuskegee campus is the biggest blunder this great institution has made since it was established hitherto; and it will not be safe to keep it there if the personnel is made colored, and it will not be pleasant on Tuskegee's campus if the personnel is made white. To place a victorious personnel to work over and on the grounds of a conquered personnel is telling a strange dog in your yard to go in and spend the day with your house cat. Imagine the picture. Your cat at once springs to his feet, sticks his claws in your carpet or bare floor, grows tall in the middle of his back, with the hair on its end, while his moustache stands out like new pins. He tries to grow as large as the strange dog that appears on the scene perfectly satisfied that it is nothing but a cat running a bluff.

This is only a faint picture of the situation if either side wins. If our white brethren down there don't want you in their community as a factor in the business profession and high callings, they retire like the Greeks but leave their horse pregnant with Ku Kluxers to take charge while you sleep. Presbyterian Negroes are safe prophets on such coming events.

COMMITTEE DID NOT ACT HASTILY AND UNWISELY

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Negro Press).—The commission on temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church south "did not act hastily and unwisely and wasn't incorrect in its charges that Tuskegee Institute was menaced by threats of organized interference" in adopting a statement concerning the Tuskegee situation as a result of opposition of white citizens there to Negro personnel in the new government hospital for Negroes, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the church committee, said in a letter to Dr. L. A. Johnson, chairman of the Tuskegee committee made public here.

The letter written from Bishop Cannon's headquarters at Washington, says that the statement in question was adopted when it was learned through newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability that the interests of the Tuskegee Institute were "seriously menaced by threats of organized interference."

Bishop Cannon then explains that, as chairman of the temperance and social service commission, he received a letter from Dr. Johnson charging that the statement menaced by threats of organized interference is unfounded, and untrue, and furthermore that unwisely and with misguided knowledge the Methodist body "has acted hastily without knowing the true situation."

"The uncontradicted press report states that sixty-seven automobiles filled with hooded and veiled men were driven along the road between the professors' houses and the buildings of Tuskegee Institute," Bishop Cannon says, "and the Tuskegee committee may not consider that a threat of organized interference with the Tuskegee Institute, but until the Tuskegee committee can give some adequate explanation for this organized parade around the grounds of the institute, it must generally be regarded as a veiled threat.

Bishop Cannon then goes on to say that such action is calculated to destroy Tuskegee Institute's record of years of successful co-operation between the white and colored races and "to affect most seriously the opinion of the whole civilized world as to the spirit and intentions of the southern people toward the colored people in our midst."

"Before the commission gave any statement to the press, it had reliable first-hand reports of the Tuskegee situation," the latter continued, "not only from the secular press, but from southern-born, southern-sympathizing citizens of Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, all of the highest character and intelligence. Whatever may be the final outcome of the discussion concerning the hospital at Tuskegee, concerning which our commission made no statement whatever, I am satisfied that I represent the sentiment of the great bulk of our southern people in expressing a most favorable hope that whatever adjustment is made of the hospital matter, nothing will be permitted to minimize the splendid work which is being done by the Tuskegee Institute, in accordance with the plans agreed upon by Booker T. Washington and his white friends in the state of Alabama."

N.Y. WORLD
JULY 25, 1923

WIDER TUSKEGEE INQUIRY DEMANDED

Defenders of Negroes Call on Department of Justice to Obtain Full Facts.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented their case against the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama to the Department of Justice to-day, urging the Bureau of Investigation to extend the scope of inquiries already made at Tuskegee, where the Klansmen showed their strength to keep Negro officers away from the new Veterans' Bureau Hospital.

They base their case on what they declare is the original order on the hospital commissary for ten sheets. These sheets, they declare, were used as robes by Klansmen in the demonstration of July 3, a fact they attest they are able to prove by tracing the Government property through all the persons who handled it after it left the commissary.

Although the Department of Justice is watching the Tuskegee situation, a general investigation is unlikely unless representatives of the association, who will see William J. Burns to-morrow, prevail upon him that it is necessary.

Justice officials hesitate to step in at Tuskegee when hospital affairs are being handled by Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, who already has begun inquiry into the charge that Government property was used by the Klansmen.

Leaders of the Negro association here contend they have enough data on conditions in Tuskegee to assure an entire colored personnel for the hospital. Included in the material they have collected is a petition signed by eighty-seven of the ninety Negro patients in the institution, which asks assignment of Negro doctors to replace the white physicians now in charge.

COL. STANLEY'S TRANSFER

Dr. Griffin in Charge at Tuskegee Until Negro Personnel Selected.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 1.—Transfer of Col. E. H. Stanley, commanding officer of the federal hospital for negro war veterans here, to the federal hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., was announced today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau said today that the transfer of Col. Stanley from the bureau's hospital at Tuskegee to the one at Fort Bayard, N. M., was made at Col. Stanley's own request in order to afford him a better command. He will take 30 days leave before assuming his new duties, and will be succeeded by Dr. Griffin, the present executive officer at Tuskegee.

For the present, Director Hines said, Dr. Griffin will remain as commanding officer, and no negro commanding officer will be appointed until after the complete negro medical personnel has been selected and detailed to the institution.

Hospital—1923

Alabama.

INTERESTING EDITORIALS FROM LOCAL DAILIES.

THE K. K. K. PROTESTS.

The Courier
7-24-23

That demonstration in Alabama the other day was typical of the Ku Klux Klan. Seven hundred members marched through the streets of Tuskegee as a protest against placing Negro officials at the Government hospital there for disabled Negro veterans.

Did the Ku Klux want their own members named to these positions in a Negro hospital? The Ku Klux didn't want Negro officials even for a Negro institution.

Such a display of race animosity would damn the Ku Klux if the Ku Klux were not already damned. They might as well have paraded in protest against Tuskegee Institute having at its head a Negro and having been founded by a Negro.

The fact that the first of the hospital personnel left immediately upon his arrival showed what commotion they had stirred. The departure, however, perhaps prevented serious trouble.

Ordinary the clowning of the Ku Klux is laughable. When they set in motion the doctrine of race hatred they are a menace. When they try to take into their hands the law they are outlaws.

The parade at Tuskegee was both laughable and serious.—Courier-Journal

FAIR PLAY FOR THE NEGRO.

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

I never read a more pitiful appeal by slave to master than that of the colored ministers' association published in The Birmingham News of July 15.

I may not know the cause of all this noise about the personnel of the negro hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. I have read much about it, but the real cause seems to be still under cover.

Is it because there are a few juicy governmental plums that are wanted to be gathered up by a few white doctors in that part of the State? Or is it because the white citizens in that section fear the viciousness of a few sick and crippled negro soldiers more than they do the viciousness of that greatest student body of all well negroes in the world which attend Tuskegee Institute and which is the largest institution of learning in the whole wide world for negroes?

I understand that the whole teaching staff in this institution are negroes and I never heard of any wild-eyed clamor of white teachers to join the staff.

Now I believe Judge Abernathy, of Birmingham, was right when he said the negro is a better citizen when you do not clutter up his brains with what is foolishness to him, that is, such things as the culture to which the white race aspires. Yes, such things even as reading, writing and ciphering, but since they have a few cobblers that they call doctors, I am willing to let so-called doctors act the part.

It will possibly help to keep them at home where we want them to stay in peace. I never slept with the negro nor ever did I eat with him. I never made social visits to their homes and have never but a few times visited his churches, though I have worked with him on the farms and in various kinds of work and I know that he makes a good shield for the white man in the hard work which nature has fitted him to perform and which somebody must do. He is hardly ever vicious and I like him "in his sphere of influence," though when he earns a dollar he ought to have it.

We have seen instances where ignorant negroes have been imposed upon by actions of different courts supposed to be ministers of justice, and operated by pretty good white people. This is all wrong, and if we do not stop so much of it we will wake up and find that the negro has gone to where he thinks he will get better treatment whether he gets it or not; at least, our supply of cheap labor will be depleted in the South. No ambitious white man will do the work that we see negroes doing. The white man being the superior piece of creation, he is a slacker in his duty to his God and his fellow man when he takes the advantage of a lot of helpless negroes.

I practice medicine for all comers regardless, and I do the best I can for all, but I must confess that I much prefer to work for the white man because it is more congenial work and I am personally willing for the negro doctors to take my colored practice.

DR. W. H. SHELTON.

Gulp, Ala., July 20.

NEGROES DEMAND OUSTING OF WHITE HEAD OF HOSPITAL

JULY 25, 1923

Col. Stanley, Commandant at Tuskegee, Accused of Failing in Protection of Employees.

SIMILAR COMPLAINT MADE IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

Harding Told by Colored Leader That Authority of U. S. Has Been Defied by Mobs.

From World Staff Correspondent

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Removal of Col. Robert H. Stanley, commanding officer of the Tuskegee, Ala., Veterans' Hospital for Negro Ex-service Men, was requested to-day by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which charged the army officer with failure to protect Negro subordinates.

Evidence claimed by the Negroes to substantiate their charges was placed on file with Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, who has instituted an investigation, and with the Department of Justice.

Gen. Hines said he had word from Col. Stanley declaring the Ku Klux Klan parade in Tuskegee, July 3, did not pass within a mile and a half of the Negro hospital and, so far as he knew, none was intimidated by the robed demonstration.

Contrary reports were presented to Department of Justice agents by Mrs. Evelyn Robinson and Miss Adelia Woods, nurses suspended by Col. Stanley for insubordination. According to their story, the Montgomery Klansmen visited Tuskegee and found the Veterans' Hospital deserted of all white officers except one, the officer of the day.

Ropes customarily barring vehicles from the grounds between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. were not in place, the nurses maintained, and when the caravan of Klansmen approached the institution the guards at the entrances saluted.

They said the Klan members, wearing robes, skirted the main hospital building, passed around the nurses' quarters, a mile distant, and thence away from the establishment. Several automobile parties stopped, according to the Negro women, and went to the chief dietician of the hospital, who fed them. These Klansmen, the Negroes believe, were members of the hospital staff.

It was intimated to-day that Federal agents are looking for John Calhoun, Negro Civil Service employee, who fled from Tuskegee after alleged threats against his life. Calhoun, according to the Negroes, was sought by the Klansmen when they visited the hospital.

Gen. Hines reiterated to-day that Calhoun had been ordered back to duty and, he believed, had reported at Tuskegee. Other colored employees are at work in the institution, the Director said, adding that he thought Calhoun merely was frightened and would have suffered no harm had he remained at his post.

"I believe that no matter how fast or how slow we put colored people in the hospital, the Ku Klux Klan will take no action against it," commented Gen. Hines, adding that he was preparing to order a number of Negro physicians to duty there.

Washington representatives of the Negro association made public to-day a letter addressed to President Harding by James Weldon Johnson, National Secretary, which said in part:

"Unfortunately, during your absence the Tuskegee Hospital situation has reached the stage of a national scandal. We have seen a body of lawless mobbists in the name of the Ku Klux Klan attempting to defy the United States Government, driving out colored men who had been appointed to work at the Tuskegee Hospital.

"We have seen the white commander of that hospital, Col. Robert H. Stanley, failing to protect his colored subordinates who had been threatened with mob violence, and tolerating, if not conniving at, Ku Klux activity in the Government hospital under his command.

"We have already asked Director Hines to remove Col. Stanley. We ask your approval of this action, preceded, of course, by a thorough investigation and substantiation of the charges against this officer.

"We ask, furthermore, for the continuance of the Government's plan; that is, a complete colored staff of qualified physicians and nurses, from the commanding officer down, and, if necessary, United States troops in Alabama to see that they are not interfered with in the work to which their Government has called them."

It seemed likely to-day that the Department of Justice would investigate the whole Tuskegee affair, with Gen. Hines's approval.

Believes Decision as to Personell of New Government Hospital Hinges on Proper Interpretation of "Whtie Control" Promised Alabamians When Institution was Decided On

The Courier
7-24-23

By RUSSELL KENT
Bureau Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—Gen. Frank E. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, returned to Washington today from the south with additional information regarding a case involving the color line which is rapidly assuming the proportions of the most perplexing race issue that has faced the present national administration, whether the hospital for negro veterans at Tuskegee shall be administered by a white medical staff and officers or by negro personnel throughout.

Director Hines, who conferred last week with citizens at Tuskegee, had little to say regarding the question on his return. He declared that the decision rests upon the proper interpretation of the term "white control" as applied to the hospital, inasmuch as it is clear that agents of the treasury department, in securing the site at Tuskegee, gave assurances to citizens there that the hospital would be under white control. Nothing will be done to break the word of the government, Director Hines declared today, and no negro physicians will be asigned to Tuskegee until the question is settled, although efforts to recruit a competent staff will be continued.

To Await Committee

The committee of three appointed by Tuskegee citizens to represent them in future negotiations with Director Hines is expected to present evidence supporting the understanding which was given by the treasury department. No decision will be reached by the veterans bureau until after this committee has acted with the director.

Tuskegee citizens are said to insist that "white control" means immediate control by white persons, officers and medical staff, and not merely ultimate control by white officials located in the veterans' bureau at Washington.

Perplexes Leaders

The Tuskegee hospital controversy is becoming increasingly complicated and regardless of what decision finally is reached it is sure to arise to perplex the Harding administration in the future.

Pressure has been brought to bear on the administration to place some negroes in executive positions or on the medical staff immediately, but there has been steady refusal to mix the races in the higher positions. A temporary staff of white physicians is in charge, and the nurses and orderlies are negroes, the latter conforming with the Alabama state law regarding attendance upon negro patients in hospitals.

Refer to Parade

The society for the advancement of colored people is insisting upon an all negro staff at Tuskegee. The society also has called attention to a recent reported parade of the Ku Klux Klan at Tuskegee which was interpreted as a silent protest against the proposal to install negroes in charge of the hospital there, as a "defiance of the federal government", asserting that to refuse to place negroes in charge now would be a confession of surrender to the klan and would breed trouble for the future.

Added to this, there is pressure from certain republican politicians to put a negro personnel in charge, for the effect on the negro vote next year, and altogether the administration appears to be in an unhappy position.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT STAND FOR TUSKEGEE'S REPORTED OUTRAGE?

The Government of the United States is republican in form, and is all right. The laws are adequate for the protection of every citizen, sick or well, at home or abroad; and, so far as our constitution is concerned, there is nothing for any citizen to complain of. The laws are adequate, substantial and broad enough to meet any immergency; yet, our citizens are divided into classes—one class is made to suffer by reason of the meanness and wickedness of the other; though the law is not responsible for it. In some parts of our country, one class of citizens is denied equal rights and opportunities with another class—some are deprived of life and liberty without due process of law; others are deprived of property and property rights without due process of law; others are denied the ballot and a voice in the government without due process of law. And in each and every one of these denials the constitution of our country guarantees and vouchsafes to the citizens every right denied them. Atlanta Independent

There is a weakness somewhere, and it is not far-fetched or hard to find—it is in the men selected by the people to enforce the laws. It is in the men, and not in the law. There is a weakness in the administration of the law from the President down. The administrators of the law have an eye single to class, race, color and caste, and a man is accorded protection and opportunity under and before the law according to his color, race or condition. Atlanta, Ga.

At Tuskegee the government has erected a hospital for the care of world war veterans as fine and adequate in appartments as any hospital in the world. The government did not discriminate or spare money or ingenuity in constructing a hospital for the care of its black veterans. The black man and the white man fought side by side in the trenches in France to make democracy safe for the world; and the government in preparing to take care of those who made the supreme test in their days of affliction did not discriminate. The government prepared for world war veterans—not for white men or black men, but for those who were deserving and had offered their lives upon the altar of their country for the freedom of the world. But it is generally reported throughout the country that those in charge of the hospital—charged with the responsibility of providing comfort and ease for the wounded soldiers—are inflicting all kinds of punishment, brutality and discrimination against the black soldiers.

1-26-23

Our information is that, because of the large death rate among black soldiers, the government has made an investigation to ascertain the cause, and found out it was due very largely to neglect on the part of white doctors in contact hospitals, in not giving the Negroes the kind of treatment that the law and war regulations provide; and, as a consequence of which, the government erected the Tuskegee hospital for Negro soldiers only, and purposed to provide this unite with a Negro personnel. The white man with an eye single to the economic, and without proper and patriotic interest in the black soldiers, demanded the places himself, in spite of the white man's social equality bugbear, and his everlasting protest against any kind of social contact with the Negro, he organized, rose in arms and defied the government to provide this Negro hospital with a Negro personnel. The question of personnel has resolved itself into the condition of a mob against the government; and those in charge of the government, in spite of the fairness and righteousness of our laws and regulations protecting our soldiers, have gone all the way from Washington to Tuskegee to ask a mob, headed by a state senator, whether the government will be permitted to carry out its purposes in manning the hospital.

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The government dispatched Mr. Calhoun, disbursing clerk, to the hospital to take charge of a position that the acting encumbent had failed to qualify for, and Colonel Stanley, the government officer, instead of providing the employees with maintenance and work to do, ordered him to leave and handed him a communication from the Ku Klux Klan, which warned him to leave the place, at the peril of his life.

Think of it, a colonel in the American army, who is charged with the responsibility of caring for sick soldiers, acting as messenger boy for the Ku Klux Klan, who is taking the law in their hands and driving employees of the government from their posts of duty under threats of bodily harm. Will the government stand for it? Will the President stand for it? Why should the government consult Major Moton, a black or a white mob, or anybody else as to whom it shall put in care of the men who bared their breasts to shot and shell that democracy might be made safe for the world?

It is currently reported that many of the sheets that the Ku Klux Klan used in their parade of protest were sheets of the government, taken from the hospital, and after the parade the mob was entertained at the hospital by Colonel Stanley and attaches.

Mesdames Zella Peck, Evalena Robison and Miss Adella Wood, nurses at the hospital, have been discharged by Colonel Stanley because they exposed his duplicity and double dealing with the government and the Ku Klux Klan. They were summarily dismissed with the admonition that "Your work is not satisfactory." In what respect was their work not satisfactory? They exposed the plot, plan and conspiracy of the white officers of the hospital with the white mob at Tuskegee in their conspiracy to drive Negro help and employees from the hospital, that white men and women may get wages to mistreat Negro soldiers.

Mrs. Zella H. Peck, of Chicago, a nurse who was in charge of a ward, charges that Mrs. Evalena Phelps, a white recreation worker for the Red Cross, gave her a signed order for the sheets on July 3rd, the night of the Klan parade; and on previous occasions she had let Mrs. Phelps have two or three sheets for improvised tables for social affairs; but on this particular occasion she let her have ten new sheets from the hospital, which the Ku Klux Klan used on the night of the parade; and this is what brought about her dismissal—and that she holds receipt for the sheets that Mrs. Phelps forgot to take up at the time she returned the sheets. The sheets were returned July 4th, spotted with axle grease, dirty, and showed plainly that they had been worn.

Miss Wood, another nurse, says that "Sam Jackson, a tuberculosis patient, wrote Washington officials protesting against the Klan parade and demanded protection for Negro veterans, and as a consequence of which he was discharged from the hospital this week, and told that he did not have tuberculosis, when in fact the man is sick and suffering."

Miss Wood further reports that a "near riot happened in her ward between forty-seven veterans, a white physician and two white guards because the sick soldiers objected to being made to go to bed before 9 o'clock, as the rules provide, and that there is an effort among the doctors to make the soldiers stay in bed twenty hours out of twenty-four, when they are able to be up and about; that they have ninety-seven patients and fourteen nurses; that the discharged nurses were dismissed in the afternoon and given until 12 o'clock the next day to vacate the premises or reservation."

Now, will the government stand to have its sick soldiers dismissed from the hospital because they protest against the Ku Klux Klan marching through the hospital and being entertained in the dining room of the hospital after a parade of protest against the government? Will the government stand for capable sick nurses to be dismissed from services by Colonel Stanley because they exposed his act of lending sheets to the Ku Klux to protest against the government? Or what?

Or will the government demand an investigation and dismiss Stanley and his staff, if they are guilty, or confirm the suspension of the nurses if they misrepresented the facts? Will the government stand for Colonel Stanley to dismiss Negro employees as fast as they qualify and the government places them, merely on the grounds that they are Negroes? Or will the government courtmartial and mete out such punishment to a rebellious officer as Stanley's conduct deserves It is up to the government; for it is amble and adequate to cope with any situation, national or world-wide.

We will wait and see what the government will do. Our government is being weakened and brought into disrepute by blunders of cowards and unfairness of some of the men charged with the administration of the laws of our great country.

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Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE NEGRO AND THE WHITE MAN IN ALABAMA?

Alabama is one of the largest populated states of the South. It has an attractive and a remarkable history. More than two million people inhabit the state, the majority of whom are the white and black races. They are the controlling factors, and whatever Alabama's successes or failures is due to the activities of these two groups—the management always in the hands of the whites. Alabama is a wonderful state. It is noted for its great farm lands, its mineral fields and large industrial plants, railroad points and manufactures. Perhaps the largest steel plant in the world is at Ensley, Jefferson County, Alabama. Many millions of dollars are paid to laboring men in the mineral fields every month. The wages paid, all other things being considered, are the equal, and in some instances higher than wages in some other sections. This condition, together with the happy co-operation of the races, has meant much in the equation of Alabama's progress, its sensible disposition of its affairs. This relation should not be destroyed if Alabama is to maintain its balance as regards labor and industry with the other states of the Union.

Birmingham Reporter

The educational advantages are not all that we would like for them to be in our large cities and towns, but they are fair and encouraging in the mineral districts and fields of labor, where the majority of the humbler people reside and need educational advantages; in fact, educational training in our mineral districts, we mean in the steel plants, the coal and ore mines and other kindred industries, is superior to the city curriculum and training for children. As a general proposition, the best possible instructors are employed and maintained in these plants. The whole system of management respecting the training and care of the people is in the hands of experienced, expert, talented and Christian-hearted men and women. This is as it should be, and all other things being equal, would invite the attention of laborers and the best consideration of all who are interested in the progress and comfort of humanity.

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What is the matter with the Negro and the white man in Alabama? A careful perusal of the pages of history dealing with mankind show that within a generation and a half or two generations there is a change in the conduct of the people—either an awakening of latent virtues for advanced places and discoveries or that race or nation will find itself retrograding or in a stooping position.

7-28-23

There is no question about it; the relations between the whites and blacks in Alabama are not as cordial and sympathetic as they should be; they are not as helpful as they have been. The whites have gone a certain direction for many generations and the blacks have done the same. The humbler group has been the agent or the instrument through which the higher group has traveled to marvelous success. The Negro has looked to the white man for protection, a place to live and somewhere to work. In a measure, these things have been provided, and the Negro has attracted the entire nation with his fitness as a laborer. In the past two generations he has undergone a change, his vision is clearer, and it takes more to satisfy his needs than of past years. His confidence in the white man is waning, and thus he behaves in an indifferent manner. He wants such protection as other people are getting, and provisions made for him as are given other people of his vocation and standing. This is not being generously done; instead, there is a niggardly attitude when it comes to the protection and provision for the blacks. The entire situation can be changed, and it will be when the thoughtful element of both races agree on what is the proper attitude and the honorable thing to do. Justice is the main cord, and that alone can be attractive to those who suffer from the ill attacks of the superior. It is a question of playing the game fair; playing it in the open; not counting men up merely because they are white, nor counting them down merely because they are black.

The most dangerous and seemingly unchecked evil feeding this division and unfavorable relation is the studied position of an element of white people to drive the Negro from the South. The most adroit and vicious methods are brought into play. The hard-working, faithful and trustworthy Negro is thought to be in the way of an element of whites who must work with their hands. They are as a rule in the under offices; they are a part of the administration, and stand between the blacks and the real conditions that exist. They feed the already unrest of the Negro with ill treatment, false charges and sundry ill attacks which gives him a greater determination to seek lands and places of freedom and protection. In other words, the heart and soul of the man is wrought up against the practices of those who would turn the industrial fields over to an element of white people and questionable organizations in order to become their directors and managers just as is done in local and state politics. Here is where the trouble is. It is not in labor agents alone, nor is it in fanatic notions for a long ride on some speeding train. It is an effort on the part of the Negro to spend the balance of his days in peace, if not in financial prosperity. The white man must turn his investigation within. The trouble is at his door. The settlement can be had as regards the relationship of our people when the white man decides that to establish this relation there are two sides to consider and the Negro is not the least of these sides. Before there can come any decent race relations there must be an established Christian relation which will of itself make all other matters right. This upper strata white man whom we all respect may laugh as much as he may and call attention to the frozen hills of the North in his counsel to the blacks of Alabama, but there will be no effective good accomplished until he calls attention to the hot fields of the South and the demon-like position of an element of his people in the south against the blacks of the South.

The Tuskegee government hospital is an example in tact. The red signs in Montgomery in the Negro communities, a warning signed by the Ku Klux Klan, is another one of the nefarious practices. And the Montgomery City Commission has taken the only rightful position regarding the signs and dispositions towards the blacks of that city. An ordinance is presented to the Montgomery City Commission which bars the parading of men disguised, and two-thirds of the commission favor the bill, which will surely pass at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, July 31st. This is the manner in which all of these violences should be met. It does not necessarily show a particular interest in the blacks, but it does show a spirit to see that some form of justice is meted out to a people who are so powerless to protect themselves against mobs and invisible government. There is a disposition to terrorize and humiliate the Negro in every quarter and in every way.

We need every honorable black man who is an Alabamian for Alabama. We need to persuade him to exercise patience and carefulness. The state needs them far more than it needs these questionable organizations that have as one of their main objects to drive the Negro from the state. This situation is squarely up to the white man. It is his problem. The Negro is ready as of always to co-operate in the things that mean advancement for him, his state and nation. No kind of persuasion can change his notion unless the devilment practiced can be stopped.

RACIAL CRISIS AND HELPLESSNESS

The Washington Bee 8-18-23

Not since the emancipation of the American Negro has the race approached such a crisis as is now upon it, and it is as leaderless as a herd of scattered sheep.

Nothing has come up during the Harding Administration that has ever affected the Negro so much as the erection of the $2,000,000 hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, for our veterans of the late war—which was proposed to be manned by a Negro personnel, and then have the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, Gen. Hines, annual that proposal and appoint an alleged Klansmen with two assistants as executive and commanding officers; notwithstanding the protests of the National Negro Medical Association, thru its committee; the N. A. A. C. P. and personal protests of a few Negroes.

Washington D.C.

To place an alleged Klansman at the head of the hospital for Negro Veterans is an insult to the race; but to maintain that man as head of this hospital after he permitted the government's sheets to be used by the Ku Klux in a parade on the night of July Bird is an outrage and travesty on justice and authority of the Government. No greater insult could be offered Negroes than to ask them to go to the Tuskegee hospital, either as patients or part of the personnel, as long as it is controlled by white officers. Has the Director of the Veterans' Bureau lost all sense of justice and fair-mindedness? This is certainly a crisis for the race. The only remedy is to reject any compromise.

Complete personnel or no hospital.

As evidence of the Negro's helplessness in politics, we have not been the name of a single Negro who has been called in to is not a single Negro in the country that can control 50,000 votes. Helpless, that's all.

The appointment of C. Bascom Slemp, the Negro hater from

President Harding, every white politician of any note in the country has either been to see President Coolidge or has been called in for a "conference." But not a single Negro has been heard from. It is because the Republicans know that they have the "undying loyalty" of the race for "what the party HAS done for the Negro." They do not have to worry about the 15,000,000 Negroes in this country. As a result the millions of Negro voters do not mean anything to the Republicans for they have them in their vest pocket already.

The Negro is such a "lovable, loyal American citizen" and "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican. By this "loyalty" he has lost all of the political power that he ever held. He is without a real political leader and follows blindly anything and anybody. There

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There is no question about it; the relations between the whites and blacks in Alabama are not as cordial and sympathetic as they should be; they are not as helpful as they have been. The whites have gone a certain direction for many generations and the blacks have done the same. The humbler group has been the agent or the instrument through which the higher group has traveled to marvelous success. The Negro has looked to the white man for protection, a place to live and somewhere to work. In a measure, these things have been provided, and the Negro has attracted the entire nation with his fitness as a laborer. In the past two generations he has undergone a change, his vision is clearer, and it takes more to satisfy his needs than of past years. His confidence in the white man is waning, and thus he behaves in an indifferent manner. He wants such protection as other people are getting, and provisions made for him as are given other people of his vocation and standing. This is not being generously done; instead, there is a niggardly attitude when it comes to the protection and provision for the blacks. The entire situation can be changed, and it will be when the thoughtful element of both races agree on what is the proper attitude and the honorable thing to do. Justice is the main cord, and that alone can be attractive to those who suffer from the ill attacks of the superior. It is a question of playing the game fair; playing it in the open; not counting men up merely because they are white, nor counting them down merely because they are black.

The most dangerous and seemingly unchecked evil feeding this division and unfavorable relation is the studied position of an element of white people to drive the Negro from the South. The most adroit and vicious methods are brought into play. The hard-working, faithful and trustworthy Negro is thought to be in the way of an element of whites who must work with their hands. They are as a rule in the under offices; they are a part of the administration, and stand between the blacks and the real conditions that exist. They feed the already unrest of the Negro with ill treatment, false charges and sundry ill attacks which gives him a greater determination to seek lands and places of freedom and protection. In other words, the heart and soul of the man is wrought up against the practices of those who would turn the industrial fields over to an element of white people and questionable organizations in order to become their directors and managers just as is done in local and state politics. Here is where the trouble is. It is not in labor agents alone, nor is it in fanatic notions for a long ride on some speeding train. It is an effort on the part of the Negro to spend the balance of his days in peace, if not in financial prosperity. The white man must turn his investigation within. The trouble is at his door. The settlement can be had as regards the relationship of our people when the white man decides that to establish this relation there are two sides to consider and the Negro is not the least of these sides. Before there can come any decent race relations there must be an established Christian relation which will of itself make all other matters right. This upper strata white man whom we all respect may laugh as much as he may and call attention to the frozen hills of the North in his counsel to the blacks of Alabama, but there will be no effective good accomplished until he calls attention to the hot fields of the South and the demon-like position of an element of his people in the south against the blacks of the South.

The Tuskegee government hospital is an example in tact. The red signs in Montgomery in the Negro communities, a warning signed by the Ku Klux Klan, is another one of the nefarious practices. And the Montgomery City Commission has taken the only rightful position regarding the signs and dispositions towards the blacks of that city. An ordinance is presented to the Montgomery City Commission which bars the parading of men disguised, and two-thirds of the commission favor the bill, which will surely pass at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, July 31st. This is the manner in which all of these violences should be met. It does not necessarily show a particular interest in the blacks, but it does show a spirit to see that some form of justice is meted out to a people who are so powerless to protect themselves against mobs and invisible government. There is a disposition to terrorize and humiliate the Negro in every quarter and in every way.

We need every honorable black man who is an Alabamian for Alabama. We need to persuade him to exercise patience and carefulness. The state needs them far more than it needs these questionable organizations that have as one of their main objects to drive the Negro from the state. This situation is squarely up to the white man. It is his problem. The Negro is ready as of always to co-operate in the things that mean advancement for him, his state and nation. No kind of persuasion can change his notion unless the development practiced can be stopped.

RACIAL CRISIS AND HELPLESSNESS

Washington Herald 8-18-23

Not since the emancipation of the American Negro has the race approached such a crisis as is now upon it, and it is as leaderless as a herd of scattered sheep.

Nothing has come up during the Harding Administration that has ever affected the Negro so much as the erection of the $2,000,000 hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, for our veterans of the late war—which was proposed to be manned by a Negro personnel, and then have the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, Gen. Hines, annual that proposal and appoint an alleged Klansmen with two assistants as executive and commanding officers; notwithstanding the protests of the National Negro Medical Association, thru its committee; the N. A. A. C. P. and personal protests of a few Negroes. Washington Herald

To place an alleged Klansman at the head of the hospital for Negro Veterans is an insult to the race; but to maintain that man as head of this hospital after he permitted the government's sheets to be used by the Ku Klux in a parade on the night of July 3rd is an outrage and travesty on justice and authority of the Government. No greater insult could be offered Negroes than to ask them to go to the Tuskegee hospital, either as patients or part of the personnel, as long as it is controlled by white officers. Has the Director of the Veterans' Bureau lost all sense of justice and fair-mindedness? This is certainly a crisis for the race. The only remedy is to reject any compromise.

Complete personnel or no hospital.

As evidence of the Negro's helplessness in politics, we have not seen the name of a single Negro who has been called in to confer with the new President. Not a single Negro politician of the political power that he ever held. He is without a real political leader and follows blindly anything and anybody. There is not a single Negro in the country that can control 50,000 votes. Helpless, that's all.

The appointment of C. Bascom Slemp, the Negro hater from

Big Stone Gap, Va, by President Coolidge as his secretary is another demonstration of the Republicans' heedlessness of the Negro voter. We realize that the appointment of a secretary, by the President, is considered a personal matter, but we consider the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp, the daddy of the lily whites of the South, as a personal insult to every Negro in the United States. Yet we are helpless in the matter. Will we remain so? Will we show our resentment at the polls in 1924?

The appointment of Col. C. O. Sherrill, as aide to President Coolidge is another appointment of a man whose race hatred is outstanding. Surrounding himself with this type of race-prejudiced and race-hating Southerners the President is fomenting the crisis of the race more and more.

However, if the failure to appoint a full Negro personnel at Tuskegee and the appointments of Slemp and Sherrill will be the force to unite the Negroes of this country against the Republicans and force them into the realization of their own power, then the price is not too great.

A million Negroes united together on any given proposition will be a factor demanding recognition. There are fully seven million Negroes of voting age in this country. That is the balance of power in any election. We have the power, but it is unrealized and unorganized. If we can only begin the organization of this wonderful balance of power during the present crisis, we can lift up our heads with honorable pride, for the Negro will have found himself and the future holds forth untold returns.

DR. CROSSLAND FAILS TO EXPLAIN.

Washington Eagle

On last Friday night, in the interest of justice and truth, The Washington Eagle wired Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Technical Assistant in Charge of Colored Trainees at the Veterans Bureau, asking him for a statement in regard to the astounding charges of duplicity in his efforts to become the biggest Negro at the United States hospital at Tuskegee. Washington, D.C.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing an article supposedly written by Dr. Crossland. It at least purports to be an interview with him. While the article is not worth the cost of the telegram to him, we are publishing it that the public may have both sides of this quesion and enter a verdict as to his guilt or innocence.

The charge made against Dr. Crossland was definite. It was alleged that he conspired to abolish the colored division in the Veterans Bureau in exchange for a place at Tuskegee. Alleged letters of his to the correspondent named in his wife's divorce proceedings were published. What we wanted to know was whether or not this charge is true. If it is, he is unfit for public service and out of respect for the race which he represents he ought to resign. If it is not true, he has been done a grave injustice. 9-15-23

Instead of dealing with the charge logically and proving his innocence, the article is abusive and rather proves than disproves the case made out against him. Praise of self will not do in this case He must plead to the indictment or stand convicted.

Colored Americans are entitled to know whether or not he connived at the abolishment of the colored division in the Veterans Bureau. They are entitled to know whether or not he wrote Director Hines stating that the hospital situation could only be solved through a white man and himself. They are entitled to know whether the published letters are true copies of his correspondence. Let him speak out and prove his innocence or tender his resignation and save his race from a public scandal.

HOSPITAL NURSES VINDICATED WILL RETURN TO TUSKEGEE

Veterans' Bureau Finds That Col. Stanley Had No Just Cause For Suspending Three Colored Nurses During Opposition Of Whites To Negro Personnel At New Hospital. Government Urged To Pay Them Their Back Salaries.

Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Evelyn D. Robinson, Della Woode and Zelda H. Peck, the three nurses of the Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., summarily suspended by Col. Stanley, since transferred from the hospital to New Mexico, have been vindicated.

St. Louis St. Louis Mo,

Investigation by the Veterans' Bureau disclosed that Col. Stanley had no just cause for the suspension, and therefore these nurses have been ordered by the government to return to Tuskegee.

Friends of the nurses, who have been interested in having the cases adjusted fairly, are now urging the government to pay the back salaries and for the extra expense they have been placed to by returning to their homes.

Col. Stanley's suspension order came on the day the salary checks arrived, and the nurses were given only twenty-four hours to leave the government reservation. In addition to the time lost in suspension, there are at least four days' salary due for actual service rendered. 1/23-23

The suspension of these nurses was the climax of the bitter opposition of a few white politicians of the section and the Ku Klux, to intimidate the government into preventing the hospital to be manned by a Colored personnel. In the last two months there have been many changes at the institution and the way for a complete Colored personnel seems to be opening favorably, backed by the whites of the South, as well as the government.

over the negro by intimidation and threats give out the strong intimation that we belong to an inferior race. If we were compelled to judge from this type of citizens alone, we would have to admit the inferiority of the whole race.

The following is the statement of the Woman's Missionary Council of the church:

"A situation which seriously threatens the welfare, not only of the negro race in the South, but also the future of Christianity and our cherished civilization, has developed in connection with a federal hospital recently established in Tuskegee, Ala., for disabled negro war veterans. Tuskegee Institute, an institution of world-wide fame, founded and controlled by negroes since its very beginning, has in Tuskegee an investment of about ten million dollars. This institution gave four acres of land adjoining the institute for the establishment of the Veterans' Hospital.

The controversy which now exists concerns the staffing of the hospital, the question being shall the staff be all white, all negro, or mixed white and negro. An effort to secure a white staff by demonstrations seems to have as an aim the intimidation of the negroes of Tuskegee Institute in order to influence the government to concede to their dmands.

On July 3 a group of masked men paraded the highway leading around the institute. The Christian leadership of our church has been strong in the denunciation of this demonstration of implied force against Tuskegee Institute, an institution which has always worked for peace and good will between the two races living side by side in the South. They feel that the present strike is striking at the very root of Christianity, and that it is jeopardizing the message of our missionaries in every foreign land where we seek to proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ."

A condemnation of the Tuskegee affair has been expressed by various important commissions and committees of the church.

HOODED HOODLUMS.

The sorriest citizen, amid all the dregs of our civilization, is the sorry and criminal white man. He is lower down than the sorry negro, since he has fallen from a higher height of advantage and privilege. This class of citizens who assert a superiority

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

COMPROMISE AT TUSKEGEE.

The letter written by General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington, D. C., in which he announced that it was agreed, at the last conference with a committe representing the citizens of Tuskegee, for the present, "that a white commanding officer and two assistants would be retained at the Veterans' Hospital," must have caused that official acute humiliation. Director Hines had stood out firmly for the carrying out of the pledge made by President Harding, that this hospital should be opened with a colored personnel. His sudden concession to the demands of the Ku Klux Klan, even to this limited degree, suggests a compromise with the spirit of Southern prejudice, intended to soften the steps that are being taken to "at once place on duty at the hospital colored physicians and other colored personnel."

If the last pronouncement by Director Hines is carried out in good faith, it will mean a political victory for the contention made by the race in the matter of the hospital. Instead of having this institution which was established for the rehabilitation of the colored soldiers, manned by white doctors and nurses, as was at first demanded by the local white leaders, anxious for the patronage involved, the work of bringing the inmates back to health will be committed to attendants of their own race. This was the main issue involved and is the practical result of the agitation maintained through the Negro press of the country.

The retention of a white commanding officer and two assistants is not an agreeable feature of this compromise, as the clamor for a white personnel was largely due to the instigation of the former white commandant and the element of the Ku Klux Klan, with which he would seem to be closely connected.

The substantial results of the final decision in this controversy are largely due, we believe, to the firm insistence and unremitting efforts of Dr. Robert R. Moton. Despite the misrepresentations of Dr. Moton's position, made through such papers as the Atlanta "Independent," which were better informed as to his aims and purposes, he has stood unflinchingly against the demands of the Klan to grab the hospital patronage. The location of this hospital at Tuskegee was made possible through the efforts of Dr. Moton and the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and it was entirely fitting that he should have been consulted in the matter of the personnel.

While the present outcome as indicated by General Hines letter is not entirely satisfactory; it may be accepted as a moral victory for the race.

JUL 14 1923

BAD BUSINESS ALL ROUND.

It is more than "extremely unfortunate," it is menacingly disastrous to the beginning success of unusual efforts unselfishly made and now more generously, cordially supported than ever to effect better relations between the two races in the South that such a thing as the Tuskegee affair should happen. Readers of the daily press are familiar with the political controversy over the hospital there for colored veterans of the World War. Groups of people have made demonstrations following the government's action in the hospital matter and then, apparently deterred from further show of force by the fact that government property was an element and they dared not openly clash with the government, they have paraded the grounds of the Tuskegee Institute, the two million dollar plant which was presided over for many years by the late Booker Washington. It is said that a reign of terror existed in the vicinity of the institution, half the student body has been frightened away, several of the teachers forced through fear or constant unpleasantness to leave. The institution has been crippled to such an extent that it will require several years probably to restore it to confident activity. That institution has been doing useful work in a practical way, eschewing the visionary and impossible things—and the results of its work justify commendation. People from the South as well as philanthropists in the East and North have contributed to its support in a large way.

Crippling such an institution is in itself no small damage wrought by the reported demonstrations which seem foolish in the extreme—to label them in the mildest colors. What good could possibly be effected in the protest against political action of an administration—a line of action about which there is large difference of opinion among the best thought even of the South—by a gratuitous attack, vicious opposition to the local educational institution?

But the crippling of the greatest training institution in the South is not the worst phase of the case.

It might be said that Georgia has no business making a plea to Alabama. The institution in Alabama is one that is for the whole South, where the negro is a large element in the population—in the citizenry of the states. In addition, such conduct, as is reported by those who went to investigate the matter, hurts the whole South—and just at a time when organizations like the Inter-racial Commission are exerting extraordinary efforts—with fine results so far, considering the rather meager means at hand—to bring about understanding, co-operation and better relations between the white people and the "brother in black" in the South. The whole South is concerned tremendously in the actions of a group which in effect stultifies the whole section, misrepresents the section's best mind and heart, and breaks down the work that is being done for law and order in the South. The negro institution itself—nor yet the people of the section about the Alabama town alone—is not the chief sufferer—the South itself cannot escape the real injury.

It is difficult to understand how such conduct as is reported from Tuskegee can be the action of any but thoughtless elements or worse; it is as difficult to believe that there are not stronger elements in Alabama which will demand the right thing, the fair thing—for their own sake and for the sake of the South.

The Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has gathered information about the locating and manning of the hospital for negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala. From what we regarded as the more important parts of the report we gathered material for an editorial on September 28.

Our conclusion was that if the negroes were promised that the hospital would be manned by negroes and if competent negro doctors and nurses could be found that promise should be kept. We said that every Christian, whether white or black, is bound to take the stand that the interest of the patients in the hospital should be the one ground on which to decide this question.

Our pastor at Tuskegee, Rev. D. W. Haskew, writes us that before the white people of Tuskegee agreed to allow the hospital to be located there the government promised that it would be in charge of white people, that instead of an effort being made later to have the hospital manned by whites an effort was made to have it manned by negroes contrary to what the government had already promised, and that the Ku-Klux Klan parade was not made by Tuskegee people but was really opposed by them.

Our pastor is on the ground and evidently knows the facts in the case. We are sorry that the report by the Federal Council misrepresents the case, and yet we are glad to know that what this report says does misrepresent the case, for we did not like to believe that the whole of the report was true. We do not doubt but that many who have had to do with this matter have been unselfish and truly patriotic. It seems perfectly clear, however, from the report and from what our correspondent says that it has been made a political issue and that the matter has not been conducted on a high and worthy plane above race prejudice and without place seekers. It is not for us to say how the hospital should be manned other than that the interest of the patients should be the one supreme consideration. The government authorities had no moral right to make any promises in advance as to the manning of the hospital or to adopt any policies later that were not, according to their best judgment, for the best interests of the patients in the hospital.

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Chief Executive Receives Dr. M. O. Dumas, Dr. J. O. Plummer and Dr. Geo. E. Cannon who Explain the Race's Position on Hospital Issue

The Washington Tribune - 8-18-23
Washington, D.C.

Seek Complete Personnel Including All Staff Officers

PREPARED TO FIGHT

Moton Lines Up With Klan; Telegram Authenic in Every Detail

In a conference with President Calvin Coolidge on Thursday a committee of Doctors advised him that the Negroes of this country will not stand for a white personnel either in whole or in part at the U. S. Veterans hospital located at Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Committee that called on the President was composed of Dr. J. O. Plummer, of Raleigh, N. C., president of the National Medical Association; Dr. George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, N. J., member of the Executive Committee of the N. M. A.; and Dr. M. O. Dumas, of this city, also member of the Executive Committee of the N. M. A.

The committee, which, with the addition of Dr. W. G. Alexander of Newark, N. J., was selected to co-operate with Director Hines in selecting a competent Negro personnel, stated how they had worked and secured the names of a number of high-class physicians who were willing to sacrifice their large practices and go to Tuskegee to prove to the world that Negroes could manage and run successfully such a hospital.

In their talk with President Coolidge Thursday, the Committee reminded the President of the many promises made by the late President Harding and Director Hines and of the many promises broken in reference to appointing a complete Negro personnel at the Tuskegee hospital.

It was impressed upon the President how these men had agreed to accept positions at this hospital with the explicit understanding that the entire personnel was to be colored. After these men had been secured by their committee, Director Hines steps in and says that he can not appoint Negroes to the three administrative positions, namely: Commanding Officer, Executive Officer and Chief of Clinics.

The President was further reminded that this was simply done to meet the objection of a small group of whites at Tuskegee who had affiliated with the Klan in an effort to force the Federal Government to bow to their demands.

The committee stated that it was un-American for the Government to build a separate hospital for the Negro soldiers in the first place, but that after building it, it certainly would be adding insult to injury for the Government to insist on placing the control in the hands of whites.

The Committee further stated to the Presidet that Negroes will not yield in the matter of personnel. They will accept nothing short of a complete Negro staff from top to bottom. There is no compromise for them to make. If the U. S. Government, because of threats from a small group of whites, will refuse to appoint a complete Negro staff, then the Committee will recommend that all the doctors it has selected for positions at the hospital, decline to accept them, and expressed the assurance that not one man would go against their recommendation.

Dr. Plummer stated that if the Government could not place a Negro personnel in charge, that he favored the selling or giving of the hospital to Tuskegee Institute and the building of another one in a more favorable section. Dr. Dumas, in a very emphatic manner stated that the Negro race was much concerned about the hospital and if necessary, was willing to spill some blood in defense of its position.

The President received the committee very cordially. It was the first group of Negroes to call on the President since he was sworn in. He promised the committee that he would take up the matter and would see that absolute justice was done.

The committee was given plenty of time to make its presentation and the President listened very attentively.

The appointment was arranged by Dr. George E. Cannon, through his Senator, Mr. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey.

This same committee conferred with Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau Friday at 2 o'clock, the result of which conference has not yet been learned.

Dr. Plummer, Dr. Cannon and Dr. Dumas are determined to wage this fight to the finish.

R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute has now been forced to the back ground by reason of his infamous telegram which was published in this and a number of other papers which is found to be authentic in every detail, and by reason of his sending it definitely lines him up with the Ku Klux Klan and those who desire to see the whites control this hospital.

The telegram was as follows:

C. W. Hare,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Advise that committee from the town come at once and with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Sen. Underwood who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once.

(Signed) R. R. M.

Negro sentiment is now lined up solidly behind the National Medical Association and its Committee, and any form of boycott against the hospital to force a Negro personnel will be religiously supported by the entire race throughout the country.

A definite decision on the question of personnel is expected very soon, the matter having been brought so squarely before President Coolidge.

THE CONSTITUTION

From the Daily Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Associated Negro Press.

Just a reminder of how it happens that so many persons do not respect law, the incident at Tuskegee, Ala., where there has been an open, if not violent public demonstration against putting Negro doctors and Negro officials in charge of the Negro hospital for disabled Negro veterans located in that city, it might be well to suggest that the "protest" is in defiance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The clamor is not against the men who are being put in charge of the institution, but against the color of their skins and the character of their antecedents.

The Fourteenth amendment declares in its first section: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the states in which they reside. No state shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The attempt is being made at Tuskegee to so terrify men of black skins, and to so agitate the emotional whites against the blacks, that the administration may feel it best for the peace and tranquility of the community and the proper functioning of the hospital to withdraw its order putting Negro surgeons and officials in charge. That would of course be government by mob "suasion," and not government according to the constitution.

New York is being called a "rebel" state because its legislature in an orderly and constitutional way withdrew its "concurrent law" for the enforcement of a federal statute; the people of Tuskegee are attempting to nullify the Fourteenth amendment—and the state authorities have not interferred to stop it—by threatening the government with a "reign of terror" unless it shall retreat from its position and witdraw its action for the reason that it is repugnant to certain elements of Tuskegee society. The method employed in New York was at least regular.

We cannot have a sound and just government when half of the constitution is to be enforced and another part of it is to be repudiated. Expediency and opportunism have been having their day in this great country of ours, and that ma in some measure explain, although it does not justify, the wide spread disrespect for law we are now experiencing. We cannot fairly hold the violators of one law to strict accountability when we openly and notoriously justify ourselves in violating another law just as binding upon our good citizenship and consciences.

NEGRO PHYSICIANS ON DUTY AT NEGRO VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Three Negro doctors and two dentists have been named as members of the staff at the United States Veterans Hospital, No. 91, at Tuskegee, and already on duty.

The physicians are Dr. Walter S. Taylor, Dr. Drue King and Dr. Toussaint T. Tillman. The dentists are Benj. D. Boyd, D.D.S., and Thomas B. Davis, D.D.S.

These men are regularly assigned to duty and are taking hold of their work with vigor.

NEGRO DOCTORS DISPLACE WHITE AT NEGRO HOSPITAL

Montgomery Advertiser
10-25-23

Entire Negro Personnel Being Gradually Installed at Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 24.—Special to The Advertiser.—Three of the eight white doctors at the government hospital for disabled negro soldiers have orders to transfer to other localities and it is expected that the fourth will be ordered out by the close of the week.

That leaves only four white physicians in charge of the patients crowding the building. It is rumored that six colored doctors have been ordered to report, and the authorities are looking for them at any time.

A large number of the white employes at the hospital are giving up their jobs and their places are being filled with a negro personnel. It is very noticeable that the local negroes are not as keen for jobs at the hospital as they first were.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

A THOUSAND MASKED KU KLUX KLANSMEN THREATEN TUSKEGEE

Government Sends Representatives to Alabama—Will Undertake to Placate Natives and Start Hospital Functioning.

(Special To The Journal and Guide)

Tuskegee, Ala.—After having resorted to almost every conceivable threat and protest against the appointment by the government of colored physicians and nurses to operate the government hospital here for disabled colored veterans, a thousand or more white residents of this town and surrounding countryside robed themselves in Ku Klux regalia and marched through the streets of Tuskegee in ominous silence. Prior to the march through the town the paraders drove their automobiles back and forth in front of the Tuskegee Institute grounds, and several times through the section of the town inhabitated by by colored people. They carried banners heralding the fact that they represented "50,000 Alabama Klansman."

The colored citizens of Tuskegee and of Alabama have not been able to fathom the bitter opposition of Alabamians to the appointment of colored doctors and nurses at the Negro hospital. The only plausable grounds upon which any opposition could be based seem to be economic. The positions pay fairly good salaries and carry with them an amount of dignity and responsibility. Those in charge of the hospital would be government employees, or officials in a nominal sense. **The whites seem to object to Negroes holding positions under the government even though their duties consist solely of waiting upon sick Negro soldiers.**

Another interesting phase of the matter is that Alabama has enacted a law forbidding white nurses to attend sick colored people. Now they are clamoring, in spite of this law, to have white nurses installed in the Negro hospital.

When the hospital was first proposed no white city in the South would have it within its confines, and to save the government embarrassment, Tuskegee Institute came forward and donated from its extensive acreage ground for the buildings. It is believed by some that the kind of opposition to the proposed Negro personnel of the hospital is intended by the whites to further embarrass the government, and prevent, if possible, the operation of the hospital at all.

"We do not want any government hospitals for Negroes," said one prominent white citizen of Tuskegee.

Two government representatives will arrive here this week to confer with Tuskegee citizens with the view of composing the strained situation.

HINES WILL MAKE TUSKEGEE PROBE

In Meantime No Further Negro Personnel Will Be Assigned to Hospital by Veterans' Bureau.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 25.—An air of general relief was apparent here this afternoon following announcement from Washington by Director Hines of the veterans bureau that no further negro personnel would be sent to the disabled negro veterans' hospital here until a personal investigation was instigated.

Discussion among citizens of the town following the Washington dispatch showed a lessening of the tension that has been apparent here for the last two weeks as the result of a declaration from Washington that President Harding would put the hospital under negro control.

Members of the citizens' committee expressed gratification that Director Hines would in person investigate the situation here in July, as stated in the Washington announcement.

Governor Brandon, in discussing the visit of Director Hines, said:

"That's fine. Let us hope that this will bring about the solution of the problem and that all differences may be adjusted."

At the time it was announced that a negro personnel would be sent to Tuskegee, citizens here protested vigorously, declaring that such action would not be in line with assurances given by government officials at the time the hospital was erected.

Hines to Make Probe.

Washington, June 25.—Pending a personal investigation by Director Hines of the situation at the Tuskegee, Ala., veterans' hospital, no further negro personnel will be assigned there.

Decision to interrupt further employment of negro physicians was made, it was indicated, because of the agitation at Tuskegee which followed the recent publication of a letter by Director Hines to President Harding announced it was hoped soon to have completed negro personnel at the institution.

Director Hines was said to have been preparing to appoint a negro commanding officer and to have virtually selected for the place Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant surgeon of Freedmen's hospital here, when he changed his plans.

Director Hines said he was confident the situation would clear up with his visit.

"Anyhow," he declared, "I will go down there and face the opposition."

Director Hines said he had been surprised at the facility with which the bureau had been able to get competent negro doctors. The medical association of the negro race, he said, had been untiring in its efforts to aid the bureau in the selection of efficient negro doctors.

Negro Oppertunity in Alabama

The regrettable controversy over the appointment of a staff to operate the hospital for disabled colored veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, is a decided embarrassment to Southerners, white and colored alike, who have been taking the position that despite certain economic limitations and civil disabilities the South is the best place for the Negro race in America to take a permanent stand for development and progress—along all lines, which make for a satisfactory status as citizens.

The attitude of the governor of Alabama, the senators of that State, and others, who are insisting that Negro physicians and nurses shall not be included in the staff, and that there must be a wholly white staff is in strange paradox to the established policy of complete racial segregation in the South. It exposes the Negro race in the South to an unexpected hindrance to development within the bounds of its distinctly separate social and educational sphere. The plan to operate the hospital with a colored staff is certainly in line with the South's own policy of solving the race problem by building up a separate Negro social order. If, as Governor Brandon of Alabama says, to man the hospital with Negroes will "be detrimental to the Negro race in the South," it becomes a question why Alabama has permitted Tuskegee Institute itself, and its own largest educational institutions for Negroes to be manned by members of the race.

There is no sound argument to support the contention of Governor Brandon and his group of objectors, and it will be exceedingly unfortunate for the race as well as for the South if this senseless row, based apparently upon nothing more than racial and economic grounds, is not brought to a firm, definite and speedy conclusion by the government. As the hospital is built upon ground already occupied by Negroes, and as no white patients are to be treated in the hospital, it is difficult to see where the racial objections have anything logical to sustain them. As the government has numerous hospitals for white veterans, and as the white medical men have ten chances in both government and private practice to one chance for the Negro medical men, the economic objections are unreasonable.

In the final analysis, the whole thing assumes the appearance of an ordinary attempt to deny to Negroes a splendid opportunity for advancement in the medical and allied professions. The advancement would considerably enhance the usefulness and efficiency of the Negro's own distinctly separate social order, as built up according to Southern policies. If Alabama wants to go upon record as being opposed to such advancement that is her business, but it certainly affords a powerful offset to the teachings of Booker T. Washington, which have become generally accepted as the South's creed for the Negro, and almost completely disarms those who would argue to the Negro that Alabama is a good state in which to live and do business.

Negro Force to be Put In Charge at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 16.—though no official announcement fr Washington has been given out h relative to negro officials, it is through reliable sources that offic at the hospital have received notice that every white employe except physicians will be replaced by a negro force and that negro physicians would be placed in charge as fast as they could be secured.

Senator W. H. Powell, member of the state legislature and a member of the committee that went to Washington to protest such action to President Harding, declared tonight "the government will be breaking faith with the people of Tuskegee if negro physicians are sent here, for the treasury department promised the people here before the hospital was erected that white officials and physicians would be in charge before consent of the people was obtained, land donated by them, and the hospital was constructed upon such guarantee from the government."

Other members of the committee that appeared in Washington declared the negroes of Tuskegee Institute are opposed to negro officials at the hospital believing it will harm their institution and prove detrimental to the cooperative spirit of the races here.

"The result of such action by the government will prove serious, ever disastrous. I fear it will mean failure of the hospital to serve its purpose," Senator Powell said.

We fear that the action recorded above will result in rising the climax for the usefulness of Tuskegee Institute, and permanently establishing her Acme. She may not now be able to measure up in sustaining what has been considered (by the world) the greatest institution of its kind for the colored race in the world. Thousands of colored families whose highest ambition has been to have their children educated at the Tuskegee Institute, will now swear that their children shall never matriculate at what will now be considered a slave school, provided the hospital in question be taken from the management of colored physicians as planned by some of the white people of Alabama including the K. K. K. Already quite a significant number of the self-respecting colored people are planning to ask the government to move the hospital from Tuskegee as the patrons will be perpetually under fear. The people of this country know what generally follows such demonstrations as this one in the South, and especially when colored people are the target. The course pursued by some of the white people of Alabama has caused every-thinking colored person in the United States to put on a mantle of grief that bleeds every heart of every true Afro-American to see how their white brothers have substituted Racial Prejudice for justice, Godliness and fair play in the race of life, regardless of all the teachings of the word of Almighty God, so plainly written in the Holy Bible and too without any cause whatever, and against a weaker, defenseless and inoffensive race, whose only outstanding crime is "Colored" or "Black." They punish the colored people for what God did. Guess the K. K. K. will extend their protest to God, who alone committed the crime for which our white brothers are punishing the Negro. It was God who made them black. Now, the signs point to the ultimate, systematic and gradual deterioration, if not final destruction of that Institution, that is the leading pride of the colored race. If the white man in the South continues to handle the colored man from a prejudicial standpoint, based upon color, the Negro will be forced to ask God to open wider the gates of other climes.

However: That God who made us all, is not dead nor sleeping. Our God hath millions of white people who are believers in and followers of the Lord Jesus Christ and that class is praying, talking and working that Justice be meted out to every one of God's children regardless of race or color.

KLAN APPEARS IN SILENT PROTEST.

Strong Disapproval of Negro Personnel in Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—(By Associated Press.)—While people of Tuskegee were today eagerly awaiting the outcome of Friday's conference between Director Hines of the veterans' Bureau and local citizens upon the placing of a Negro personnel in the Negro disabled veterans' hospital here, they were also discussing the demonstration last night of the Ku Klux Klan in which hundreds of robed figures appeared as a silent protest against such action.

With a fiery cross gleaming above them on the outskirts of the town, hundreds of klansmen paraded through the streets of Tuskegee last night. Many cities in the state were said to have been represented in the demonstration. The marchers passed by the Tuskegee Institute, the famous Negro institution founded by Booker T. Washington, but none set foot upon the grounds of the school.

Spokesmen for the organization declared that their mission was one of peace and they had no intention of causing trouble in the town. They claim to represent 50,000 klansmen throughout the state, whom, they said, were opposed to the move of the government.

The arrival yesterday of John Calhoun, Jr., first of the Negro personnel, is said to have caused considerable excitement. Calhoun, however, left the city Tuesday afternoon.

A number of prominent Alabamans have expressed their intention of meeting Director Hines here Friday and presenting their reasons for opposing Negro officials for the hospital.

Montgomery, Ala., July 4.—(By Associated Press.)—Members of the Ku Klux Klan gathered in Montgomery from other sections of Alabama late Tuesday and left in automobiles for Tuskegee with the intention of making a masked demonstration against the placing of a Negro officer personnel at the Negro rehabilitation hospital constructed by the veterans' bureau.—Nashville Banner.

JONES MAY NOT GET CHANCE TO HEAD HOSPITAL

Selfish Race Members Would Defeat Appointmentof Ex-Service Man to Put Over Native Civilian Doctor.

TELL WHITES ARMY MAN WOULD BE DANGEROUS

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., July 2.—General Frank T. Hines, the director, and Dr. L. B. Rogers, the medical director, of the Veterans' Bureau, are scheduled to arrive in Tuskegee, Alabama, on the morning of July 6.

TO PACIFY DEMAGOGS

The object of their visit is two-fold. First they will inspect the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans of the World War, at Tuskegee, preparatory to installing a complete Negro personnel. Then, they will attempt to pacify the Alabama demagogs, who have begun anew their agitations against Negroes being put in charge of this hospital.

Pending the return of General Hines and Dr. Rogers there will be no further appointments of colored persons to positions in this hospital. It is understood, however, that the task of selecting a competent Negro staff has been just about completed, so far as the obtaining of specialists in the treatment of neuropsychiatric and tubercular patients is concerned.

NEGRO AGITATORS AT WORK

The decision of General Hines to make a personal investigation of the opposition to the manning of this hospital entirely by Negroes and to discuss the plans of the bureau with those interested in the project is attributed ostensibly to renewed agitation by the white people in the Tuskegee community, supposedly resulting from the publication of a letter from the director to the President, in which it was stated that a complete Negro personnel would soon be put in charge of the hospital.

However, from very reliable source comes the information that the white demagogs of Alabama were incited to renewed activities and protestations against a Negro staff in this institution by Negroes, who were actuated by selfish motives—and this accusation is directed against neither the Moton nor the Johnson group.

It is alleged that a telegram was sent by Negroes to State Senator R. K. Powell, who lives in the Tuskegee district, stating that the making of a former service man commanding officer in charge of this hospital would be a serious mistake because of his military inclinations and training and would result in armed opposition to the whites.

CONFER AT HEFLIN'S OFFICE

A group of Negroes also held a conference at the office of Senator J. Thomas Heflin, presumably with his secretary, which resulted in the conference in Montgomery, Alabama, between Senator Heflin, Governor Brandon and a committee of white people from Tuskegee.

The animus behind the actions of these Negroes is the defeat of Dr. T. Edward Jones, whom they learned had been virtually agreed upon as the commanding officer. Dr. Jones is an overseas veteran, and these men were actuated by the belief that if the Veterans' Bureau could be persuaded that the appointment of an ex-service man was unwise, the selection of one of their number, who is not a veteran, would follow as a matter of course.

NATIONAL MEDICOS ASKED TO FIND PHYSICIANS FOR VETS HOSPITAL.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., June 23.—The most encouraging development of the Tuskegee Hospital situation thus far has been announced from the Veteran's Bureau which has requested the National Medical Association to get a list of qualified Negro physicians to staff the hospital. In a letter to Dr. W. C. Dumas, 1317 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dr. L. B. Rogers, chief of Medical personnel of the Veterans' Bureau says:

"Inasmuch as your Association is the recognized official organ of the medical profession of the Negro race and inasmuch as you have expressed an interest in this institution, the Bureau would like you to submit a list of experienced physicians qualified to fill this important service. Their experience, qualifications and proficiency in the various specialties will be the chief consideration in making these appointments. It is very desirable as you know to employ ex-service men.

"There will be required to staff this hospital and for replacements: Commanding Officer of proved administrative experience and ability, Executive Office, Tuberculosis Specialists, 10; 10 Neuropsychiatric Specialists, 1 Roentgenologist, 1 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, 1 Operating Surgeon who is capable of handling the surgical and G. U. services. As soon as you can secure qualified Colored physicians to fill the above positions the hospital can be manned by a complete Colored staff."

Until the Colored physicians qualify the staff is to be composed of white medical men. It is reported from sources close to him that Director General Hines of the bureau will personally visit the institution and inspect conditions for himself before the doors are thrown open. He is said to be determined that courteous treatment shall be given personnel and patients.

The opening which was scheduled for May 20 has been postponed until a later date. A number of Colored nurses who qualified were sent to the hospital Greenville, S. C. for six weeks intensive training with the idea in mind of selecting the one who showed the greatest ability as head nurse. Fourteen nurses however have already arrived at Tuskegee. The administration is said to be thoroughly disgusted with the attitude of certain leading politicians who without au-

thority are alleged to have personnel of the hospital had been placed in their hands. They are reported to have pointed" a young civilian as "commandant" and to have attempted to hawk the various actions about the country. Men high in the administration are said to have exercised their surprise that political leaders should not be able to lose sight of selfish personal interests when a matter so vital to the welfare of the entire race is at stake. They give forth an impression of lack of confidence in the titular political leadership which has its full operation here. Colored physicians are said to be taking greater interest in the matter and it is expected that larger number will offer themselves for the civil service examination necessary.

Hospitals - 1923

Alabama

Baltimore, Md.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME HOSPITAL.

B'ham Reporter

The Children's Home Hospital of Birmingham is an institution that is much needed in the community and has already demonstrated its worth and proved its great need. Hundreds of children are unprotected and uncared for in the community because they don't have medical attention and many of the families don't know that they need medical attention. The board of education has a special visiting nurse who makes investigation daily and during the month reaches, perhaps, most every section of the city and in going about as she does quite a discovery is made of children who are in need and hundreds that are poverty-stricken and disabled to pay for medical attention. The Children's Home Hospital is to serve this group, give them a competent physician and provide them with hospital comforts. This is the mission of the Children's Home Hospital, and during the past year it has done marvelous work in this direction. Monday, March 5, the good women who are in charge of this institution, started a campaign to raise $5,000 to support the plant as it now stands and increase the activities for this year. This campaign will be going on for several days longer and it is hoped that the most stingy and niggardly ones among us will at this time open their hearts and their purses that the desired amount will be raised and a great program started for the care and keep of the unfortunate children among us.

3/10/23

We cannot escape entirely the responsibility of these unfortunates. They are our charges, they are our debts and in proportion as we seek to remedy, care for and cure the cause, in the same proportion will we reduce the debt and may in time annihilate it. We believe that all will be persuaded to help this cause to the fullest extent of their ability, and if this is done the $5,000 will be raised and no one will be taxed more than they can bear. It is the thought of the editor that there is a group of men among us who could, if they would, give liberally to this interest and if the impression is made upon them of the need and worth of the institution, liberal donations will be made. The hospital has been maintained during the past 11 months on the most economic basis, the women have been sparing, but not sparing in the interest of the unfortunate children. Many of them have served for nothing. In fact, the entire executive committee is directing the work without pay, the only persons receiving pay are those who are in direct charge of the hospital giving their full time and attention.

Many of us cannot serve or give the time that these worthy and interested women are giving as solicitors and canvassers; we cannot spare much time in the arrangement and planning of the work, but all of us can share of our means that the interest of the organization and the work of the institution will not lag, but grow stronger and more serviceable. It is the hope of this publication that everybody will give and in this effort we will show our respect, pride and interest in the race that we represent and in our community. Failing to see the cause or act in support of it is a clear acknowledgment of our disregard and disrespect for the unfortunate and worthy persons who need our assistance. Now is the time for every man, women and child to rally to the cause of this health program that our race might be bettered and our homes made more comfortable.

U. S VETERANS HOSPITAL

Savannah Tribune 3-8-23 Savannah, Georgia

Well Paying Positions Bieng Offered

Tuskegee, Ala., March 6.—The United States Civil Service Commission calls attention to the opportunities for appointment offered to persons who are qualified and who desire to enter the Government service at the new United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital for colored veterans, shortly to be opened at Tuskegee, Ala., and erected on ground donated for the purpose by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The capacity of this hospital is about 600 beds. It has been built for colored patients only, being the best of its kind in the world. It will be the policy to select colored eligibles for appointment when reached for certification in accordance with the civil service rules.

Persons who desire to apply for any of the following named positions should immediateiy request full information and the appropriate application blank, addressing: The United States Civil Service Commission, Washington D. C.

Graduate nurses: salaries $1680 to $2500 a year. (Chief, assistant chief, head and staff positions.)

Reconstruction aides: salaries $1710 to $2000 a year. (In Occupational therapy and Physiotherapy.)

Reconstruction aides salaries $1710 $1400 to $1600 a year. (In Occupation therapy and Physiotherapy.)

Dietitians salaries: $1680 to $2500 a year. (Chief and Staff positions

Persons who are already eligible on registers for any of the above named positions and who wish to be specially considered for appointment at this hospital should so inform the commission.

The following named positions in the hospital will be filled from registers established by the District Secretary, and persons who wish to apply for them should send for full information and application blanks addressing: The Secretary, Fifth U. S. Civil Service District Post Office, Atlanta Ga.

Physicians—(General medicine and surgery, salaries up to $3250 a year. Specialists, up to $5,500 a year.)

Dentists salaries $2400 to $3600 a year.

Laboratorians: salaries $1680 to $2000 a year. (In Roentgenology, Bacteriology and Dentistry.)

Pharmacists: salaries $1680 to $2000 a year.

Persons who have already qualified for any of these positions in other civil service districts may have their eligibility transferred to the Fifth District by writing to the District Secretary at Atlanta.

HOMESTEAD PA MESSENGER
FEBRUARY 3, 1923
FOR OUR C SOLDIERS

There was ... The selection of Tuske... as the site for a new Uni... States Veterans Colored Hospital which will be the finest edifice and plant of its kind in the world. It is rapidly nearing completion, so Colonel Charles R. Forbes now announces.

Tuskegee has a sentiment[al] interest for every member of the Negro race. It was there the great work of Booker T. Washington was undertaken, and there the same great plan of proper fitting education for the negro is today being carried forward by that brilliant leader, Major Moton.

According to the War Department's plans, the medical personnel of the new hospital will be white, as will also the chief nurse, chief aids and chief dietician and their assistants, but the staff nurses, aids and dittians will be negroes.

Negro veterans of the World War to the number of six hundred can be accomodated at Tuskegee when doors of the new hospital are opened next month. More than half the hospital will be devoted to the care of tuberculosis, but the shell-shocked victims of the battles in France will also find comfortable quarters and every known facility for the promotion of their speedy recovery.

The government is to be congratulated on this sensible and worthy new enterprise.

JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

February 19th, 1923.

Atlanta Independent

Annoncement to the Medical Profession:

Our 12th annual clinic and 5th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held April 2nd to 7th, 1923. We assume that the activities of this clinical society are so well known that it is hardly necessary for us to give extensive information at this time. We are arranging a program of papers, lectures and clinical demonstrations, both medical and surgical, which we believe will leave little to be desired by those who attend.

Atlanta, Ga. 3-1-23

At this time we are pleased to name as special attractions, Dr. R H. Miller, of the surgical staff, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Dr. B. Breed, of the staff of internal medicine. Others will be announced later.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit and co-operate with us in connection with this program.

Yours very truly,
John A. Kenney,
Medical Director.

CALL SENT OUT FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES

Afro-American 3-9-23

Positions At U. S. Veterans Hospital Run From $1,680 To $5,500

Washington, March 8.—The Civil Service Commission announced this week its policy to select colored eligibles where possible for the new two-million-dollar U. S Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee.

Salaries of graduate nurses will vary from $1,680 to $2,500, head nurses and assistants will be needed.

Physicians are wanted, and salaries up to $3,250 will be paid; specialists, $5,500. aSlaries of dentists will vary between $2,400 and $3,600. alaries of pharmacists from $1,680 to $2,000.

Fifteen doctors and 100 nurses are needed

Jobs Open in Tuskegee Hospital

Chicago Defender 3-10-23

Tuskegee, Ala., March 9.—The United States civil service commission is now calling attention to the opportunities for appointment offered to persons who are qualified and who desire to enter the government service at the new United States Veterans' Bureau hospital here, erected on ground donated for the purpose by Tuskegee institute.

The capacity of this hospital is about 600 beds. It has been built for Race patients, being the best of its kind in the world.

All positions in the hospital are open to all American citizens alike, the only requirement being that applicants should pass the civil service test.

Persons who desire to apply for any position should request full information and the appropriate blank from the United States Civil Service commission, Washington, D. C.: Graduate nurse, reconstruction aid, reconstruction assistant, dietitian.

The following named positions should be applied for through the secretary of the Fifth U. S. Civil Service district, Atlanta, Ga.: Physicians, dentists, laboratorians, pharmacists.

TUSKEGEE OPPOSES NEGRO SUPERVISION

3-29-23 Montgomery, Ala

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 28.—The statement in Sunday's Advertiser that it was rumored that it was the policy of the government to put the government hospital, located near Tuskegee, under negro supervision, filled the citizens of Macon county with indignation, and it has stirred them to action. The best of feelings exist between the two races, and the leaders of both are agreed that such a step would be, not only a mistake, but a calamity.

Dr. Moton is on record as being highly pleased with a southern white man at the head of the hospital, and he is on record in Washington as favoring white supervision with negro nurses. 3/29/23.

He most heartily joined with the leaders of the white people of the county in requesting that the president, and the officials at Washington furnish the personnel for the hospital according to the wishes of Colonel

Stanley, and to forward supplies, so that the hospital may function at an early date.

Colonel Stanley has greatly endeared himself to the people of Tuskegee since he has been here, and all are of the opinion that he is the right man in the right place.

ASK BRANDON TO VISIT CAPITAL ON TUSKEGEE

Delegation Will Present Views on Negro Head to President Harding

Three prominent citizens of Tuskegee stopped in Montgomery Sunday night to report Governor W. D. Brandon and members of their committee which will leave the capital early this morning for Washington, where the reasons set forth in a telegram to President Harding from the chief executive of Alabama, opposing negro management for the new government hospital in Tuskegee, will be enlarged upon and explained.

R. H. Powell senator fro the twenty-sixth district, who with W. W. Campbell and J. H. Drake, all, composing the committee from Tuskegee, was reticent when seen last night at the Exchange hotel.

It was understood from members of the committee that the purpose of their visit to Washington is to lay the matter before the president in such a manner that the chief executive will see that it is best on humanitarian grounds that a white man be placed at the head of the hospital at Tuskegee.

It was recalled by one of the committeemen, that when the hospital was projected by the hospitalization bureau, citizens of Tuskegee were assured that the personnel would be white.

Telegram is Sent.

After hearing rumors to the effect that a negro would be placed at the head of the institution, which is to care for tubercular and shell shocked negro veterans of the world war, Governor Brandon last Saturday sent a telegram to President Harding protesting such action, on the grounds that racial differences might ensue.

It is to emphasize the burden of Governor Brandon's message that the committee of Tuskegee citizens is now on the way to the White House. To further emphasize the gravity of the situation as it is viewed by the white citizens of Tuskegee, it is desired by the committee that Governor Brandon also go to Washington in the same connection.

Negro Doctors and Nurses.

N Y C TELEGRAM
MAY 3, 1923

A colored personnel for the great Tuskegee Hospital, which the United States government is developing for wounded and debilitated negro veterans of the Great War, has been promised by the White House, to the gratification of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The organization of the staff of the huge institution of mercy is now under way and the Veterans' Bureau has it in charge, and the official letter from the White House says:—"The Tuskegee experiment is going to afford trained representatives of the colored race opportunity to give proof of their capacity and efficiency in a highly important public service."

Universal approbation should greet this announcement. The advancement of the negro race in America can be accomplished only through broadening the scope of the work of representative negroes and giving them, wherever possible, the opportunity to assume responsibilities. Self-reliance can develop only where trust is extended.

GOVERNOR IS UNABLE TO GO TO WASHINGTON

Matters of state which require his whole attention at this time, prevented Governor William W. Brandon, Monday, from accompanying to Washington, D. C., a delegation of Tuskegee citizens. The delegation upon their arrival at the national capital, will protest the proposed placing of negro officials in charge of the government hospital at Tuskegee.

TENN. LEGION FAVORS NEGRO PERSONNEL AT TUSKEGEE.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27.—Colored and white delegates to the State Convention of the American Legion acting together, went on record for endorsing the appointment of a complete colored personnel at Tuskegee Hospital. Geo. W. Lee headed the colored delegation.

The resolution as adopted follows:

"Whereas, Tuskegee Institute has been successfully manned by Negro personnel;

Whereas, the success of makingful citizens for every walk of life can be claimed by the Negro race because of a complete corps of Negro instructors;

Whereas, the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskege, Alabama, is an adjunct of that institution;

Whereas, this hospital is the only one in seventeen erected by the Government exclusively for the hospitalization of disabled ex-service men of color;

Whereas, the loyalty and devotion of the Negro soldier has been a household word from Lexington to Argonne; never broken by a traitor;

Whereas, the Negro physicians served on the firing line and in the rear during the war with Negro units and proved beyond a per-adventure of a doubt their competency;

Be it resolved, That the State Convention of the American Legion assembled endorse a Negro personnel for the Tuskegee Hospital.

OPPORTUNITY AT TUSKEGEE

On a tract of three hundred acres of ground, donated by uskegee Institute, the United States Government established a hospital containing six hundred beds, to be devoted to the task of caring for disabled colored soldiers who were wounded or otherwise disabled in the World War. The care and treatment of these invalids and their restoration to health and vigor, so that they may regain their ability to work and support themselves and their dependents, is primarily a task that should appeal to the physicians and nurses of their own race. President Harding has agreed to this view of the matter and colored nurses and physicians have been instructed to apply to the Civil Service Commission for proper blanks to arange for examinations.

During the war there was a manifest reluctance on the part of the government to utilize the services of our physicians and nurses to the full extent available. Physicians and dentists were finally accepted in limited numbers and a few were sent for service overseas. But the colored nurses were studiously rebuffed in their efforts to minister to the needs of the soldiers and none of the large number who volunteered, was accepted for service on the other side. In the establishment of the Tuskegee Hospital an exceptional opportunity has been presented to allow these nurses to perform the service that they desired to give during the war. The propriety and expediency of securing these nurses for an institution of this kind, located in the State of Alabama, is so obvious as to commend itself to all those acquainted with the situation.

As a matter of fact this government hospital, designed for the care and rehabilitation of the disabled and suffering ex-soldiers of the race, should be manned and conducted by colored physicians and nurses. Their competency and efficiency for the various positions to be filled should be established by rigid but fair examinations held for that purpose. The technical requirements of the positions thus being complied with, the colored appointees can be relied upon to bring to their task a quality of sympathy and interested concern impossible to others.

This quality of service in ministering to the needs of the men who were broken and maimed in the service of the nation, will be stimulated and sustained by the close proximity of the hospital to Tuskegee Institute. The moral influence of the Tuskegee spirit can be counted upon as an active and powerful factor in keying the hospital staff up to concert pitch.

No other method of running this hospital would seem to be compatible with the needs of the service it is expected to render to the race. Neither politics nor prejudice should be allowed to enter into its administration, nor to hamper or destroy its usefulness. The opportunity to render proper service to the ex-soldiers of the race through the employment of qualified members of the race, should not be allowed to slip. It is a national debt that should be paid promptly and fully.

LEGION RECOMMENDS SURGEON FOR TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL.

Dr. T. Edward Jones Endorsed by James Reese Europe Post.

At the regular meeting of the James Reese Europe Post, American Legion, No. 5, last Tuesday night, March 27, after some discussion and consideration given both to surgical skill and war record, Dr. T. Edward Jones was endorsed as the proper man to be Surgeon-in-Chief of the new hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dr. Jones is one of the most distinguished medical men of the late war. He has a service cross for gallantry under fire when he gave aid to men at the risk of his own life.

This is the first response to the editorial of The Eagle which demanded that our own medical men and nurses be made the heads as well as staff of the new hospital recently dedicated by the government for sick Negro soldiers.

THE SECRETARY OF TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Albion Holsey, secretary of Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, was a visitor at the Pittsburg American office during last spring. It was a pleasure to have him. On the occasion of his visit Mr. Holsey made no reference to Tuskegee, its principal or the hospital problem which has been the source of much excitement.

Mr. Holsey spent a day in Pittsburg. A smoker was arranged to enable him to meet some Pittsburg people during the evening of his stop-over in Pittsburg. It was planned in order to give those desiring to do so a chance to question Mr. Holsey relative to the Tuskegee Hospital situation. A number of those most interested in learning the facts were present, including representatives of the Pittsburg American.

The Tuskegee secretary replied to all questions convincingly and none who heard doubted the truth of his utterances. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Holsey and Tuskegee interests that he said nothing to influence the newspaper representatives or any one present to line them up to support the policies of Major Moton in the Tuskegee hospital matter or anything whatsoever.

The Pittsburg American can not be bought. Its opinion is not for sale. The inference that Mr. Holsey attempted to influence the Pittsburg American on the occasion of his visit is an unjust insinuation. He came here with clean hands in so far as the Pittsburg American knows and left the same way.—Pittsburg American.

No Change in Tuskegee Hospital Status, Says Secretary of Interior

There has been no change in the policy of the U. S. Veterans bureau regarding the management of the bureau's hospital for negro ex-service men at Tuskegee. This information was received by a state official Saturday, through Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, from Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, and will be welcome news throughout the state.

A protest against the reported contemplated change at the Tuskegee hospital, which, it was alleged, would place negro officers and negro officials in charge, was dispatched to government officials by wire, on Saturday last, by General R. E. Steiner, commander of the Alabama department of the American Legion. Governor William W. Brandon, in a telegram to President Warren G. Harding, also advised against the reported change.

Hospital—1923.

Alabama.

J. R. A. CROSSLAND

Colored people familiar with the plans and policies of the U. S. Veteran's Bureau have read with a great deal of concern recent press releases on the activities of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Technical Assistant to the Director of the Bureau. The thousands of disabled Colored men are bound to be concerned with the utter failure of the only Negro connected with the Veteran's Bureau in any executive capacity and this failure probably will react unfavorably on the affairs of the race in more important matters. 9-21-23

Dr. Crossland appears to have made the mistake common to many of our "leaders" of the old school. There was a time when the masses of Colored people and the masters of white people were easily fooled. In the days gone by it was possible for a shrewd Negro to get away with anything amongst the white people if he was proficient in carrying his hat under his arm and pleading the cause of "Our White Folks.'' "Them days are gone forever" as are the days when less than a full duty to the Race of which he was a member would serve in gaming and holding the confidence of Negroes.

We would advise the Director of the Bureau to not now make the new mistake which is becoming all too common amongst leading white men. It is not said to the Negro disabled man nor to the Negro race in America that Crossland be taken as a criterion of either Negro character or ability. There are able Negroes who can and would serve largely and well as advisor to the Director and the Director certainly needs honest and well informed assistance from members of the race at the same time that the Race deserves a fair and honorable representation within the staff of the Bureau.

NEW YORK AGE VS. ATLANTA INDEPENDENT

Atlanta Independent

There is one fundamental difference between the Atlanta Independent and the New York Age, and that difference is obvious to every person who reads the two papers. That fundamental is that the Independent has definite views on every question affecting the public weal, and the moral courage to express them, and the Age has not. The Independent has a definite policy, and its opinion and character is so well known that the public, as a rule, knows what position the Independent will take on every question involving a moral issue. There is nothing selfish in our policy. We stand for the best interest of the race and country, and the glitter of a dollar has nothing to do with our views. We make up our opinion on all questions without consulting friend or foe. The truth is our only weapon, and we use it as God gives us the light to discover, and the conscience to execute it.

The Age last week in discussing the compromise at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and giving Major Moton credit for the cowardly agreement, went out of its way to do an unkind fling when it remarked: Atlanta, Ga.

"The substantial results of the final decision in this controversy are largely due, we believe, to the firm insistence and unremitting efforts of Dr. Robert R. Moton, despite the misrepresentations of Dr. Moton's position, made through such papers as the Atlanta Independent, which were better informed as to his aims and purposes, he has stood unflinchingly against the demands of the Klan to grab the hospital patronage."

9-20-23

We hardly know what idea the Age sought to convey when it said: "Despite the misrepresentation of Dr. Moton's position made through such papers as the Atlanta Independent," unless our contemporary was seeking to curry favors with Dr. Moton by charging the Independent with making misrepresentations. The Independent denies that it has misrepresented Major Moton or anybody else, at any time, at any place or about anything; and when the Age states that though we were better informed, we misrepresented Dr. Moton's position, it utters a misrepresentation. We have not misrepresnnted the Major. We have defended him as the Age was unable to do, and as no other publication in this country would undertake to do. We have been his friend in season and out. We have supported his work and commended him freely, when he deserved it; but have criticised him when such criticism would best serve the interest of the race. Major Moton is a good man, but like all of us, he has his weaknesses and makes mistakes, as all of us make, but his greatest trouble is his fool friends. His fool friends have done him more harm than all of his enemies, for the reason, he did not trust his enemies, they could not get near enough to hurt him; but his fool friends in whose arms he rested, and in whose counsel he believed, have done more to undo him and to bring his leadership into disrepute than all agencies without.

The Independent is a far better friend to Major Moton than the Age. We are not on his pay roll, and we ask no favor of him. Our contemporary can not say as much. The Age would have Major Moton believe that every race paper that does not take his views or follow his leadership, is his enemy. We have thought for a long time that the Major was too much in the hands of fool friends, who were using him for what they could get out of him, financially and otherwise.

Our influence and support is unbought and without a price. We never consult the Major, not even about his work. If the Major wants to stand sponsor for those who love him to use him, it is a matter for personal choice, and we render no objection. It is not that we love Major Moton anl less that we criticize him, but that we love the race and its interest far more than we do any one individual or his money or influence.

If Major Moton wants to take credit for the compromise at Tuskegee, he is welcome to it, and all manly, upstanding, brave aand courageous Negro men and women in this country are willing for Dr. Moton to take all the glory he can content himself with out of this cowardly surrender of the manhood rights of the race to the Ku-Klux.

The Age, which poses as the mouthpiece of Major Moton, says: "If there has been a compromise, then the compromise is a victory for Dr. Moton."

If Major Moton effected or contributed to the compromise, as announced by the Age, and the Age ought to know, for it poses as the keeper and advisor of Dr. Moton, the public ought to know it.

President Harding stood for and told Major Moton that he favored a one hundred per cent Negro personnel: and if Major Moton, General Hines and the Ku-Klux committee got together and decided that the Negro doctors, nurses and employees must have three white bosses, and that the race would be satisfied to be underlings, the public is entitled to the whole story.

There is no victory, though the Age scents one, in three ordinary political doctors, bossing, controlling and dictating to three hundred and ninety intelligent, upright, efficient Negro doctors, nurses and employees. And if the Age and Dr. Moton think there is victory in it, the Independent and the manly, self-respecting Negro men and women in the country do not agree.

When Major Moton is right, we are with him, when he is wrong, we are against him. The fact that he is principal of Tuskegee Institute cuts no figure with us, when he is wrong. We have defended him and will defend him when he is right, and tell him of his faults when wrong. It is not a question of friendship or money with us, but one of truth and righteousness—one of manliness and uprightness.

We have always taken the position that Major Moton did not have any more to do with this matter than any other citizen—that it was not fiting and proper that he should dictate the political policy of the race, or that Tuskegee should be held up as the political headquarters of the Negroes in this country.

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First—We discussed Major Moton and the hospital.

Second—We absolved him of all responsibility of the mixup at the institute.

Third—we placed the responsibility upon the President.

Fourth—The many mixups and confusions caused by the conduct of the Major, his flight from Tuskegee, his telegram to the Ku-Klux Klan committee, his silence and the exposure of the unfortunate telegram by his private secretary, made it impossible for us to furter defend Major Moton; and while we do not hold him responsible for the conditions at Tuskegee, for the reason he was not in a position to handle them, we can not escape the conclusion that, if he had kept out of it to start with, that conditions at Tuskegee would have been satisfactory to the race, and the lamented President Harding's idea of a one hundred per cent Negro personnel wuld have been carried out.

We regard the Major's position, or lack of position, as most unfortunate. We feel that he has injured the institute, and the best thing that could happen to the race and institute in this country would be to divorce its principal from politics. The white men do not go to Harvard or any other school in this country to get political advice; and Tuskegee should no longer be looked upon as a mill to grind out the political fortunes of the race. The Independent will never subscribe to such a policy. We are going to help the institute and its principal so long as he adheres to the policy laid down and followed by its lamented

founder. We have no objection to the Major giving the President advice or consulting with him when called upon. We love the race and its interest more than we do any individual or thousands of individuals. We are going to defend it against foes within and without. We are going to defend it against demagogues, self-constituted leaders, politicians or whatnots; and we want to say to the Major, because we know him to be a useful man, that he could not render the public a better service as a public servant, than to get rid of some of his fool friends, who have no other interest in him but the selfish purpose of using him individually and the influence of Tuskegee to promote their own ends. And we want to say to the Age, to state one instance in which we misrepresented Major Moton. Give one fact that we discolored or distorted in any way. We could not misrepresent his position, because we did not know it. If the Major had a position, he was never definite enough in talking to us to make it plain. It is up to Brother Moore to furnish the proof of his assertion that we misrepresented his chief.

Negro Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

The Christian Advocate

The United States government decided in 1921 to locate somewhere in the South a hospital for the treatment of negro veterans of the World War. Three hundred acres of land was offered for the purpose by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., founded by the late and highly honored Booker T. Washington. The land is near the institute. The offer was accepted. Forty additional acres were bought from a white woman. A hospital plant has been constructed at a cost of about $2,000,000.

Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Robert R. Moton is the Principal of Tuskegee Institute. It was his understanding from the beginning that the hospital was to be manned by negroes. In fact, in April of this year the secretary to President Harding, in reply to the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote: "It is the plan of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with the approval of the President, to man this institution completely with a colored personnel." However, a controversy as to the personnel of the hospital engaged the attention for months of white and colored people, North and South, a controversy that has strained the good will of the white and colored people of the town of Tuskegee and near-by territory.

9-28-23

Extended agitation was carried on to create sentiment in favor of putting white people in charge of the hospital. The support of Washington officials was solicited. The help of Senators and Congressmen from Alabama was enlisted. The Ku-Klux Klan took a hand in the matter. A hooded parade in Tuskegee on July 3 was participated in by many. This was regarded as a threat and as an effort to intimidate the negroes. Colored persons who had received appointments or were employed in the hospital received letters threatening their lives, and a number of them left the community. Southern public sentiment outside the immediate locality was aroused in the interest of the negroes.

The *Daily Times* of Tampa, Fla., said: "It is hard to square the action of the white people of Tuskegee, Ala., with the accepted doctrines and beliefs of the entire South. . . . The idea of a community of Southern white people fighting for the right to nurse and care for and wait on a lot of sick negroes is not appealing. . . . The important question should be one of qualification and competency; and if negro doctors and surgeons can measure up to the requirements, it is difficult to see why they should not have charge of a negro hospital."

The Social Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting at Lake Junaluska early in July, passed a resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution (Tuskegee Institute) for the training of our colored fellow citizens and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization."

The Commission on Interracial Coöperation at its annual meeting in Asheville, N. C., on August 3 said: "It is also a source of gratification to us that the majority of our Southern newspapers have condemned this attempt to influence an action of the United States government by this apparent effort at intimidation directed against Tuskegee Institute and its teachers. We deplore and condemn such actions on the part of men masked or unmasked in this day and time wherever they may occur and whatever may be the cause as being an offense against Christian civilization and as subversive of every principle of democracy upon which our government and the peace and happiness of all of our people, whether white or black, depends."

A special committee headed by Dr. W. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, and including two other white persons and two colored persons was appointed to look further into the matter and lend any necessary aid for an amicable and righteous settlement of the controversy. The negro press of the country has spoken with united voice for the manning of the hospital from top to bottom with a corps of negro officials, physicians, and nurses. The annual convention of the National Negro Medical Association, just closed, passed unanimously resolutions asking that negro medical men compose the entire staff. Dr. George Cannon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, said: "We believe our position to be a logical one. If negro patients are segregated, why should not negro doctors be assigned to care for them?"

This is certainly a reasonable view to take of the matter. However, the following, quoted from the New York *World*, gets at the very heart of the whole question: "All other phases of the question are dwarfed by the prime consideration—that of the welfare of the negro war veterans. If their interests are best furthered by doctors of their own race and such doctors are found to be equal in skill to available white colleagues, the racial sensitiveness of leading citizens and all questions of local pride and patronage are not worthy of consideration."

This is the view the Christian man is bound to take, whether he be black or white.

Since the above was written announcement has been made that the entire personnel of the hospital force is to be negroes. This is a victory for the negroes, and they deserve it if they can furnish competent doctors and nurses.

Hospital — 1923.

THE VETERANS HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

The location of a veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, and the appointment of White surgeons and other officers is resulting in a general wail from the Negroes over the country.

It was a blunder on the part of the Republican administration to locate a veterans hospital for Colored men at Tuskegee, but since it did locate one there, it made still another blunder in appointing white officials to man the hospital.

If the administration saw fit to locate a Colored veterans hospital in the "black belt of the South" it should have had the foresight to realize that that hospital should be manned by Colored officials. It is begging the question to say that there is not a Negro physician able to manage such an institution. Freedmen's Hospital here in Washington has had a Negro as surgeon-in-chief ever since it was established. Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia, one in New York and one in Kansas City, Mo., are outstanding examples of the Negro's ability to man and manage such institutions as the one located at Tuskegee.

The "cracker delegation" that came all the way to Washington to ask that only white men be put in charge of the government hospital for Negro veterans is another demonstration of the Southerner's inconsistency. He stands unqualified against social equality. But where there is an opportunity to draw down a good salary from the government and at the same time have an opportunity to assist Negro veterans to hurry out of this world, they not only ask for jobs, but send delegations to Washington to impress upon the "lily white" administration the vital necessity of giving them the important positions.

The last announcement from the White House states that a white surgeon-in-chief will be appointed temporarily until a Negro can be found—which for political reasons will likely be a long, long time—possibly on the eve of the next election.

The appointment of the white officials for the Negro veterans hospital at Tuskegee, and the failure of administration to appoint Colored men to accustomed positions in the present administration is a concrete example of the lack of influence of the Negro politicians. Of course Link Johnson et al will claim "the victory" for the Tuskegee appointments. The thoughtful Negro all over the land is thinking of the slight recognition given the race by the Republican party during this administration, and is to cast his vote accordingly, as was done last week in Baltimore, Md., where the Negro voted almost solidly for the Democratic Mayor who was elected.

Race Double Crossed On Tuskegee Hospital

PRESIDENT HARDING PROMISED FULL CONTROL, BUT BUREAU PPLACES WHITES AT TOP.— ALABAMA NEGROES AROUSED.

(Crusader Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Another instance of dickering to race prejudice is seen in the new development in regard to the Tuskegee hospital, whereby the promise of President Harding that the race should have full control of this work of caring for the Negro world war veterans has apparently been relegated to the scrap basket and whites put at the head of the work.

In spite of the President's recent promise to the race that the work of caring for the Negro veterans should be placed wholly and solely in the hands of Negro doctors and nurses, announcement was made today that the Veterans' Bureau had decided to place a white medical officer in charge of the institution and appoint white physicians and surgeons for the key positions, but to employ Negroes as ward doctors, nurses, attendants and laborers.

This prejudiced decision gives more evidence of the administration's policy of dickering to the white South and has served to aggravate an already delicate situation. Negro leaders at the capital threaten a walk-out en masse from the Republican party if this decision is not reversed.

The fight against the decision is being energetically pushed by representatives of the National Advancement Association and other national organizations.

The row is further complicated by a split between Dr. Moton and Henry Lincoln Johnson, the latter charging Moton with having privately stated to white citizens of Tuskegee that he would be satisfied with white managers of the hospital.

Tuskegee Hospital to Have an Entire Colored Staff

President Gives Assutance That White Doctors and Nurses Will Not Run Negro Hospital.

New York, May.1.—President Harding has broken silence on the Tuskegee hospital situation to inform the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the institution on Tuskegee grounds, for the care of colored veterans of the World War, is to be manned entirely by colored personnel, including colored doctors and nurses. This decision ends the fear that had prevailed for some time, that an attempt would be made through the Veteran's Bureau to man the colored hospital with white doctors and nurses leaving only menial labor for colored people.

The letter of Mr. Christian directed to the Association, containing the good news, is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
(April 28, 1923

"My dear Mr. Seligman:

Your communication of April 19 has been submitted to the President and he directs me to make reply and say that the task of selecting and completing the colored staff for the management and administration of Tuskegee Hospital is well under way. It is the plan of the President, to man this institution completely with a colored personnel. It is not an easy matter to perfect such an organization under the limitations of the [illegible], but the program is being worked out in a most encouraging and gratifying way. The Tuskegee experiment is going to afford the trained representatives of the colored race to give proof of their capacity and efficiency in a highly important public service.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. B. Christian, Jr.
Secretary to the President

Mr. Herbert J. Seligman,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City."

The letter from Mr. Christian follows two appeals to President Harding, sent by the N. A. A. C. P., both pointing out that the effect of depriving colored docors and nurses of the oppotunity to treat colored war veterans, in a hospital designed for them exclusively and built upon ground given to the government by Tuskegee Institute would be most unforunate.

FORTY NURSES QUALIFY FOR TUSK. HOSPITAL

Six Are Ordered to Greenville, S. C., for Intensive Training Before Reporting

INSTITUTE GETS $150,000

Money Is Left by Wealthy Negro Who Struck Gold In Alaskan Mining Fields

Forty colored nurses for the new two million dollar U. S. Hospital for veterans at Tuskegee have been selected.

This is the statement of Albion H. Holsey, secretary to Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Alabama Institute, who passed thru the city Sunday and stopped off for a moment with his brother en route home. Secretary Holsey spent last week in Washington unscrambling the eggs in connection with the hospital affairs.

Since this hospital is to be located near Tuskegee Institute on ground given the Government by it, it is but natural that those appointed to direct the work there will be those who will cooperate with Tuskegee Institute management.

According to Mr. Holsey, six of the nurses who qualified have already been sent to Greenville, S. C. for intensive training and the head nurse will be selected from this number. A sufficient number of colored physicians has not yet qualified and, its was reported, that the surgeon-in-chief has not yet been selected. This selection may be postponed until after the hospital is opened several weeks from now.

VICE PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO NEGRO RACE

A 600-bed hospital for colored veterans of the World war, erected at Tuskegee, Ala., at a cost of over $2,000,000 was dedicated on Lincoln's birthday. Vice President Coolidge delivered the principal address. In the course of his address he paid the following eloquent and well deserved tribute to the negro race and the negro soldiers of America.

3-9-23

"In the less than seventy years that the negro race in America has been in the enjoyment of freedom, they have made marvelous progress. That progress is shown, not only in the property which they have exhibited in the arts, not only in the professions of the law, of medicine, of the ministry, of teaching, nor yet in the administration of business affairs, all of which have been very great, but most of all in the honest, industrious way in which the great body of their people have performed the plain everyday duties of life. Their greatest contribution lies in the fact that they have helped to do the work of the nation.

"When the call came in time of war they were ready and desirous to respond. More than two and one-quarter millions of them were registered under the selective draft. They were more anxious to enlist than they were to evade any service for their country. In spite of every deception or temptation to which public enemies artfully subected them they exhibited a loyalty and devotion to the cause of America which was unsurpassed. Nearly 400,000 of them went into military service. The 92nd Division was composed exclusively of negro troops. They had 639 commissioned officers especially trained at Fort Des Moines. They furnished 100 Medical Reserve officers, while the total of their commissioned officers reached about 1,200 in number.

"They were brave and courageous in the face of the enemy. Their total casualties were approximately 103 officers and 1,543 enlisted men, of whom six officers and 203 enlisted men were killed in action.

"The high character of their services is shown by the fact that fourteen officers and forty-three men received the Distinguished Service Cross, while the First Battalion of the 367th Infantry were awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French.

"It was not merely their soldiers in the field, but their citizen in the supporting army of production and transportation at home, both men and women, whose efforts contributed to the success of the allied armies. More than that, they gave generously of their resources, purchasing the securities of the government, and contributing to the Red Cross and other war charities. Their patriotism shone forth in every field of action.

"They had the commendation of the Secretary of War, General Pershing, and former President Roosevelt. Brigadier Generalh Serburne, of Massachusetts ,who trained and commanded some of the negro artillery, gave me this statement: "Tuskegee, during the war, furnished to the colored artillery regiments some of the finest troops in France. In technical excellence they were unsurpassed. They developed wireless and telephone communication effectively and showed marked ability in the technical lines of artillery. President Moton himself saw the work of the colored artillery and the destruction wrought by it.' That is high praise from a man who knew. For the service of the negro race at home and abroad during the war they have the everlasting gratitude of the American people. They have justified the faith of Abraham Lincoln.

"Returning home, in common with their comrades, they resumed their peace-time occupations. Like other Americans, they have as a result of their experience a broader outlook, a firmer patriotism, and like the other peoples of the earth, they are in the enjoyment of a great freedom."

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU HOSPITAL, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

Entire Staff Will Be Composed of Colored Men and Women

The United States Civil Service Commission calls attention to the opportunities for appointments offered to colored persons who are qualified and who desire to enter the government service at the new United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, which has a capacity of about 600 beds. This hospital has been built for colored patients only, being the best of its kind in the world.

May 19, 1923

All graduate nurses, physicians, surgeons, dentists, dietitians, bacteriologists, pharmacists, etc., who are interested should immediately request full information and the appropriate application blank, addressing "The United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA DELEGATES PLEASED WITH TRIP

Satisfied No Cause For Friction Will Arise in Negro Hospital

Advertiser Bureau,
Washington, D. C.,
By Russell Kent.

After meeting President Harding today, and conferring at length with Secretary George Christian at the White House and with various officials at the veterans' bureau, a delegation of Tuskegee citizens left Washington tonight for home, satisfied that nothing will be done regarding the personnel at the new veterans hospital for negroes at Tuskegee, which will disturb the relations between the races or jeopardize the high standing of Tuskegee Institute. 5-10-23

The delegation was comprised of the president of the Macon County Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, as his father was before him, [illegible] Drakeford, president of the Bank of Tuskegee; C. W. Hare, attorney, and a trustee of Tuskegee, and R. H. Powell, state senator from Macon county.

While it had been expected that Representative William B. Bowling, of the Fifth District, would accompany the delegation, he did not come to Washington with them, it having been decided that the subject should be presented entirely from the citizens' viewpoint and without effort at political pressure. The governor also was telegraphed that his presence would not be necessary.

Satisfactory Interview.

After a satisfactory interview with officials of the veterans bureau, the delegation called at the White House. They did not even ask to see the President in person, but after a conference of some length with Secretary Christian, the latter ushered the Alabamians into the executive's private office and presented them to the president, who chatted with them several minutes.

Before leaving tonight, Senator Powell, speaking for the delegation of Tuskegee citizens, stated that they regard the situation affecting the hospital personnel as in satisfactory shape and that they are convinced that every official in Washington having any concern with this veterans hospital desires to see that its control be efficient and that absolutely nothing be done which would disturb the relations between the races in Alabama.

Open First Unit May 20.

It was decided today to open the first unit of the Tuskegee hospital May 20, negro veterans being transferred from Algiers, La.

Dr. Robert H. Stanley, of the public health service, will be medical officer in charge, and will have at first a staff of nine medical assistants, all white. The nurses and attendants will be negroes. The medical staff will be enlarged later as more units are opened.

While no assurance was given that ultimately a negro medical staff would not be installed, it is understood, it is generally felt that this move is in the dim future, even if it be made at all.

Want to Avoid Friction.

The delegation placed its opposition to a negro medical staff in charge of the hospital on the ground that members of the race might be placed there in positions of authority, who would disturb the cordial relations now existing between the races there because of lack of familiarity with conditions, and that the good work done by Tuskegee Institute might be adversely affected by this action.

Tuskegee Institute has earned a wide reputation as an institution of learning for negroes, largely because of the temperate conduct of its chiefs. Yet the institute is directed largely by whites. Of the 17 members of the board of trustess of Tuskegee Institute, only four are negroes.

NEGRO HOSPITAL HEADS OPPOSED BY BRANDON

Alabama Governor Sees Danger in Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—Gov. Brandon will make another protest against the operation of the Tuskegee Negro Hospital with negro officers. He expressed astonishment Saturday when he read a dispatch from Washington which stated that Roscoe Simmons, Chicago negro editor, had conferred with President Harding and had stated that the president would see that negro officers would be placed in charge of the hospital within 30 days.

"The hospital is located in the heart of the south," said Gov. Brandon. "The business must be transacted with the white people and I am opposed to the placing of negro officers in charge."

Persistent reports several weeks ago were that negro officers would supplant white officers. Gov. Brandon made a protest to President Harding at the time.

The usefulness of the hospital would be greatly hampered if not destroyed if negro officers are placed in charge, in the opinion of Gov. Brandon.

"With Tuskegee located as it is in the heart of the south, the placing of negro officials in charge of the hospital would be a serious mistake, in my opinion," the governor asserted.

"Such action would not assist in bringing about a closer relation between the races, and I regret that it is anticipated. I hope President Harding will stay such moves until he has sufficient time to investigate the situation more carefully."

Tuskegee [illegible] Staff

The Government Hospital for World War soldiers at Tuskegee is to have an Afro-American medical and executive staff. That has been determined by the Washington [illegible] After all the smoke created [illegible] efforts of those who labored [illegible] staff and executive [illegible] unimaginable [illegible] have been [illegible] Brandon, [illegible] people have not made more progress nor a better showing in any of the professions than they have in that of medicine, with a body of trained nurses who have proved their competency and worth in war and peace. Our medical men have grown to be an upstanding and outstanding body of men, strong and self-reliant, who are accomplishing a wonderful work and making a remarkable record of service in all of the large cities of the country, and in many of the out-of-way places.

It is difficult for us to imagine what such Southern men as Governor Brandon, and their name is legion, hope to accomplish by standing insistently in the way of the intellectual and material advancement of the Afro-American people. They ought to know that it is not possible to elevate people by seeking in all ways to degrade and humiliate them, and that it is more profitable to the citizenship that these people should be educated, self-reliant and enterprising than that they should be ignorant, subservient and dependent. Then, too, it should be understood that these people have a future in this country which God has placed in their hands, and that those who strive to prevent them from having what belongs to them in working out that future will have to account to the Spirit Genius of the Republic for so doing. That's all.

EXAMS TO TUS. HOSPITAL OPENED

Civil Service Blanks Call For Negro Applicants

Advertiser Bucaru,
Washington, D. C.
By Russell Kent.

Evidence that the administration has not abandoned its announced intention of ultimately placig a negro medical staff in charge of the new Veterans' hospital for negroes at Tuskegee is contained in announcement by the civil service commission of examinations to select eligibles for positions [on] this staff. The hospital will open [Ma]y 20 with a temporary medical [sta]ff of white officers of the pub[lic] health service and the Veterans' [Bur]eau. Nurses and other attendants [wil]l be negroes. 5-16-23.

According to the announcement by the civil service commission, there are to be selected, all applicants being negroes, 15 general medicine and surgery physicians with salaries up to $3,250 a year; 18 specialists, particularly in tuberculosis and neuropsychiatry, as to $5,500 a year; six dentists at $2,400; laboratorians at $1,680 to $2,000; and pharmacists at $1,680 to $2,000.

Hospital—1923. I. Alabama.

VETERAN'S HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

(The Southern Workman)

So must misunderstanding and controversy has arisen over the racial composition of the staff at the new soldiers at Tuskegee that a simple statement of the main facts seems desirable.

When the Treasury Department hospitalization committee under Dr. William Charles White, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the committee, after careful investigation found that it was almost impossible to secure proper treatment of Negro soldiers in mixed hospitals for war veterans in the South, it determined to establish a hospital specifically for Negro ex-service men, and decided that Tuskegee was the most desirable place, since Tuskegee was near the geographical center of Negro populatiin that corps area.

A representative of the hospitalization committee, in selecting the site at Tuskegee, made the point that the hospital would be under the management of white physicians who had already had post-war experience in the treatment of the particular diseases for which the Tuskegee hospital was established. He also made the point that there would be no difficulty in having competent Negro physicians on the staff of the hispital.

The Veterans' Bureau to which the Treasury Department transferred the Tuskegee hospital on its completion, announced in the press and by letters which were sent to individuals, that the hospital would be under the control of white people and that the entire personnel, including nurses, would be white, because the Bureau has not been able to find competent colored people for any of the positions not even nurses. There is a law on the statute books of Alabama to the effect that white women should not, under vety severe penalties, nurse Negro patients.

When this situation come to the knowledge of President Harding, he determined to make the whole personnel of the hospital staff colored. Against this plan, however, a loud and angry protest has been made by a number of white men in Alabama among them Governer Brandon and an apparent majority of the white citizens of the town of Tuskegee.

On the evening of July 3, a parade of the Ku Klux Klan, in about seventy automobiles, passed by the Institute on the public road as fas as the village of Greenwood and returned not entering the grounds of the Institution, however.

Threats were made against Dr. John A. Kenney, the well known and widely honored Negro surgeon in charge of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, which have caused him to leave the neighborhood for the present. The work of the Institute has continued as usual, only one student having been reported as leaving the summer school.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, the new director of the Veterans' Bureau, visited Tuskegee on July 5, while Dr. Moton was absent in the North. General Hines is investigating the whole matter carefully, and it may be expected will handle it with discretion, firmness and justice.

"Few evnts of recnt years," says the Greensboro, N. C. Daily News in an editorial "have been more discreditable to the South than the threats of lawlessness at Tuskegee, Ala., on account of the appointment of Negro medical officers at the Negro rehabilitation hospital erected there by the Government.

"If the hospital were for white veterans, or if it were proposed to put white employes under the command of Negro officers it would be altegether different. But the place has been built and maintained for Negro soldiers at a great Negro educational institution. There is no reason in the world why it should interfere in any way with the white people: and consequently there is no reason in the world why white people should interfere with it.

"The only possible explanation of the protest is a creditable one; namely, that the people who are protesting are opposed to recognition of the knowledge and skill of Negro doctors. It is not recorded that the veterans ,the men who are to be treated, have raised any objection. The protest has been made by whites and by whites alone.

"Is there a true reflection of the spirit of the South? Are we determined to bar the Negro out of the learned professions, even when he has no idea of attempting to practice his profession except within his own race? Are we going to deny to a man on account of the color of his skin opportunity to make the best of the talents God has given him?

"If so, then the worst that our enemies have ever said of us is true. If we take that attitude, then we are proved guilty of harboring a desire to re-establish the worst features of human slavery.

The Daily News cannot believe it. But if it is not true, then this benighted attempt to drive Negroes out of the Tuskegee hospital should be repudiated vigorously by Southern public opinion. Doubtless the attempt will be fruitless. The Government cannot conceivably yield to it. But for the protection of its own good name, the attempt should be hotly denied by the South. The attempt in itself will do no great harm, for the world understands perfectly that the South, like every other section, has its due proportion of morons and toughs whose action cannot always be controlled by the decent and intelligent element. The danger is that the country may believe that this outrage is supported by the better element, at least tacitly. It is to correct any such impression that the South should condemn the outbreak unsparingly."

Th Social Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in its recent annual meeting at Lake Junaiuska, N. C., issued the following statement:

"Resolved that this Commission put on record on appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our colored fellow-citizens ad declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization."

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., is chairman of this Commission which represents the leadership of one of the greatest Southern denominations—a denomination with a membership of 2,500,000. Acording to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, this statement "indicates the prevailing attitude of the best people of the South toward Tueskegee and other Negro institutions."

ARK. GOV. WARNS NEGROES OF EXODUS; DR. MOTON TELLS OF HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE IN ANNUAL ADDRESS

POSITION IS MADE PLAIN AND THE BUSINESS LEAGUE ENDORSED HIS STAND; EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IS PLEDGED TO BUILD UP THE ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY DR. MOTON MAKES PLAIN HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE HOSPITAL MUDDLE: WANTS NEGROES TO HAVE CHANCE.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 19.—Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was re-elected president of the National Negro Business League at the final session.

Charles Banks, Mound Bayou Miss.; G. H. Brooks, Philadelphia; R. R. Church, Memphis; L. E. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; O. M. Soddy Memphis; W. E. Cohen, New Orleans; A. E. Malone, St. Louis; J. W. Lewis, Moundsville, Pa.; and C. Gaines, Georgia, were elected vice-presidents. Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee, Ala., secretary; John L. Webb, Hot Springs, Treasurer, and F. H. Gilbert, Brooklyn, registrar.

"If you just have to go, go, but remember! Twenty-five years will mark a marvelous change in Arkansas; powerful industrial cities are going to be built up, drawing their strength from the state's natural resources and water power, and the man who boasts of a home in Arkansas will be the envy of the world. If you must go, go, but remember: When you get ready to come back, and you probably will, the latchstring will be hanging out."

Such were the words passed by Governor T. C. McRae of the State of Arkansas to delegates to the National Negro Business League on the occasion of its twenty-fourth annual meeting. The governors speech on the opening night told of the glories of the state of Arkansas, the wonder of the City of Hot Springs, the "Fountain of Youth" and health for all the people, a national reservation in which the citizens of America are the stockholders, of the progress of the Negro race in its fifty-eight years of progress and of the hope that the Negroes of Arkansas would not follow their fellows who are seeking broader opportunity in the North, but would remain at home to be the future beneficiaries of that greatness and plenty to which the state of Arkansas is destined. He hoped they wouldn't go, but if they did, he assured them they would be welcomed back.

Hot Springs was glad to welcome the Business League. This year's meeting is not so large as many a previous one, but there is nothing lacking in fixity of purpose and the honest desire to see something tangible done. The Negro section of the city, including the famous Malvern Avenue, was decorated to greet the visitors. Two new buildings, the Pythian Temple and the home of the Woodmen of the Union, bath hotels, serve as an impressive introduction to the enterprise of the citizens of the town and the ability of Negro organizations to put over big projects. Delegates to the league convention found these structures everything that had been said of them. An impressive array of delegates came from all parts of the country.

The outstanding features of this year's sessions were the speeches of Governor McRae (this latter being taken to crystalize, to some extent, the attitude of southern white people in this section), of Major Robert R. Moton, President of the league, and the actual adoption of a program calculated during the next year to bring into play an aggressive attack on the problems of the Negro business man.

McRae's speech dealt with that phase of the life and problems of southern whites and Negroes, time honored among southern speakers at such occasions; the propriety of Negro schools, the regret that there were bad Negroes, as well as bad whites, with the hope that each race would measure the other, not by its bad members, but its good; the absolute necessity for a feeling of good will between the two groups of Americans and his own interest in doing all he could to see that the Negro got a square deal.

The governor was introduced by a Negro who had lived within three blocks of him for thirty years. This speaker told of some of the things this state executive had done to help the Negroes of his town, unsolicited from the outside, things which included the buying of a school and the gift of land for a school.

Naturally, much interest centered around what Dr. Moton would have to say this year. In some strangely unaccountable way, the entire delegation to the convention was anxious to hear a word from the Tuskegee leader, and the head of the league, on the now famous Tuskegee hospital situation.

Dr. Moton used figures in referring to the progress of the league since its founding by Booker T. Washington twenty-four years ago. At that time, he said, there was not more than 20,000 business organizations operated by colored people with an aggregate capital of $10,000,000, whereas today there are 60,000 such businesses, with a combined capital of $60,000,000.

Some regret was expressed that in cities where there are large groups of Negroes nothing has been done, but the hope was held forth that there was an awakening coming.

"We have now 72 successful Negro banks," explained Dr. Moton. "We should and could have 700. There are many cities with a large Negro population, particularly in the North, where leaders in business among Negroes could accomplish any reasonable business result if properly managed. I think of the great city of New York, with its great Negro population in Harlem; there ought to be and there undoubtedly will be in the near future in that city a large financial corporation, a banking and trust company operated by our people; and with the success that has alredy been attained by the Association of Trade and Commerce under the wise leadership of John E. Nail. Cities like Durham, Savannah, Atlanta, Richmond, Norfolk, with many others, are setting a notable example in the possibilities of the race to accomplish large results.

The feeling among some Negro business men to expect Negroes to trade with them just because they were Negroes was deprecated on every hand. There was an apt realization of the Negro in business delivering the goods along with other merchants if he expected to receive the trade of those around him.

Dr. Moton's remarks on the Tuskegee hospital included the following:

He declared that he had refrained public announcement because he better to restrict his talking to those who were in a position to accomplish something.

"In all of this affair," he asserted, "two great motives have been actuating those of us at Tuskegee who have had directly to deal with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have a right above all other people to serve their own and, second, the *necessity* of preserving intact those relations of good will and mutual helpfulness between white people and black people at Tuskegee, in the South, and all over the country which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker Washington.

"So far as the first motive goes we have abundant evidence that our physicians and nurses are capable of rendering the services demanded. This is not only my own opinion, but it is the testimony of those in authority outside of the Negro race. I have steadfastly and unswervingly taken that position from the very beginning and have said that by every right of sentiment and justice our physicians and nurses should have the opportunity to serve in that hospital, and I have made this assertion where it would mean most; namely, before the superintendent of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, the director of the Veterans' bureau in Washington, and before the late, lamented President Harding himself. I stand on that position today and there is no man living who can make me change it, and there is no force on earth and in heaven that will make me surrender it.

"On the other hand, there is the question of good will between the races to be considered. For 35 years, Washington so conducted the work at Tuskegee that the school and the town were constantly moving forward in hearty cooperation, and there were among our white friends in the town of Tuskegee who were equally as steadfast in their determination that these harmonious relations should not be disturbed as he. Therefore, to avoid any possible rupture of these harmonious relations, I have avoided as far as possible public statement on the situation; I have preferred to make my recommendations to those in authority who were in a position to adjust the matter on a satisfactory basis. And in every instance I have reinforced my recommendations with the statement that if Negro physicians were debarred from serving in this hospital it would be the occasion of great embarrassment to all concerned."

At the conclusion of Dr. Moton's speech, the convention passed a resolution endorsing his stand in the controversy.

A committee composed of Mr. S. Hunter, Bert Roddy, Jesse Jones, J. E. Mitchell, M. S. Stewart, George W. Davis and R. R. Wright, Sr., Chairman, made itself personally responsible to the extent of eight thousand dollars by January 1, and to secure the best man in the country to put to work organizing local leagues. Real cash was put up.

Charges Duplicity in Effort of Crossland to Get on Hospital Board

Atlanta Independent

8-30-23

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—With the connivance of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who was the technical assistant in charge of colored trainees, the colored division in the United States Veterans Bureau—the one place where such a unit is sorely needed—has been abolished.

This action was the result of a well concocted plan whereby Dr. Crossland was to be given a place at the Tuskegee hospital and his two chief assistants forced to go along with him or find other work.

It is alleged that Mrs. Crossland, however, broke up the plan so far as it affects the doctor. It is said that she had her lawyer to write Director Hines setting forth certain facts concerning her suit for divorce now pending in the courts of Missouri and stating that Dr. Crossland had failed to obey the orders of the court directing him to pay temporary alimony. The information was of such a startling nature, it is alleged, that Director Hines took the position that he could not appoint him because of the national scandal attached to his name.

Atlanta Ga.

Although he has no duties to perform, Dr. Crossland is still retained upon the payroll of the Veterans Bureau. One stenographer is assigned to him. His office force has been transferred to other divisions. P. H. Rooney has already been sent to the Tuskegee hospital as placement assistant. Walter S. Burke, who was the assistant to Dr. Crossland, has been ordered to proceed to Tuskegee on September 1.

The duplicity of Dr. Crossland is revealed in a number of letters and memorandums written to Director Hines and others concerning the Tuskegee hospital situation. The present plan of a white superintendent, a white executive officer and a white clinical medical director is very largely his; for he wrote Director Hines that "it is going to take a combination of forces such as a good, level-headed white man as commanding officer and some good sensible colored man who will co-operate."

In a letter to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, under date of August 1, at which time he was under the impression that he would be given a place at the hospital, Dr. Crossland wrote that "whatever white man is there as commanding officer, I shall be glad for him to run the hospital as a balance wheel until we can put the institution upon a firm basis, and when the time comes I can stand up and show the country at large the necessity of retaining him. I will gladly assume that responsibility with my people and the public in general."

Under date of August 17, he wrote Director Hines as follows:

"It was somewhat surprising to me to see the statement in the 'Star' of yesterday that colored physicians had carried the Tuskegee hospital situation to President Calvin Coolidge without first getting a definite decision from you as to the outcome of the matter.

"Dr. Moton visited my office and said that he was in favor of a mixed personnel because he thought, I presume, it was in full accord with your plans. He went to the home of Dr. M. O. Dumas, 1817 Thirteenth Street, N. W., together with Dr. Kenney who was driven from Tuskegee, and said that he wanted an entire colored personnel. A few months prior to that, Dr. Moton sent his secretary to see Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, 1216 Penn. Ave., N. W., and asked him to prepare a letter denouncing Moton for favoring a mixed staff in order that the would have something to show the white people as an excuse for changing from his former position. After Colonel Johnson and his friends had written the letter, thinking that they were doing it for the very best interests of the race, Dr. Moton double-crossed them by going to some high officials of Washington, through his secretary, denouncing the men who had written the requested letter.

"I have been forced recently to entertain the same opinion of the rank and file of members of my race, who censured Dr. Moton for this unpleasant situation and his double-crossing in the cause of his being driven from Tuskegee, together with Dr. Kenney, and has not yet been permitted to return. I do not take stock with many of my people who are pulling his skeleton out of the closet, but I do want to say that in addition to Dr. Moton's statement to me while I was a guest in his house during the dedication of the Tuskegee hospital—that the hospital would operate successfully under my management because of my years of experience as a physician, my knowledge of conditions in the south and my contact with both races, being technical assistant, charge of colored trainees under the U. S. Veterans Bureau. 8-30-23

"I am a member of the National Medical association and have been for a number of years, and I know the Negro physicians of the United States as well as any man that ever lived. If you will allow me to run over the list with you, I can help you in forty-eight hours to settle this question in such a way that the President of the United States and all concerned will be happy, and the Veterans Bureau will be relieved of an embarrass-

The governor was introduced by a Negro who had lived within three blocks of him for thirty years. This speaker told of some of the things this state executive had done to help the Negroes of his town, unsolicited from the outside, things which included the buying of a school and the gift of land for a school.

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Dr. Moton used figures in referring to the progress of the league since its founding by Booker T. Washington twenty-four years ago. At that time, he said, there was not more than 20,000 business organizations operated by colored people with an aggregate capital of $10,000,000, whereas today there are 60,000 such businesses, with a combined capital of $60,000,000.

Some regret was expressed that in cities where there are large groups of Negroes more has not been done, but the hope was held forth that there was an awakening coming.

"We have now 72 successful Negro banks," explained Dr. Moton. "We should and could have 700. There are many cities with a large Negro population, particularly in the North, where leaders in business among Negroes could accomplish any reasonable business result if properly managed. I think of the great city of New York, with its great Negro population in Harlem; there ought to be and there undoubtedly will be in the near future in that city a large financial corporation, a banking and trust company operated by our people; and with the success that has alredy been attained by the Association of Trade and Commerce under the wise leadership of John E. Nail. Cities like Durham, Savannah, Atlanta, Richmond, Norfolk, with many others, are setting a notable example in the possibilities of the race to accomplish large results.

The feeling among some Negro business men to expect Negroes to trade with them just because they were Negroes was deprecated on every hand. There was an apt realization of the Negro in business delivering the goods along with other merchants if he expected to receive the trade of those around him.

Dr. Moton's remarks on the Tuskegee hospital included the following:

"He declared that he had refrained public announcement because he better to restrict his talking to those who were in a position to accomplish something.

"In all of this affair," he asserted, "two great motives have been actuating those of us at Tuskegee who have had directly to deal with the situation. The first was the conviction that Negroes have a right above all other people to serve their own and, second, the *necessity* of preserving intact those relations of good will and mutual helpfulness between white people and black people at Tuskegee, in the South, and all over the country which was the outstanding achievement of the career of Booker Washington.

"So far as the first motive goes we have abundant evidence that our physicians and nurses are capable of rendering the services demanded. This is not only my own opinion, but it is the testimony of those in authority outside of the Negro race. I have steadfastly and unswervingly taken that position from the very beginning and have said that by every right of sentiment and justice our physicians and nurses should have the opportunity to serve in that hospital, and I have made this assertion where it would mean most; namely, before the superintendent of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, the director of the Veterans' bureau in Washington, and before the late, lamented President Harding himself. I stand on that position today and there is no man living who can make me change it, and there is no force on earth and in heaven that will make me surrender it.

"On the other hand, there is the question of good will between the races to be considered. For 35 years, Washington so conducted the work at Tuskegee that the school and the town were constantly moving forward in hearty cooperation, and there were among our white friends in the town of Tuskegee who were equally as steadfast in their determination that these harmonious relations should not be disturbed as he. Therefore, to avoid any possible rupture of these harmonious relations, I have avoided as far as possible public statement on the situation; I have preferred to make my recommendations to those in authority who were in a position to adjust the matter on a satisfactory basis. And in every instance I have reinforced my recommendations with the statement that if Negro physicians were debarred from serving in this hospital it would be the occasion of great embarrassment to all concerned."

At the conclusion of Dr. Moton's speech, the convention passed a resolution endorsing his stand in the controversy.

A committee composed of Mr. S. Hunter, Bert Roddy, Jesse Jones, J. E. Mitchell, M. S. Stewart, George W. Davis and R. R. Wright, Sr., Chairman, made itself personally responsible to the extent of eight thousand dollars by January 1, and to secure the best man in the country to put to work organizing local leagues. Real cash was put up.

Charges Duplicity in Effort of Crossland to Get on Hospital Board

Atlanta Independent

8-30-23

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—With the connivance of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, who was the technical assistant in charge of colored trainees, the colored division in the United States Veterans Bureau—the one place where such a unit is sorely needed—has been abolished.

This action was the result of a well concocted plan whereby Dr. Crossland was to be given a place at the Tuskegee hospital and his two chief assistants forced to go along with him or find other work.

It is alleged that Mrs. Crossland, however, broke up the plan so far as it affects the doctor. It is said that she had her lawyer to write Director Hines setting forth certain facts concerning her suit for divorce now pending in the courts of Missouri and stating that Dr. Crossland had failed to obey the orders of the court directing him to pay temporary alimony. The information was of such a startling nature, it is alleged, that Director Hines took the position that he could not appoint him because of the national scandal attached to his name.

Atlanta Ga.

Although he has no duties to perform, Dr. Crossland is still retained upon the payroll of the Veterans Bureau. One stenographer is assigned to him. His office force has been transferred to other divisions. P. H. Rooney has already been sent to the Tuskegee hospital as placement assistant. Walter S. Burke, who was the assistant to Dr. Crossland, has been ordered to proceed to Tuskegee on September 1.

The duplicity of Dr. Crossland is revealed in a number of letters and memorandums written to Director Hines and others concerning the Tuskegee hospital situation. The present plan of a white superintendent, a white executive officer and a white clinical medical director is very largely his; for he wrote Director Hines that "it is going to take a combination of forces such as a good, level-headed white man as commanding officer and some good sensible colored man who will co-operate."

In a letter to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, under date of August 1, at which time he was under the impression that he would be given a place at the hospital, Dr. Crossland wrote that "whatever white man is there as commanding officer, I shall be glad for him to run the hospital as a balance wheel until we can put the institution upon a firm basis, and when the time comes I can stand up and show the country at large the necessity of retaining him. I will gladly assume that responsibility with my people and the public in general."

Under date of August 17, he wrote Director Hines as follows:

"It was somewhat surprising to me to see the statement in the 'Star' of yesterday that colored physicians had carried the Tuskegee hospital situation to President Calvin Coolidge without first getting a definite decision from you as to the outcome of the matter.

"Dr. Moton visited my office and said that he was in favor of a mixed personnel because he thought, I presume, it was in full accord with your plans. He went to the home of Dr. M. O. Dumas, 1817 Thirteenth Street, N. W., together with Dr. Kenney who was driven from Tuskegee, and said that he wanted an entire colored personnel. A few months prior to that, Dr. Moton sent his secretary to see Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, 1216 Penn. Ave., N. W., and asked him to prepare a letter denouncing Moton for favoring a mixed staff in order that the would have something to show the white people as an excuse for changing from his former position. After Colonel Johnson and his friends had written the letter, thinking that they were doing it for the very best interests of the race, Dr. Moton double-crossed them by going to some high officials of Washington, through his secretary, denouncing the men who had written the requested letter.

"I have been forced recently to entertain the same opinion of the rank and file of members of my race, who censured Dr. Moton for this unpleasant situation and his double-crossing in the cause of his being driven from Tuskegee, together with Dr. Kenney, and has not yet been permitted to return. I do not take stock with many of my people who are pulling his skeleton out of the closet, but I do want to say that in addition to Dr. Moton's statement to me while I was a guest in his house during the dedication of the Tuskegee hospital—that the hospital would operate successfully under my management because of my years of experience as a physician, my knowledge of conditions in the south and my contact with both races, being technical assistant, charge of colored trainees under the U. S. Veterans Bureau. 8-30-23

"I am a member of the National Medical association and have been for a number of years, and I know the Negro physicians of the United States as well as any man that ever lived. If you will allow me to run over the list with you, I can help you in forty-eight hours to settle this question in such a way that the President of the United States and all concerned will be happy, and the Veterans Bureau will be relieved of an embarrass-

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923

N Y C WORLD
JULY 7, 1923

TUSKEGEE WHITES SEE VICTORY WON

Townspeople Jubilant Over the Prospect of Dominating Negro Hospital.

Special Despatch to The World

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 6.—While a committee of citizens was preparing a detailed outline of Tuskegee's wishes in the Negro Veterans' Hospital trouble, to be sent to Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, the rest of Tuskegee was swaying between elation over hopes of an early and satisfactory peace, and curiosity over Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and Dr. Lewis Kennedy, for twenty years the Negro physician at the institute.

Dr. Moton, it was reported, is expected to return soon from his "vacation," begun somewhat precipitately when Tuskegee citizens became aroused over persistent statements from Washington that a Negro personnel would be put in charge of the million dollar Negro Veterans' Hospital.

Dr. Kennedy is reported "whereabouts unknown." His family is in North Carolina. He is reported to have said he wanted Negroes in full charge of the hospital. Dr. Moton has consistently stood for a white personnel in command and Tuskegee citizens are friendly to him. No one would say Friday whether Dr. Kennedy would return or not.

The committee of three Tuskegee citizens in their report will ask that the personnel of the hospital consist of seventy-five white officials and employees and about 325 Negro employees. The report will ask for enough white officials to insure control and no more, members of the committee said.

A trustee of Tuskegee Institute, a banker and a State Senator, all of Tuskegee, compose the committee.

Tuskegee and the district generally feel that Director Hines's visit here Tuesday cleared the situation and will ultimately result in a white personnel controlling the hospital.

NEGRO WOMEN STAND AGAINST K.K.K. EYE WITNESS MAKES STATEMENT OF KLAN PARADE ON JULY THE THIRD

OFFICERS LEAVE BUILDING TO KLAN PILLAGERS AND COLORED GIRLS WHO WERE ACTING AS NURSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT. STANLEY TAKES FAMILY AND CAN'T BE FOUND WHEN KLUCKERS SEARCH FOR CALHOUN.

The Birmingham Reporter

COLORED WOMEN PRAY AS MOB STARTS AND THEN DECLARE FOR BATTLE. 8/4/23

CALHOUN ESCAPES MOB BY SHEER WIT; EVEN WATCHES THEM WHEN THEY PARADE AND MAKE SPECIAL HIKE FOR HIM AT CHEHAW. GOVERNMENT SHEETS SAID TO BE USED BY THE PARADERS AND ARE IN EVIDENCE.

Birmingham, Ala.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an eyewitness, intimate account of the recent Klan parade at Tuskegee. It shows, in close detail, the condition of affairs within the hospital during the day and night of the parade. Little has been told of the seventeen colored nurses who, deserted, planned to fight the klansmen to the last ditch.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug 2.—Three shots that didn't break the stillness of air surcharged with evil omen, the manly indifference of a Negro youth with all odds against him, and the brave stand of 17 Negro women, tell the story of that harrowing night, July 3, the night which was the effective climax to days of taunt and worry, when Alabama's Ku Kluxers paraded at Tuskegee.

So grand a dud was the klan effort, the outside world has had little chance, or inclination, to consider the heroism and fortitude necessary to the few Negro women at the Tuskegee hospital to sustain them against the spiritual attack of their baiters and enemies who struck in the dark. Women's souls were tried on that day. But there was the man, John Calhoun, a graduate of Hampton Institute, victor over a southern white woman for a job that requires brains. Calhoun's coming was the signal for definite action among the southern rabble and money chasers who have fought the installation of a Negro personnel at the hospital. Placement of the Negro appointee meant an innovation.

Whites Wanted Jobs

The white woman had held the job. So had they held all similar jobs; they were secretaries, stenographers, typists. The whites handled the money, the figures, the letters. Negro men who were employed were orderlies, cooks, bakers. Negro women at the hospital were nurses, temporary, laundresses, maids (to the whites). The commandant of the hospital, Stanley, made pregnant a coarse "Thus far and no farther." The Negro women, all, had been disposed of by being grouped and thrown without distinction into one building with an iron "Your Place" band gripping. A similar treatment was accorded the men. Calhoun came to buck the invisible rule. Calhoun would prize the way open into a different status. He was to gain his at the expense of a white woman. The defeat of one white person suggested the possibility of the like displacement of others. This was something not to be stood for. Negroes should not pass. Not even though blood be spilled, should men and women with black or brown skins raise their heads up in this grand institution their government had built. The whites said so themselves. They would prevent it. They would go to any extreme to prevent it. They would marshal their scrawny, blear-eyed comrades together from a dozen towns and put the fear of the Ku Klux Klan in the hearts of anybody who proposed their wishes should be overlooked. What brooked it to defy the United States government. Were the rights of "niggers", though backed by the government, to be considered in the same breath with the wishes of Alabama poor whites with itching palms? Certainly not.

Dr. Kenny Exiled

It had not taken the whites long to let their position be known. They wanted everybody to be terribly sure. Their "poison pen" propaganda had already been started. They would clean up. They would frighten the best of the "niggers." They made sure to strike at those at the top. The big ones should not be missed. Kenney, of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, had been heard to express "bold" remarks concerning the government institution. Someone had asked Kenney when there was so much talk about the impossibility of getting a Negro to run the hospital, if he thought he could do it. "Sure," he is reported to have answered. "Get out!" the klan told him. "Get out, and don't you ever come back here!" Kenney didn't move. More orders came. "We mean it," the notes read.

Kenney is known as a smart man, one of the finest surgeons in the South. Booker Washington, with his fine habit of bringing exceptionally qualified men to Tuskegee to further the school's work had sent for Kenney like he sent for Carver and others. Kenney had left brilliant prospects in the outside world to labor at the side of the great leader at Tuskegee. The best years of his life had gone to Tuskegee, the school, the town, the South. He had become an integral part of the institution, as much so as one of the buildings. The klan yelled, "Get out!" Kenney packed up his things and went away. The klan told him he must never come back to his home. He must live and die elsewhere.

Hit Moton Next.

Kenney was not alone. "We don't like what you're doing," they wrote to Moton. "Get out or quit. Stop galling us, or we'll chase you." So they pecked at Moton also. Moton left to go to a trustee's meeting in New York. They wrote and told him he might come back.

Then came the notices of the klan parade with all it might portend. The newspaper said one thing. Servants in white homes learned another. Was it the purpose of the klan to destroy Tuskegee Institute or to strike terror into the hearts of those who had protested the Negro should have a better "place," though at the expense of ill-qualified whites? No one knew.

IT WAS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE MAN, CALHOUN, WHO HAD DEFEATED A WHITE WOMAN FOR A JOB HAD COME TO TAKE IT, WAS TO BE KILLED OUTRIGHT!

That fact was written of in the newspapers. The colored workers of the hospital knew the threat had been made. Thus did the day of July 3, break with portent. Calhoun was to come. He was to step in the seat of the mighty. He came.

Cold Paw From Stanley.

He was austerely received by Stanley and pointed to a desk in the administration building, formerly used by the white woman. Through the long hours of the day, the accountant stuck to his post. Stanley had given him a sealed letter. Calhoun would not open it. He had heard from the lips of others of the plans for the night. "The Ku Klux Klan is going to kill you," they had told him. Each word had been a load on his heart. He did not need to read the klan letter in his pocket for confirmation. But he would not run. All day he sat at his desk. He was offered neither quarters nor food. Part of the time was consumed in writing letters, the rest in reading. He was given no work to do. He stuck to his post. He cared not for the klan threat. Toward night hunger came to keep him company. He was starved out.

Seventeen Negro nurses from different parts of the country had been employed at the hospital. They were all in acting supervisorial capacities, from the head nurse to the chief nurses of various departments. During the day it had been their pain, besides submitting to insult themselves, to note the indignities and contumely heaped on Calhoun. They knew of the klan threat. What could they do? They wondered. These women's hearts were torn. The man was alone. They did have numbers. Coming of the night fastened one picture on their mind; the death of John Calhoun at the hands of a mob of hooded race-haters. They were consumed by a great sorrow. The futility of their position threw them into despair. It dawned on them that not only could they not save Calhoun, they could not save themselves. They were as unprotected as he. What would these white men who were to parade that night do to them? That question haunted them as night drew on. Calhoun's fight became their very own. They felt the dread of another kind of white plague. What should they do?

Nurses Isolated.

They had lived in a peculiar sort of isolation. Shortly after they had come, Stanley had lectured them and said: "Now, I don't care anything about that Tuskegee Institute. I'm running this hospital. So far as I'm concerned it could be a thousand miles away. You are to govern yourselves accordingly. You're here working at this hospital. I hope I'm understood."

They had understood. He had meant that they should not be contaminated with the Tuskegee influence that they should not visit over there, and they should not receive visitors from the school. Thus had they grown up apart. They were bereft of the hope of aid from the school in their dilemma. They were left unarmed to fight the battle against fatal odds.

These things filled the minds of the nurses when Calhoun was led to them by hunger. He brought a clouded face into the office of the head nurse. Others were present. He told them what they already knew. He offered them the letter, still sealed, to read. "No, no," they protested, "we know what's in it."

They looked at him as at a person awaiting execution.

Nurse Tells Story.

One of the nurses tells the story of the meeting. She says she wanted to do something, whatever she could, for him. He had not asked for help. He had come with his hunger to be among his friends. She asked him what she could do. Nothing, he told her. He didn't wish her to try. She might hurt herself and the others. He asked her not to do anything that would endanger her job. The women understood. He was a man. He felt compelled to decline the aid of unprotected women. They were not satisfied. They would do what they could. It was about time for the head nurse to go to supper. She told him that she would try to bring him something to eat. The man took a seat in the office to await her return. The other nurses went to the home, excepting one who remained on duty in her section. The doctor of the day approached her. He is a Louisianan.

"Nurse," he questioned, "is the head nurse gone for the day? I want to lock her office."

Those southern doctors refuse to address Negro nurses as "Miss." They take refuge in "nurse." The nurse overlooked the slight. The doctor was accompanied by two guards. She sensed his intention. Calhoun was still sitting in the office of the head nurse. This office was never locked, there being no necessity. The aim of the doctor in seeking to have it locked was to get Calhoun out. The nurse answered him in a manner that prevented him from carrying out his purpose.

Asks About Protection.

"Then I just got angry," she says. "I felt it was all so mean and dirty. I wanted to tell somebody just how I felt about it. I decided that I'd carry the thing to Col. Stanley, tell him that they were going to kill Calhoun that night and ask him if the nurses were going to be protected. When I stepped out on the porch the doctor of the day was still there with his guards. I asked him for Col. Stanley.

"'He's not on the reservation,' he lied. 'What do you want?'

"I told him that I wanted to see Col. Stanley, but that I would tell him, too, just what it was that I wanted. Then I went over the entire story of the plight of Calhoun and the nurses. He listened, a sardonic grin covering his face. It seemed as though I could see the devil in him. My blood burned. He never moved, just toyed around. I left him declaring, 'If you white folks murder that man tonight, you'll surely see it.' He assured me nothing would happen."

Nurses Pray.

Then there was a swift succession of events. The head nurse did not get anything for Calhoun to eat. Hounded by the guards, he left the office, met a rescuer, fled to a spot half mile and jumped a rail fence into a waiting automobile which took him to the safety of Tuskegee, a vantage point from which he later watched the antics of the hooded paraders. One after another of the white families on the government reservation, Stanley and the rest, left until they were all gone, all but the officers of the day. The klan cars began to come in from surrounding towns. There were talk among the nurses about the Red Cross woman who had sent in a requisition for ten sheets to be used by members of the klan. These sheets, it was supposed, were for the women, inasmuch as the men had regular uniform klan regalia. There was also talk among them about protection. These women were left utterly alone. The elemental in women is touched easily. These were no different from the rest. Their grief was partly assuaged in tears. They cried and then they prayed. The seventeen of them, caught in the net of a nasty, bloody prejudice, prayed for deliverance. Their king was terror, their trust was God. They got up from their prayers and prepared for the worst. At either end of the hall of the second story of the home for nurses were two large fire hose. They saw their only salvation in these. Should the worst come to the worst, they would try to drown their assailants. Thus it was that they spent the time waiting in practicing with these hose. They had done their praying and resolved to fight, to fight as only black women can, to protect themselves. There was not a coward among them. All were leaders. They had one other hope: They had been given a pistol during the day and told, if trouble came, to fire three shots into the air. These shots, notices of their distress, were to bring them succor—from whence they did not know, but somebody was preparing.

The Klan Parade.

The klansmen came. Their march was ragged. All the cars in the countryside had been recruited. One bunch came, then another. The hospital, the administration building, the men's building were all searched. Calhoun was nowhere to be found. One group would go away disappointed and another group would come hoping for better success. When it dawned on them that he must have escaped, their first thought was that he had caught a train out of Chehaw, a short distance from Tuskegee. Thus after they had marched by the Lincoln gates at the school before the curious gaze of the students, and Calhoun, they scoured the way to Chehaw in a vain search for the fugitive. They did not find him. The nurses were left holding their hose. The three shots were not fired. Calhoun took a train the next day for Atlanta. The klansmen did not frighten the personnel of Tuskegee Institute. Functions scheduled for the evening were carried off as usual. As the morning of the Fourth of July, the birth of America's dawn of Freedom, came, the nightshirt patriots of this latter day, disappointed and foolish, drove past the magnolias back to their homes. **The best they had been able to do was to frighten seventeen lone women with the aid of government sheets and a campaign of terror.**

The Baltimore *Herald and Commonwealth*, edited by W. T. Andrews, demands that "Col. Stanley should go" as acting superintendent of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, because he has demonstrated glaring unfitness for the position. And yet only a few weeks ago, in the Columbia *People's Recorder*, Seymour Carroll eulogized Col. Stanley as "a high class Christian gentleman," saying: "I am sure that the department could not have found a better administration head in all the South than he." Which is correct?

The Ku Klux Klan is in danger of running into a battle of first dimensions with the United States Government. This was indicated to-day as a result of efforts by members of the Klan in Alabama to dictate the government's policy in running the hospital for negro ex-soldiers at Tuskegee.

This time the Klan will have to make an accounting not to the Department of Justice, but to one of the ablest soldiers in the United States—Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau.

Gen. Hines has been notified by James A. Cobb, representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored Races, that the Klan is seeking to nullify the announced policy of the Government to man the Tuskegee hospital with members of the colored race.

One of the most serious problems that confronted the Government in caring for veterans was obtrusion o the race problem when it came to providing for the derelicts of the 385,000 colored men who served with the American Army in the World War.

Isolation was necessary, and many communities objected to having hospitals for colored men established in their midst. It was only after painstaking examination of all elements in the situation that a separate institution was decided upon. In this decision the Government, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation and groups of colored leaders were in accord.

This provided an opportunity for colored leadership in helping to solve the problem of their race. At the first approach the trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute took up the suggestion and offered several hundred acres of college lands for the Government hospital.

The policy of giving every advantage to colored leadership was followed up in the recent decision to man the hospital with doctors and nurses of the colored race. The announcement of policy came from the White House, and Gen. Hines is committed to enforce it.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

Well Timed Comment of Kelly Miller

Dallas Express - Dallas, Texas

For a long time we have been accustomed to think of Kelly Miller as a sage and sound philosopher. In his recent comment on the Tuskegee situation as found in his recent weekly letter to the Pittsburgh Courier he gives the soundest of all of his recent comments; a bit of reasoning which should be carefully read, thoroughly considered and carefully followed. 8-18-23

Under caption of "The Cause of Our Helplessness" he says:

"The imbecility of the Negro has never been more clearly demonstrated than in the case of the Tuskegee tangle. Here is a proposition on which there is no division of opinion or feeling. The race is unanimous for a Negro personnel. Just as the Negro church connotes Negro preachers, Negro schools imply Negro teachers, so Negro hospitals spell Negro surgeons and physicians. Indeed, Negro skill and talent should exploit the entire circle of segregated opportunity. If the ship is to carry only Negro passengers, it should be commanded by a Negro captain and a Negro crew of capable and approved seamanship. The white race is willing and ready to concede the practical wisdom of this proposition. The nation is all but solid in favor of our Tuskegee contention. The South favors it. The white man by the very arrogance of asserted race superiority disqualifies himself for intimate handling of the Negro's personal and social relations. The contention of the local Tuskegee whites is not the contention of the South. It is only vehement wholesale denunciation on the part of the naturally indignant Negro that will tend to solidify the sentiment of that section. Irritation has arisen around Tuskegee by reason of local peculiarities. The whites fear the prestige of a Negro personnel combined with the faculty of Tuskegee Institute would give the Negro a preponderant position and influence in that particular local community. Some thoughtless government official at the time that location of the hospital was under way, stated to somebody who was unauthorized to demand or receive such commitment, that the operating staff would doubtless be recruited among the whites. This was taken as the basis of a bargain. The authorities of Tuskegee Institute were obviously laboring under the impression of the opposite assurance. When the time came for the installation of the staff there was accusation of double dealing. The local whites flew into a rage and made all kinds of impertinent threats against the authority of the federal government.

The man whose head was in the mouth of the lion dared neither cudgel nor coddle the beast. President Harding, who had ordered the selection of a Negro personnel, was on the Berring Seas. When Roosevelt issued his Brownsville order, he forthwith set sail for the Panama Canal. Secretary Taft, at the request of Mrs. Terrell, delayed execution of the order until his return. General Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, cannot revoke an executive order. He can only delay execution till the President acts. The Negro and the Southern white man are temperamentally very much alike. They are both hasty, hot-headed and precipitant. Only the South acts in harmony with some commonly accepted and concerted plan, while the Negro fights wildly as one who beats the air. His indignations is righteous, but ineffectualy expressed. He feels that he has done his duty when he relieves his mind. The air was filled with long distance defiance. A thousand volleys were aimed at the Tuskegee rebels a thousand miles from the point of discharge. Individuals and organizations vied with each other to see whose denunciation was first in point of time and loudest in volume. There was no coherence of procedure. Neither the President nor the Veterans' Bureau could, if disposed followed the mass of incoherence and conflicting demands and advice flooded upon them. The National Medical Association had the matter well in hand. Our civil rights organizations and public officials should have stood ready to render whatever assistance the Medical Association requested or required.

But instead there was a medley of endeavor, each meaning as well as the other. Herein lies the tragedy. Even when we agree upon the end in view we defeat the common objective by inharmonious means. We would accomplish by team work what we complicate by division. There is too much profiteering in credit claimed for racial accomplishment. The glory of the individual or organization counts for nought against the good of the race.

The Negro possesses sufficient power to secure all of his just demands, but he lacks the coherence of plan and persistence of procedure to make his power effective. The energy not wasted in internal friction is neutralized by contrariness of direction. There is no group of ten million mainly intelligent people in the world who have so much power and who make such little use of it. How long will the intelligentia of the race allow the stigma to stand? We frustrate our own aims and paralyze our own energies by dissension and disunion. A race of Ishmalites, whose hands move independently or against every other man's hands must remain forever helpless and hopeless.

When the Jews or Catholics or Japanese find themselves confronted by an issue deemed vital to the whole group, they unite with one voice to overcome the ills that confront them. They have learned by experience and acquired racial sense the wisdom of concerted endeavor to accomplish the end sought. If the Negro cannot learn from the observation and example of others, surely he will profit by repeated failure which always follows in the wake of dissension. We may not now foresee how the Tuskegee tangle will be dissolved. A white personnel of a Negro hospital under the shadow of the monument of Booker T. Washington would be an insult to his ashes, which, it is safe to predict, the sober sense of the American people will not permit to be perpetrated. But whatever the outcome, let us learn the A. B. C. of social wisdom: "In union there is strength."

This is wisdom which none can deny. If ever the time shall come when we can all help every organization to success along the line designated to it we shall have reached a degree of racial efficiency like unto others whose success is undeniable.

Such comment we take pleasure in giving the widest publicity for in it are the fundamentals of racial integrity and strength.

MOTON'S FRIENDS SAY HE HASN'T FLED TUSKEGEE

Afro-American

Merely Spending Summer on His Farm at Capahoosic, Va., They

Baltimore Maryland

Insist

8-17-23

DIRECTOR HINES SPEAKS

Admits To Afro-American That He Has Not Considered Colored Head

By JOHN H. MURPHY

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14 (Special)—"The Tribune telegram declaring that I invited the white Tuskegee Committee to Washington for a conference with Director Hines is false" Dr. R. R. Moton declared today.

The Tuskegee principal was hailed here where he stopped off with a group of friends enroute to the sessions of the National Business League which begin in Hot Springs Arkansas tomorrow.

"Give me about a month" Dr. Moton said, "and everything will be settled satisfactorily."

Washington, D. C., Aug 16—Dr. Michael O. Demas, representing the National Medical Association and Shelton Davis, representing the N. A. A. C. P. told Director Hines today that they would urge the six colored physicians appointed by him yesterday to go to Tuskegee, to refuse unless the order implies service under a Negro commanding officer. It was said at the bureau that Dr. Moton favored the sending of the six doctors under the white commander.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Director Frank T. Hines, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, admitted to the AFRO-AMERICAN today that he had considered no colored person for the superintendency of the colored veterans' hospital at Tuskegee.

"This bureau has not received a civil service certificate on Dr. T. E. Jones," he said, "or any other colored man for the position of superintendent or surgeon-in-chief of the hospital at Tuskegee and we have not made a request upon the Civil Service Commission for a certificate covering this position."

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 14—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has not fled the South out of fear of the Ku Klux Klan.

This is the statement that comes from Dr. Moton's friends here who declare he is merely carrying out his usual summer program of taking a vacation on his farm at Capahoosic, Va.

These friends admit that Dr. Moton has been in conference with a white committee here including the Ku Klux Klan and his taking the position that he will be satisfied with a white superior officer to be temporarily in charge and that later the entire personnel will be colored.

If Dr. Moton's regime at Tuskegee does not seem to be as smooth as that of the late Booker T. Washington, it is pointed out that there are reasons therefore Dr. Moton's friends here explain it in this way:

1 Dr. Booker T. Washington grew up with many of the natives here who called him by his first name.

2 Dr. Washington never owned an automobile. Dr. Moton uses a high-powered Cadillac presented him by the business League which makes

3 Lieut. Colonel Benjamin Davis in charge of the R. set well with the natives because of his shakes dust in their eyes. military uniform is an innovation that has not entirely the school have made thousands of dollars which formerly went to white storekeepers in Tuskegee.

4 Since Dr. Washington's every time it presence together with his death, colored business men who have set up stores near

O. T. C., here, becau important bearing an

THE TUSKEGEE DILEMMA

THE Fourth of July parade of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuskegee Alabama, where it voiced its protests against Negro physicians and surgeons being placed in charge of the hospital for colored veteran ex-soldiers gave a new angle to the race question, and a solar plexus blow to those who extol the blessings of segregation and Jim Crowism.

The Caucasian citizens of Alabama say in substance, "We do not intend to hobnob socially with the blacks. We don't want them in our noble fraternal organization; we don't want them to ride in the same street cars or railway coach, or dine in the same restaurant, or sleep in the same hotel with us; and yet we are perfectly willing to get on Uncle Sam's payroll and attend Negro veteran soldiers as physicians and surgeons. We love them so much that we do not want Negro physicians and surgeons to tamper with their precious lives and bodies." There you have the Southern race question with all of its paradoxes and dilemmas picturesquely and dramatically portrayed.

Now unravel the tangled skein and now resolve this paradox. It is as simple as A; B, C. In the first place, these chivalric Southern gentlemen think that it would elevate the Alabama Negro, who is fit only to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, too much by having Negro physicians and surgeons placed in charge of a magnificently equipped hospital. In the second place, these chivalric Southern gentlemen are willing temporarily to lay aside their aversion to the Negro when certain financial considerations are involved.

Those who advocate segregation for the Negro, claim and maintain that it will give him a chance to develop self-reliance and manage his own affairs, but when large sums of money are expended for Negro enterprises black men are not placed in full charge.

A quarter of a century ago Professor Cook had full control as superintendent of colored schools in Washington, D. C., but when the salaries of the teachers were raised, the colored superintendents, who succeeded Professor Cook became assistant superintendents and received their orders from the white superintendent.

When the Freedman's Hospital was a small affair, Dr. Charles Purvis was a czar and potentate there, but when new buildings were constructed and modern equipments added, and the hospital made a real hospital, a white head nurse was installed, and the colored director almost reduced to a figurehead, the white professors in the Howard University Medical School having the right of way. We don't know how things are at present.

Then take Howard University, the largest university in the country for the education of the colored youth, a real university, with college courses, a teachers' college and professional schools. In intellectual equipment and brilliancy as speakers and writers, Professor William S. Scarborough, Bishop J. Albert Johnson and Bishop Levi J. Coppin can compare favorably with the best presidents that Howard has had in the past forty years, and in some respects are superior to the present incumbent, and yet they and no other colored scholar or divine have been called to the presidency. So the conclusion seems to be, if the Negro is segregated and something big is provided for him by his Caucasian friends and hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended, the Negro will not be placed in full charge or control.

Twenty-five years ago the country was in ecstasy, Dr. Booker T. Washington had presented a pleasant and palatable solution for the race question. All that the black brother had to do was to efface himself from politics, follow along the line of least resistance, and cultivate friendly relations with his Caucasian neighbors, and the vexed race question would be solved by the slow process of evolution without any jar or friction.

But Dr. Washington's colored critics did not take such a roseate view. They held that his "Atlanta Compromise" was only a nostrum which temporarily allayed the fever and postponed the crisis, but did not cure the disease. They held that as long as the Negro would accept the status of half a man in the South all would be well, but as soon as the Negro desired to rise to the status of full manhood—then would come the challenge. Recent developments at Tuskegee seem to verify that prophecy.

A REAL MIX-UP.

THE mix-up at Tuskegee is unfortunate.

Tuskegee, which is the home of the institute founded by Booker Washington, also has a hospital of negro war veterans who are more or less disabled.

The National Medical Bureau of the army conceived the idea of putting this hospital in charge of colored physicians. The Alabama people who are friendly to the college and not hostile to the hospital or to a white corps of physicians, seem to object to a solid bureau of negro physicians.

A few nights ago the "Ku-Klux" made a silent demonstration, voicing probably the sentiment of the people in the neighborhood. No violence, of course, was offered; there was only a silent exhibition of "the hooded gown and the flaming torch." None of this was necessary, probably, because the ideas of the people in the neighborhood have been expressed before.

Instantly the rumor went abroad that the life of Dr. Moton, the principal of the institute, had been threatened and there were hysterical appeals by the "Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race" for the stationing of United States troops in Alabama. The United States Senators from Alabama support the people that the institution of a solid corps of negro physicians is objectionable at present. They hope that the army authorities will decide to send down a white corps of medical directors.

This is a matter which, after all, can be settled by a display of tact and common sense. The director of the Veterans' Bureau and the people of Tuskegee, it is said, can compose the differences without the interposition of a "National Association of Colored People," which is radical and political and which pursues methods of propaganda which are distasteful. The best part of the colored people in the South do not endorse such an "association."

But there are no needs of national troops as this association has asked. The event has shown that people in many sections of the South can meet the lynching situation without the aid of the Dyer bill. The people of Tuskegee, probably, white and black, can bring about a solution of the troubles without "federal bayonets."

How absurd the whole thing is! Whatever the reason for the objection of the people to a solid medical corps of colored physicians; whether it is wise or unreasonable, the people feel that way about it but the matter can be easily settled by conservative [illegible]

ing an all-negro institution "where these brave men might be properly cared for by efficient members of their own race, people of like customs, sympathies, spirit and mutual understandings which we think is the wisest policy for the government in this matter.

Negro Ministers Act on Tuskegee Vets' Hospital

Birmingham, Ala., July 11.—After reciting that "manning the negro veterans' hospital at Tuskegee by negro doctors and nurses can in no way interfere with the peace and happiness of the two races," the negro ministers' alliance of greater Birmingham today declared that "the government should keep its moral obligation to its negro wounded, sick and disabled veterans and its loyal negro citizens."

The alliance calls attention that "our group of soldiers played a heroic part in all warfare of this nation and merited for themselves envious honors that entitle them to fair treatment." Continuing, the organization said in resolutions adopted:

"We respect the white man's traditions, customs, laws in the south in regard to the separation of the races, and for this very reason we deem it wise to support the government's policy in appointing negro personnel to man the negro veterans' hospital."

The alliance asked: "Should it not be conceded by all concerned that negro nurses and doctors who have measured up to requirements be given the opportunity to labor among their own people?"

The resolutions said that the Tuskegee hospital was planned because of "discrimination" against the negro soldiers at white hospitals and lauded the government purpose in establish-

Hospital — 1923.

Alabama.

CALL ON HARDING TO THWART KU KLUX

BROOKLYN TIMES
JUL 2

Tuskegee Issue Discussed at Nazarene Negro Church.

ALABAMA IS DENOUNCED

Distinct Threat of Political Reprisal in Letter to President.

At a mass meeting held last night at the Nazarene Congregational Church, Troy avenue and Herkimer street, a resolution of protest was adopted on the Tuskegee situation. The resolution is to be submitted to President Harding in the form of a letter. It contains a distinct threat of political reprisals if the President backs down in the Tuskegee issue. Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, D. D., pastor of the church, presided.

A number of speakers address the audience. Richard B. Harrison, colored actor, recited Dunbar's "Little Brown Baby" and several other selections.

Dr. Mark Wayne Williams, religious editor of the Brooklyn Times addressed the audience in behalf of the white people. He stated that his heart and sympathy were with the colored people. He deplored the methods of the Ku Klux Klan in intimidating the colored people. He claimed that liberty and justice should be for all. If they took away the leaders of the colored people, they would be taking away their liberty, he said.

The next speaker, Dr. William Pickens, who resided for a number of years in Alabama, and is a graduate of Yale, spoke at length. He told of the record of colored soldiers in the World War, as well as the part the negro has taken in all the wars since the American Revolution. He claimed the Tuskegee trouble was a political move on the part of Alabamans to share in the $1,250,000 annual payroll that has been appropriated for running the Tuskegee Hospital.

There are segregation laws in Alabama, he claimed, but when the large appropriation was granted, the people there were ready to have white doctors and white nurses serve colored soldiers. He deplored the fact that the hospital had been placed in Alabama, for he thought that the colored soldiers would not receive any care from a mixed personnel or a white personnel.

If an entirely colored personnel were not assured, he urged that the colored soldiers leave the hospital entirely and be nursed back to health in their homes, and turn the hospital over to Tuskegee.

The following letter will be sent to President Harding:

Dear Mr. President:

The Nazarene Congregational Church of Brooklyn, community and friends, assembled in mass meeting in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of this church, extend to you its greetings on this occasion, and wish for your administration the highest success.

Particularly do we wish to express to you our appreciation for your decision to man the Tuskegee Hospital for disabled veterans with a colored personnel. This decision has endeared you to the colored people of the country. We believe that all right thinking Americans are with you in this.

We regret to observe, however, that there is objection to this in a certain quarter. The attitude of white people in Alabama in combatting your purpose is inconsistent, absurd and grotesque. These veterans, who did their best for this country, deserve to be cared for without disturbance through racial controversy and by their own competent physicians and nurses which they prefer.

To place this hospital under white supervision would be in direct antagonism to the ideal sought by the great founder of Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington, who gave his life for the promotion of better feeling between the races, and for the self-help and self-respect of his own race.

You will pardon our frankness, Mr. President, in saying to you that the colored people of the country have had their faith shaken in the loyalty of the Republican party to their interests in recent years. They still have faith, however, but are making this case a test. If the administration is unable to hold to its original purpose against the Ku Klux Klan in this matter, the colored voters of the country will hold the Republican party to strict accountability.

May we venture to suggest that if the wishes of the hooded klan is to prevail against the majesty of the American Government in this matter that the grounds be returned to the Tuskegee Institute, and the buildings be donated to the cause of negro education, and the hospital be moved to a more civilized portion of our common country.

In behalf of the colored people of the United States, we are, sir, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,
H. H. PROCTOR,
E. H. NASH,
N. D. JOHNSON,
E. O. OLIVER.
J. L. WILSON,
A. P. MILLER,
E. A. GILKES,
WILLIAM PICKENS.

SOMETHING COMMENDABLE

Pittsburgh American

THE National Negro Business League endorsed the action of Dr. R. R. Moton, its president, in the Tuskegee Hospital controversy, at its annual session held recently at Hot Springs, Arkansas. This was commendable action in keeping with the eternal fitness of things. Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-31-23

Dr. Moton refrained from public announcements about the affair, and has restricted his talking to those in a position to accomplish something. Any sensible person would do likewise. He has all along been doing good work for the common service of all. It is a display of fine spirit on the part of the members of the National Negro Business League to encourage the high and cheerful spirit of Dr. Moton. He has not deserved the evil some have been trying with all their might to heap upon him.

It is a worthy tribute to the manhood and sanity of the Tuskegee principal, to credit him with acting like a gentleman in the face of the rebukes and insinuations of sinister enemies. The least gift, the shortest word of an encouraging nature, is always the best. Those who make such giving their practice are generally known as among the best and finest of our citizenship.

Nurse Gave U. S. Sheets to Ku Klux

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The three nurses, Mrs. Zelda Peck of Chicago, Mrs. Evelyn D. Robinson of Philadelphia, and Miss Adella Woods of Norfolk, formerly of the U. S. Veterans' hospital, No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala., who gave out statements here last week that Miss Evelyn Z. Phelps, chief of the American Red Cross staff at the hospital, requested sheets from Miss A. L. Turner, R. N., acting chief nurse at the hospital, for the K. K. K. anti-Negro demonstration at Tuskegee, July 3, has caused a deal of confusion at the nation's capital. Miss Phelps, who is a white woman of Greenville, S. C., has shown a spirit of bitterness since coming to Tuskegee towards the patients and Colored personnel at the hospital.

Miss Woods told Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the U. S. Veterans' bureau, of the request for the sheets given to Miss Turner in her presence. It is reported here that a request will be made to Hon. John Barton Payne, chairman of the central committee of the American National Red Cross, for an investigation of the charges against Miss Phelps because she is unfriendly to the interests of the ex-service men at the hospital and is a party to the K. K. K. sentiment there. The written receipt for the sheets have been turned over to Gen. Hines. This receipt is signed by the American Red Cross social service director.

Hospital — 1923 Alabama

KLA. DOCTOR IN CHARGE INSULTS RACE. NURSES DOING SCULLION WORK

The government's two million dollar Veterans Hospital, located at Tuskegee, Ala., opened June 1st with the entire personnel of white doctors. The hospital staff is in charge of a Dr. Robert H. Stanley of Greenville, Ala., a Southerner of the worst type. All nurses are white, with colored assistants.

The above facts are true despite the many statements and letters from Mr. Christian, the President's private secretary, and from President Harding himself, promising a complete colored personnel.

The denials by the Veteran Bureau and the pussyfooting of Major R. R. Moton, now appear in their true light.

When the hospital opened, this Dr. Stanley was asked by a reliable newspaper correspondent who was at Tuskegee at that time, if there were to be any colored doctors at all, and Stanley replied in choice Southern language that he was from Greenville, Ala., and that he never would have "niggers" working with him. He further stated that when he accepted the assignment it was with the explicit understanding that he was not to be bothered with "niggers."

When this Alabama cracker, whose knowledge of medicine according to reliable authorities is far below that of an interne, started selecting his "jim-crow" nurse-assistants, he would ask the young ladies their names and when told "Miss Jones," he would abruptly blurt out, "What is your first name?" When told, "Mary," he would then say, "Now, Mary, you are to be the assistant to Miss Williams, the white nurse."

As there are no colored doctors at the hospital, the colored women who work there are at the mercy of these white crackers, with no one to protect them. Most of these women are trained nurses but are doing practically scullion work, while the Southern white women sit around and order them about. A number of the women are forced to do personal service work.

The deplorable state of affairs at this hospital, which has only been opened a week, has placed Major R. R. Moton and Tuskegee Institute in a very embarrassing position. Major Moton who at first announced that he was for a complete colored personnel, has completely reversed himself. While Mr. Moton has made no such announcement himself, he has permitted white Southern papers to give this impression and he has made no open protest. While the colored press of the country has been vociferous in its denunciation of Dr. Moton's position, not one word of protest or enlightenment has come from Tuskegee.

The Tribune sent a special telegram to Dr. Moton last week asking information as to his position, but the "Doctor" simply referred us to some one else over a thousand miles from Tuskegee. Just why another person should answer as to where Dr. Moton stands on a public matter instead of Dr. Moton answering for himself is a puzzle.

The hospital is now open and poor helpless wounded and maimed soldiers are being sent there by a supposedly friendly government. Those who are to receive and treat them there are from their arch enemies—people who have no other interest in them than to use them as a means of getting a government check every month.

The colored nurses who work under such conditions forfeit all their claim to sympathy from their race. They can have no earthly reason or excuse for remaining there. They have been able to get a living before now and they certainly ought to be able to get one after leaving. If all the colored nurses would walk out in a body as a protest, more good would be accomplished than by publishing denunciations in 10,000 newspapers.

President Harding, who in the final analysis is responsible for this latest insult, has again shown the Negro the gate. He has proven to the white South that whenever their wishes and the wishes of Negroes conflict, that they may rest assured that he will uphold their side regardless of the right or wrong of it.

Last winter when the fight started the Southerners vowed that they would control this hospital. Evidently they had assurances, for since then, while the colored press and many organizations have been waging a fight against their claims, they have quietly ignored all statements from the White House that might indicate to the contrary. President Harding knows that he had given his word that a colored personnel would man this hospital; and he knows that he was several times warned that his supposed orders to this effect were being ignored by his Southern appointees. But the President with all his power, was helpless to force these determined Southerners to keep their hands off. In other words, when the President found that things were not going as he ordered (or said he had ordered) them; he simply turned around and went the way things were going.

Cohen's Appointment and Veterans Hospital Discussed at Capital

By MORRIS BROWN,
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 22.—Notwithstanding the proposal of the President for American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice and his letter to a citizen of New York State on the prohibition question and the enforcement of the Volstead act, the recess appointment of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, and the row over the personnel of the United States Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, are the chief topics of discussion in political circles.

See Bid for Negro Vote.

In both the Cohen appointment and the decision of the President that the personnel of the Tuskegee hospital should be colored, Democratic politicians see only a bid for the "black and tan" vote in the next Republican National Convention.

On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment among prominent Negro Republicans is that the President is changing his views on the manner in whch the "solid South" may be brought into the Republican column. His action in both instances is especially pleasing to them and they express the belief that ultimately all that was expected of Mr. Harding upon his election will come to pass.

In the view of Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, and leading spokesman for his party, the appointment of Mr. Cohen will act as a boomerang instead of a vote-getter. He declared that it was not only an affront to that part of the South, which supported the ship subsidy bill, and to the U. S. Senate, which rejected the Cohen nomination in March last, but a poorly disguised attempt to placate Negroes who have been disappointed at unfulfilled promises from the White House.

"It clearly shows," Senator Harrison said, "the extent to which the President is driven in his candidacy for renomination. The President knows the colored vote is as much disgusted with his administration as is the country generally.

"It is the most ungracious act of the President's administration."

Senator Broussard, Democrat, of Louisiana, upon whose personal objections to Mr. Cohen the Senate rejected the nomination, made the following statement when told of the appointment:

"It was thought by everyone concerned that after the Senate had rejected Cohen the President would consider the matter closed and not persist in forcing him upon our people. So far as precedents for the present situation are concerned I am advised that never before has a President gone to such extremes."

Among those who are highly elated over the appointment of Mr. Cohen are Emile Koontz, Louisiana member of the Republican National Committee; Dr. David. A. Lines, chairman of the Louisiana State Committee; Robert R. Church, of Memphis, Tenn.; Perry W. Howard, of Washington, D. C.; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia member of the Republican National Committee. They were extremely active in working for this third recess appointment for him.

Moton Under Fire.

With President Harding definitely committed to a colored personnel for the Tuskegee hospital, it is pointed out that if a white superintendent is permitted to remain in charge it wll be because of disagreement among Negroes.

The hospital situation is very

much muddled. There have been rumors and charges and countercharges. For a long time rumor has had it that Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has been telling Negroes one thing and whites another. The Moton faction in turn has charged Henry Lincoln Johnson with securing sanction at the White House to name the personnel of this hospital for the purpose of enhancing his political prestige. In the meanwhile, Colonel R. H. Stanley, a native white Alabamian, is in charge and civil service examinations have been ordered for the filling of the minor positions.

Now comes the James E. Walker Post of the American Legion, composed of ex-service men of the Ninety-Second Division, and openly accuses Dr. Moton of telling General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, that he favored a white superintendent if Negroes were given minor positions on the medical staff. They allege that this conversation was the result of a dispute as to Dr. Moton's position on the question of a white or colored personnel for the hospital when a committee of whites from Tuskegee, two of whom are members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, called on General Hines to discuss the matter with him; that General Hines was told that if he doubted the veracity of their statement that Dr. Moton favored white men for key positions to get him over the telephone by long distance and he would confirm them; that General Hines did this and was advised by Dr. Moton that a white superintendent with Negroes in minor positions would be agreeable to him.

The Negro Veteran Hospital Absurdity.

That is an absurd situation that some of the people of Alabama have worked themselves into a fury over and caused the Ku Klux Klan to stage a parade.

A hospital for wounded and disabled negro veterans was established at Tuskegee. An effort was made by the business interests of the territory to have the hospital established there.

Nobody but negroes are to be treated in the hospital. Washington thought it was nothing but natural to have the negro patients treated by negro doctors, negro nurses and negro attendants, but some of the jobs in the hospital are valuable from a monetary situation.

Up to the present a white lady has had charge of the books. There are no negro patients there yet. It was found out that the white people who were there only temporarily were to be relieved. This caused great excitement. The husband of one of the ladies, it is reported, became violent with indignation because his wife was to be separated from a paying job.

Now there is talk of turning it into a white hospital and all the doctors and attendants can be white.

This seems to us that those who clamor for a separation of the races are in a contradictory position if they advocate the white people treating and waiting on negro patients.

The kluckers might well parade in protest against white nurses and white doctors serving the negro sick and wounded, that is, if they are to be consistent in their alleged claim for racial separation. Instead, they put on a parade calculated to help keep white people on the job of attending sick negroes.

A negro hospital for negro people should be manned by negro doctors and negro nurses. Let the negroes wait on the negroes. It would be a good training for the negro nurses. They could then go out among their own people and render them good service and the negro doctor could do the same.

Gradually the negro doctors are taking all the practice among their people, so are the negro dentists. This is as it should be. The negro hospital for veterans should be officered and manned by all dark help, but when a well-paying job is in sight the spear of the job hunter seems to known no color.

NEGRO VANISHES WHEN WHITE ROBED BAND ASSEMBLES

Ku Klux Klan Stages Silen

Parade in Tuskegee; Latest Attache at Hospital Loses Courage and Departs

MANY WATCH CARAVAN AS IT MOVES ON QUIET WAY

Calhoun Assigned to Take Place of White Woman; Believe Controversy Ended

BY WALTER HARPER.
Staff Correspondent.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 3.—John J. Calhoun, the first negro to report for executive duty at the government hospital at Tuskegee, departed very suddenly just after dusk tonight. In his hurried departure the people of Tuskegee feel that they have won complete victory in their contention that white people shall have executive control of the institution.

Calhoun arrived Monday night. His sudden departure was without ceremony, without even the formality of resignation, and it is said that he did not wait to get his golf sticks or even his grips. He went with the clothes he had on at the time, did not wait for a train or even call for a jitney.

The last that any citizen of Tuskegee or attache of the hospital saw of him he was scaling a fence near the grounds and the gathering dusk of evening closed about his vanishing form.

No Violence Attempted.

There was no violence or attempt at violence. The pressure of the moral atmosphere and the fluttering white robes of an invisible multitude that he heard was gathering down town seemed too much for him though he had assumed an air of almost spectacular courage during the day and—he vanished.

Just a short time after his departure, less than an hour about three hundred silent men garbed in the bleached regalia of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan appeared on hospital hill, coming out of the night, in sixty-seven automobiles and passed through the grounds, circling through the Tuskegee Institute plant and back to town.

Silent Parade Held.

Not a word was spoken. The automobiles loaded with garbed and mysterious figures moved like a gliding serpent while groups of negroes looked on with equal awe and silence.

Streets and roads along which the caravan moved were lined with men, women and childen who had heard rumors of the gathering demonstration, which rumors were intensified by the appearance of hundreds of strangers on the streets in the late afternoon.

The paraders emerged from the darkness of a large square about the railway depot about 9 o'clock. The grounds were patrolled and guarded by robed men who paced to and fro while the klansmen were donning their regalia and forming in line for the march to the hospital grounds about a mile away.

Slip Quietly Away.

After the demonstration the paraders returned to the same ground, robes disappeared and soon after automobiles with strange numbers slipped away into the night in various directions and the citizens of Tuskegee retired to their homes.

The town was normal. There had been no disturbance. There had been no hint of violence or threat. Not a spoken word or sound had been heard in the line of parade.

The sudden departure of John J. Calhoun, who had reported for duty Tuesday morning as hospital accountant, taking the place of Miss Hunnicutt, a white woman, is accepted in Tuskegee as a distinct victory, and means the end of the controversy with the authorities affecting the control of the hospital.

Calhoun is described as arrogant and courageous. He had announced more than once during the day, it is said, that he could not be run off the job, that he represented the government of the United States and that he was not afraid of anyone or anything.

Found Note on Desk.

It is said that when he was preparing for duty early Tuesday morning he suddenly found a note on his table in his private quarters. He tore open the envelope, read the contents and then contemptuously tore the note in to shreds and threw the scraps on the floor. He then lit a cigar, took a seat and crossing his knees assumed an air of bravado. He is said to have declared then that he was not afraid of anyone or anything.

Sleeping Quarters Denied.

But night came on and he demanded sleeping quarters on the reservation. He was told that no provision had been made for him and that he would have to find a room and board off the grounds. He refused to go, declaring that if he was not permitted to sleep in the quarters he would sleep on the grounds. It is said that he was informed by the authorities that he could not stay on the reservation.

About this time he is said to have received a friendly warning from an old acquaintance that he had better leave the town. He sent back word that he would not go.

But as the shadows of night began to gather and rumors of the forming of the Invisible Army reached him he is said to have changed his mind and acted thereon with amazing promptness.

Left Baggage Behind.

It is said that as he struck out across the grounds, headed toward the night and some unannounced destination, attendants about the place called to him to wait for his grips. He made some incoherent reply according to reports that came to town, and went over a fence headed west by north.

The fact that the first negro to report for executive duty became convinces that the climate would not agree with his health and the further fact that he is described as a man of exceptional courage and departed is being accepted here as meaning that others will no tattempt to break down the settled determination of Tuskegee citizens that they will not tolerate negro control of the hospital.

It was repeated tonight by leading citizens of Tuskegee that the people are settled and determined in their position. They say that President Harding was informed positively and without quibble that negroes would not be allowed to have control of the institution. They have made no direct threats and no personal violence has been offered or threatened directly.

Invite Moton to Return

It was announced Tuesday night that a central committee of citizens has sent an invitation to Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee institute to return to Tuskegee; that every courtesy and consideration will be given him if he will return and stand by his alleged former posittion to advocate white control.

Principal Moton left Tuskegee some weeks ago and is said to be in New York. It was reported that he had expressed a desire to return to Tuskegee if he had assurance that he would not be unwelcome. The central committee of citizens is said to have acted at once with a reply that he should return; that he would be welcomed and given full protection and support of the white people as they always had given him if he maintained his former posittion in the controversy.

Following the departure of Calhoun and the demonstration of the robed paraders tonight the people of Tuskegee feel that the incident is closed. It is not believed that another negro will be sent here for duty.

Expect Hines Thursday

Director Hines of the veterans bureau is expected here Thursday to make a personal investigation of the situation. He will be met with the facts that while no violence has been offered the first man to report for duty departed suddenly and apparently with his own accord; that the people of Tuskegee are determined to hold the government to the promise that white people would be placed in control of the hospital.

The citizens of Tuskegee seem to be satisfied with the situation and the inevitable result.

Hospitals—1923 (Dedication of Hospital.) Alabama

CALVIN COOLIDGE IS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT TUSKEGEE EVENT

Montgomery Advertiser

Vice-President Deeply Impressed With Southern Hospitality at Dedication of Government Hospital for Disabled Negro Veterans

2-13-23

IMMENSE CROWDS PRESENT FOR PROGRAM

Governor Brandon Delivers Welcome Address to Distinguished Visitors; General Robert E. Steiner Pays Tribute to Col. Stanley

By CARYLE ALFRED WARD.
Staff Correspondent.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 12—Impressed with the cordial welcome and typical Southern hospitality received by his party, Vice President Calvin Collidge declared in an address at the dedicatio of the new $2,000,000 government hospital for negro veterans of the World War here Monday that it is an inspiration to visit the South, to see the character of its people, their devotion to American ideals and the prosperity of the land in which they dwell

It was with this introductory statement of tribute to Dixie that Vice-President Coolidge opened his dedicatory message, following the welcome address by Governor William W. Brandon. The vice-president's words of praise sent a joyous thrill through the huge audience and brought forth a response in applause that resounded loud and long through the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

Vice-President Collidge's trip to Tuskegee was the outstanding feature of the dedicatory program and when he departed on his return journey to the national capital early Monday night the people of the city and guests and visitors from Montgomery and other parts of Alabama were convinced that his brief sojourn was filled with pleasant memories.

He indicated his delight and enjoyment of the trip when he abandoned his own private car at Chehaw and entered the one occupied by the Alabama official party to say good-by not long before the two trains were speeding in opposite directions. Notwithstanding the magnificence of the dedicatory exercises and other important features of the occasions, this seemingly small event furnished a climax that entitled it to a niche near the top of the series of events of the day, for there was not a single aspect of the program that equalled it in impressiveness.

Members of the Alabama official party, gathered in the rear section of their car which was attached to the vice-president's car on the siding at Chehaw, were singing Southern melodies while awaiting the arrival of their Montgomery-bound train after returning from Tuskegee just as darkness was beginning to fall. Vice-President Coolidge, with bared head and holding a lighted cigar between his fingers, walked to the platform of his own car and listened.

Then he stepped to the ground and boarded the car from which wafted the sweet sounds of song. He took a position in the circle of singers and stood with a semi-bowed head as the throbbing farewell notes fell from the lips of those about him. When the last sound of the tune had faded he clasped the hand of each member of the party in solemn good-by. Nothing else in a whole day of happenings produced such an appeal.

Tuskegee Institute chapel was overcrowded at the dedicatory exercises and extra chairs were pressed into use in an effort to meet the emergency. Even then quite a number of persons found it difficult to secure desirable places in the audience. These exercises took place in the afternoon, following an inspection of several of the principal buildings embraced in the hospital plant, a drill and review by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and a luncheon served by the Institute.

Many distinguished visitors were in attendance at the dedication. Senators Underwood and Heflin, who had been expected to accompany the Washington party, were unable to do so, however, because of business requiring their attention in he national capital.

Edward Clifford, assistant secretary of the treasury, presided over the exercises.

"The dedication of this hospital, construction new throughout, at an expenditure of nearly $2,000,000, providing accomodations for 600 cases, exclusively for negro service men, shows the appreciation in which they are held by the government", said Vice-president Coolidge during his address. "Here on a beautiful tract of 464 acres there are located 27 permanent buildings with every facility for the care and cure of those who are afflicted. The government has nothing better anywhere."

Later during his discourse, the speaker said "those who stir up animosities, those who create any kind of hatred and enmity are not ministering to the public welfare. We have come out of the war with a desire and a determination to live at peace with all the world. Out of a common suffering and a common sacrifice there came a new meaning of our common citizenship. Our greatest need is to live in harmony, in friendship, and in good will, not seeking an advantage over each other, but all trying to serve ourselves to the service of our country. To do that wisely, patiently, tolerantly, is to show by the discharge of our duties our indisputable title to fellow citizenship with Abraham Lincoln.'

Following the conclusion of the program, the "master key" to the hospital was delivered to Col. Dallas Smith, who is in charge of the Veteran's Bureau of this district, by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Clifford. This signified the transfer of the hospital buildings to the Veterans' Bureau for its use.

The hospital has not yet been occupied, however, but will be ready for use in the near future. The construction work, which was done by Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor, was completed about a week ago. The equipment has not all been installed at this time, but the remainder is to be provided soon.

Governor Brandon delivered a splendid address in welcoming the vice-president and members of his party to Montgomery.

"We are proud of our nation, proud particularly of our state, into whose borders I am commissioned to welcome the vice-president of our United States and perhaps, my friends, we have never been prouder of either than we are today." stated the governor in his address of welcome.

Governor Brandon highly praised Alabama, its people, its patriotism.

"It is my proud and happy privilege as representative of two and one half million people to welcome you, Mr. Vice-president, into our state." said the chief executive.

'While we may differ in politics, none of us differ in the elevation of the human arts and the development of human character", the governor added. "You are in our borders today on a great mission."

Geenral Robert E. Steiner, state commander of the American Legion, was another speaker who delivered an excellent address.

"As the commander of the American Legion in Alabama it is a pleasure and inded a great privilege to add my welcome and that of every legionaire of Alabama to our distinguished guest," stated General Steiner.

"I want to congratulate the Veterans' Bureau and indeed all of us that so distinguished a soldier, physician and gentleman has been placed in charge of the hospital here", he said a few minutes later.

"I have known this distinguished citizen, Col. R. H. Stanley, from his boyhood and I know the sick and disabled are in the best of hands. I am delighted also to know that my old friend and comrade, the sixth district manager of the Veterans' Bureau, Col. Dallas B. Smith, will be in close touch with the institution and I want to congratulate the country that my fellow townsman, Mr. Algernon Blair, was selected to construct this magnificent plant."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, of Tuskegee Institute, expressed the deep appreciation of the institution for the location of the hospital at Tuskegee.

"You will find that the white people of this community will be as cordial towards the hospital, as they have been towards the Tuskegee Institute," he said. "The colored people throughout the nation appreciate this magnificent effort on the part of our government to see that these negro soldiers have a fair and equal chance under as perfect conditions as modern science affords, for as speedy and complete recovery of health as is possible.

"I am glad to see that this hospital has absolutely no ear-marks of inferiority; it is as good as the very best."

He declared during his address that the black race is not seeking social equality, asserting that any such claims are erroneous.

Dr. Williams C. White, of Pittsburg chairman of the hospitalization committee, was in attendance at the exercises and made a brief talk on the hospital erected at Tuskegee. Claudius S. Houston of Chattanooga, Tenn., assistant secretary of commerce, was another distinguished guest who was introduced.

Vice-President Collidge's party occupied the private car of Charles A. Wickersham, president of the West Point Route, on the trip to Alabama. Mr. Wickersham accompanied the party of distinguished visitors to Tuskegee. A motion picture show was arranged for Monday night aboard the special car.

Quite a number of West Point Route officials were on the trains which carried the delegations from Montgomery. They included J. P. Billups, general passenger agent; F. G. Bennett, general agent; A. Moritz, superintendent of transportation; E. G. Gross, master mechanic; and D. E. McGee, trainmaster.

Governor Brandon and other officials, including General Robert E. Steiner, Colonel Hartley A. Moon, adjutant general; Major Harwell G. Davis, attorney general; Judge John C. Anderson, chief justice of the supreme court, Colonel William P. Screws, S. H. Blan, secretary of state, A. L. Tyson, secretary to the governor, and others met Vice-President Coolidge at West Point, Ga., Monday morning.

A committee of prominent Tuskegee business men, among whom was Mayor Crawford, also went to West Point to meet the vice-president's party. The trip from Chehaw to Tuskegee and return was made by automobile, the machines for the big delegation being arranged for by the entertainment committee.

Among others from Montgomery who attended the dedication were: Postmaster John B. Patterson, L. C. Cardinal, president of the chamber of commerce; W. F. Black, secretary of the chamber of commerce and Mrs. Black; James T. Laurie; Dr. and Mrs. P. N. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Blair, Leo Strassburger, Dr. Z. L. Weatherford, John W. Durr, Mrs. Marie Alexander Hannon and Misses Franklin and Morgan, Fred Solomon, J. M. Jenkins, Leopold Strauss, Lucien Loeb, Leo Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Danziger, Phil Baum, J. L. McKinney, William P. Cobb, J. S. Oppenheimer, Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education; I. H. DeWees, Dr. Charles S. Stakely, Rabbi William B. Schwartz, Oscar Irwin and several others.

The sumptuous luncheon at noon was served at Dorothy Hall on the Institute grounds.

One of the enjoyable features of the day's proceedings was the vocal selections rendered by the Tuskegee Institute chorus. Musical numbers were presented between each of the several addresses delivered at the chapel.

Paul Henderson, assistant postmaster general, was on the train with the Washington party, but did not stop at Tuskegee. He was en route from New York to New Orleans on a business trip.

COOLIDGE DEDICATES NEGRO U. S. HOSPITAL

Chicago Daily News

Vice-President at Tuskegee Lauds Race's Record in World War and Peace.

2-12-23

[By The Associated Press.]

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 12.—The United States stands unchangeably committed to the principle of the right to individual freedom made forever plain and clear by Abraham Lincoln, Vice-President Coolidge declared here to-day in an address dedicating the $2,000,000 government hospital for disabled negro veterans of the world war.

"The life of Abraham Lincoln," he said, "gave a new and practical meaning to the right of self-government which was to grow into a great world of influence. Freedom places grave duties and responsibilities on the individual which will bring success if met and performed, but failure if neglected and evaded."

Progress of Negro Race Notable.

"It was the belief of Abraham Lincoln that all people could and would finally rise to these requirements. In the less than seventy years that the negro race in America have been in the enjoyment of freedom, they have made marvelous progress.

"That progress is show not only in the property which they have acquired, not only in the talent which they have exhibited in the arts, in the professions,

nor yet in the administration of business affairs, all of which have been very great, but most of all in the honest, industrious way in which the great body of their people have performed the plain, everyday duties of life. Their greatest contribution lies in the fact that they have helped to do the work of the nation.

"When the call came in time of war they were ready and desirous to respond. More than two and a quarter millions of them were registered under the selective draft. They were more anxious to enlist than they were to evade any service for their country. In spite of every deception or temptation to which public enemies artfully subjected them, they exhibited a loyalty and devotion to the cause of America, which was unsurpassed. Nearly 400,000 of them went into military service."

The total casualty of negro troops, the vice-president said, was approximately 103 officers and 1,543 enlisted men, of whom six officers and 203 enlisted men were killed in action. Fourteen negro officers and forty-three enlisted men, he said, received the distinguished service cross.

Home Support for Soldiers.

"It was not merely their soldiers in the field, but their citizens in the supporting army of production and transportation at home, both men and women whose efforts contributed to the success of the allied armies,' the vice-president asserted. "More than that, they gave generously of their resources purchasing the securities of the government and contributing to the Red Cross and other war charities. The patriotism shone forth in every field of action."

The negroes' record at home and abroad during the war won them the everlasting gratitude of the American people, he said. "They have justified the faith of Abraham Lincoln."

Coolidge Dedicates Tuskegee Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 12.—For his service at home and abroad during the World War, the American negro has "justified the faith of Abraham Lincoln," and won the "everlasting gratitude of the country," Vice President Calvin Coolidge declared here Monday afternoon in an address dedicating a new $2,000,000 government hospital for colored veterans.

"The dedication of this hospital, constructed now throughout, at an expenditure of nearly $2,000,000, providing accommodations for 600 cases, exclusively for negro service men, shows the appreciation in which they are held by the government."

...ed Soldiers.

AM
...31, 1923

...n in the selection of Tu...ee, Ala., as the site for the new United States Veterans' Colored Hospital, which will be the finest edifice and plant of its kind in the world. It is rapidly nearing completion, so Colonel Charles R. Forbes now announces.

Only last week, for the first time in the history of the New York National Guard, a negro regiment was admitted to full participation in the service of the State and the nation when the "Old Fifteenth" took its place as a part of the recognized establishment.

Tuskegee has a sentimental interest for every member of the negro race. It was there the great work of Booker T. Washington was undertaken, and there the same great plan of proper and fitting education for the negro is today being carried forward by that brilliant leader, Major Moton.

According to the War Department's plans, the medical personnel of the new hospital will be white, as will also the chief nurse, chief aids and chief dietitian and the assistants, but the staff nurses, aids and dietitians will be negroes.

Negro veterans of the World War to the number of six hundred can be accommodated at Tuskegee when the doors of the new hospital are opened next month. More than half the hospital will be devoted to the care of tuberculosis, but the shell-shocked victims of the fighting in France will also find commodious quarters and every known facility for the promotion of their speedy recovery.

The government is to be congratulated on this sensible and worthy new enterprise.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

There is need for a substantial, well-kept and cared-for hospital for children in Birmingham. The good of such an institution cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. All of us agree that there is too little attention given to the youth and especially as regards health programs.

The women of this district are planning a rally fo rthe Children's Hospital on Weaver street near Eighth avenue. Their purpose is to raise a sum of money sufficient to care for a large number of delinquent children, children of parents who are not able to pay the fee for special medical attention such as so many of them are going without because of no money. It is a worthy effort and certainly every man of us will share in the movement to the end that the program when outlined will be fully supported and we will establish on Weaver street a big opening where children may be properly cared for; the poor as well as those who are able to pay. This we cannot overlook —if we would save ourselves we must save the children. If the coming generation is to offer more in service and hapiness it will be because we start life right physically, mentally and spiritually.

Our women are in earnest in this effort. We believe they will be supported.

New Government Hospital at Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Feb. 7.—The new government hospital for Negro veterans of the World War, located near the Tuskegee Institute, will be dedicated Monday afternoon, February 12. The dedication exercises will be held in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edward Clifford will preside. Among the prominent speakers on this occasion will be the Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, the Honorable William W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

The hospital has been erected at a cost of $2,500,000 and comprises 27 permanent buildings situated on a beautiful tract of 464 acres, adjoining the campus of Tuskegee Institute. It will provide accommodation for 600 patients, representing a larger bed capacity than any of the 19 hospitals erected by the government, with the exception of those located in New York city and Milwaukee, which have a bed capacity of 612. The hospital at Tuskegee is a magnificent institution providing every possible facility for the care and cure of disabled Negro veterans.

Dr. Moton announced today that a large number of prominent Negro citizens would attend the ceremonies and that the Institute was making special preparation for their accommodation.

NEGRO HOSPITAL DEDICATED ...

FEBRUARY 13, 1923

Vice President Coolidge Makes Principal Address at Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 12.—(By A. P.) —America stands unchangeably committed to the principle of the right to individual freedom made forever plain and clear by Abraham Lincoln, Vice President Calvin Coolidge declared today in an address dedicating the $2,000,000 Government hospital for Negro veterans of the World War.

"In the less than seventy years that the Negroes in America have been in the enjoyment of freedom they have made marvelous progress," said the Vice President.

"When the call came in time of war they were ready and desirous to respond. Nearly 400,000 of them went into military service."

MONTGOMERY TO GET HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Col. Stanley Tells of Expenditures For Former Soldiers

3-1-23

The U. S. Veterans Bureau hospital, at Tuskegee, will cost the United States Government $75,000 per month to run and Montgomery merchants have an opportunity to get some business as a result, according to Colonel Robert H. Stanley, in charge of the hospital. "The government has staked out a gold mine at your door; the amount of ore you take out depends upon yourselves," Colonel Stanley stated in addressing a meeting of the membership council of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday night. He stated that the 600 patients at the hospital will receive on an average $75 monthly; most of which will be spent.

The government has invested $3,000,000 at the Tuskegee hospital, Colonel Stanley stated.

The meeting was addressed also by Major Everett Jackson, in charge of the Montgomery Veterans Bureau substation, who stated that this station expended $2,200,000 in 1922. There are 875 ex-service men in training in this district, drawing $150,000 per month, Major Jackson stated. Of these, 134 are colored, the rest white. An interesting point of his address was the statement that 340 of the students are taking agricultural training.

Major Jackson mentioned that local merchants were given an opportunity to bid on approximately $300,000 worth of agricultural machinery which the government is supplying to ex-service men on farms in this district, but that the International Harvester Company submitted the lowest bid and got the business. Colonel Stanley also mentioned that competitive bidding is in vogue when the government buys supplies, and that the business which Montgomery gets depends on the ability and willingness of its merchants to compete with others.

Colonel Stanley was warmly greeted by the business men who heard his address. He is a native of Greenville, and stated that the other officers of the Tuskegee hospital will be southern men.

LAND IS DEEDED TO SEARCY HOSPITAL

Federal Government Conveys Tract to Institution For Negro Insane

Montgomery, Ala.

A tract of land containing something over 181 acres of land, has just been deeded by the National Government to the Searcy Hospital for the negro insane, at Mount Vernon, Ala. The deed is signed by President Warren G. Harding of the United States, and by officers of the U. S. land offices at Washington, D. C. The land is a portion of the section one, in township one, north of range one, west of the St. Stephens meridian.

The transfer of the property was made through the efforts of Attorney General Harwell G. Davis and S. M. Blan, secretary of state, working in conjunction with Congressman John McDuffie, of Mobile and Dr. E. L. McCafferty, superintendent of the Mount Vernon hospital. Affidavits arranged by Attorney General Davis, were signed Tuesday by Secretary of State Blan and Chief Clerk W. P. Fonville of the secretary of state's department.

The deed to the land was furnished by Major E. E. Winters, register of the U. S. land office, at Montgomery. A record of the deed has been made in the secretary of state's office, and the papers will be forwarded by Attorney General Davis, to Dr. McCafferty at Mount Vernon to be filed with the rest of the hospital's records.

NEGRO VETERANS' HOSPITAL IS DEDICATED BY COOLIDGE

FEBRUARY 13, 1923

...the Associated Press).—America stands unchangeably committed to the principle of the right to individual freedom made forever plain and clear by Abraham Lincoln, Vice President Calvin Coolidge said today in an address dedicating the $2,000,000 government hospital for negro veterans of the world war.

The negroes' record at home and abroad in the war won them the everlasting gratitude of the American people, he said. "They have justified the faith of Abraham Lincoln."

WANTED—COLORED PROFESSIONALS

Savannah, Georgia

Fifteen doctors and one hundred registered nurses are wanted for service in the United State Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Registered nurses and physicians desiring service in the new goverment hospital at Tuskegee should write to: United States Veterans Bureau, Medical Advisor, Washington, D. C.

Alabama.

Hospital — 1923.

HIGH-SOUNDING RESOLUTIONS.

Louisville Herald 7-19-23

A Methodist Episcopal body, in North Carolina, passed some resolutions deploring the recent Tuskegee demonstration by hooded figures and went on to cite the part this noted institution of learning, founded by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, had played in the development of the South and in aiding this section to solve its so-called "race problem."

But we fear that our white friends, like their colored brothers in associations, conventions, grand lodges and other such gatherings, are "resoluting" and "resolving" too much here of late and doing too little to alter the conditions of and on which they resolve.

Several Southern religious bodies, in convention or conference assembled, have spoken out against mob-violence and kindred evils; but how many of these pastors and district superintendents have returned to their charges and districts and preached these same messages to their constituents and parishioners?

It is all right to pass resolutions several hundred miles away from the scene of one's activities or remote from the place whose particular acts are deplored; but such long-distance preaching and resolving will not accomplish near as much as a little preaching to the local churches on such matters.

The vast majority of the church-going people seldom, if ever, read these news items containing excerpts from such pronouncements and the few that do read them pay them little more than passing notice.

If the Southern white minister wants to see conditions changed in the South, why doesn't he thunder a few Sundays from his local pulpit against the injustices and inequalities administered the colored man in Dixie?

If he really is in earnest about the Christianity of which he prates and attempts to peddle to the world, why doesn't he do a little more home mission work and less foreign mission work?

Why wait to go to some conference or meeting hundreds of miles from home and be a party to a blanket resolution condemning this and deploring that, when a little effort from his local pulpit could change the inter-racial conditions almost overnight in his own locality?

Why chase after the shadow and miss the substance?

We are witnessing too much grandstand play in this country; and when you ask these players to cut out the gallery stuff and engage in teamwork, they cease to be very valuable to the cause.

We are not criticising these Methodist leaders for their action on the Tuskegee incident, but merely calling their attention to the fact that such long-distance resolutions are not near as effective and far-reaching as a few strong and timely sermons delivered before their several congregations in their local churches; for we venture the assertion that, even in that crowd that sought to intimidate the members of the race at the Tuskegee hospital, the Methodist and Baptist churches were represented in large numbers.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is scheduled to meet at Tuskegee about July 25-27, 1923, and The Informer is debating in its journalistic mind whether it will be a good idea for these fine-looking and intelligent colored and white teachers to visit Tuskegee, especially since the Alabama klansmen are so hot in the collar; for it is reported that they have sent out the word that, if the United States Veterans' Hospital for colored soldiers at Tuskegee is manned by a colored personnel, they will set fire to the entire institution and raze it to the ground with fire.

Right now Tuskegee is facing a nasty and mean situation, which is uncalled for, unprovoked and unwarranted, and it will require something stronger than resolutions written on paper to curb the mean temper and allay the tension around the school.

High-sounding resolutions will not do the trick, but action will, and the government should sell the hospital building to the trustees of Tuskegee Institute to constitute a unit in a medical college, which could easily be operated at this great institution of learning, and purchase land in some Northern state and erect a hospital for these disabled veterans; for if the hospital remains at Tuskegee, either with colored personnel, mixed personnel or white personnel, it is going to be the hot-bed of racial strife, bitterness, animosity, antipathy, hatred and prejudice and the federal government will be a party to this crime if it permits the United States Veterans' Hospital to remain at Tuskegee under the existing circumstances and prevailing conditio

Negroes to Ask Coolidge Aid in Tuskegee Fracas

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An appeal will be taken to President Coolidge on the decision by Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, to continue a white commanding officer and appoint two white assistants for the Federal Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., built for Negro ex-service men.

This decision was announced in press despatches to-day from Tuskegee with the statement that the white Tuskegee committee had accepted. The result was a storm of protest [illegible] Negro leaders and representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who insisted President Harding's policy was for a complete black control.

As President Coolidge dedicated the hospital at Tuskegee early this summer he is believed by the Negroes to be thoroughly conversant with the situation in the Alabama community. They maintain that the white officers will claim credit if the hospital is successful and will lay the blame on Negro subordinates if it fails.

A request for an appointment with President Coolidge will be made after the funeral services. He will be asked to overrule the decision by Gen. Hines, name a Negro physician as commanding officer for the institution and send federal protection for the Negroes from the Ku Klux Klan.

AMERICAN LEGION, NEW YORK COUNTY, DENOUNCES TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL DELAY.

The Dallas Express
8-25-23

Passes Resolution Urging Proper Care for Colored Comrades.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today made public a resolution passed by the New York County Organization of the American Legion, calling for prompt settlement of the Tuskegee Hospital muddle, in accordance with the needs of Colored war veterans for whom the hospital was built. The resolution was at the instance of Dr. [illegible], member of the Executive Committee of the Harlem

[illegible] as follows:

[illegible] Congress of the United States has established in Tuskegee, Alabama, a hospital for Colored ex-service men to be manned by Colored personnel, and

"WHEREAS, the Veterans' Bureau has delayed putting into force and effect the mandate of Congress which sought to adequately hospitalize the Colored veterans of the South,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the New York County Organization of The American Legion deplores the Veterans' Bureau's policy of brooking delay in properly caring for their Colored comrades in Tuskegee, and urges the Veterans' Bureau to fearlessly and immediately, regardless of obstacles, to carry out the will of the Government,

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, General Frank T. Hines and to the public press."

BLAME MAJOR MOTON

The Guardian
8-18-23

DOCTORS TO INSIST ON COMPLETE NEGRO PERSONNEL AT HOSPITAL

(Washington Tribune, Aug. 11, 1923)

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Tuskegee, Alabama, of August 5th, the committee of whites that called on Director Hines last week, has sent Mr. Hines a telegram informing him of their acceptance of his plans for manning the Veterans' Hospital located at Tuskegee.

According to the press dispatch, the plans accepted by the committee calls for the appointment of one white surgeon-in-chief and two white assistants.

This places the hospital completely in charge of the whites. As this is the same committee to which Major Moton is alleged to have telegraphed, this then, must be the program Major Moton is supporting.

However, when this report was

shown to Dr. M. O. Dumas, who is chairman of the National Medical Association Committee, which committee, at the request of the Veterans' Bureau has been submitting the names of Colored doctors for places there, Dr. Dumas stated emphatically that this report was not in accordance with the promises made this committee by Director Hines.

Dr. Dumas stated that he was not sure that the dispatch was correct, but added, that if it was, his committee, would proceed at once to call off al lthe doctors they have recommended. In short, the committee will insist on a complete Colored personnel.

Director Hines is expected to make a statement early next week that will probably clear up the situation.

—G—

MOTON MESSAGE SEEMS TO BE WILLING TO COMPROMISE RACE'S POSITION

(Washington Tribune, Aug. 11, 1923)

Major R. R. Moton, who, while not misleading his people, works as principal of Tuskegee Institute, at last seems to have failed to cover up his tracks.

A copy of a recent telegram alleged to have been sent by Major Moton to a white member of the Tuskegee Committee, came into the hands of this paper last week. While the telegram is very adroitly worded, it apparently is very clear that the Major has something up his sleeve he has not disclosed to his own people yet.

The telegram alleged to have been sent by Major Moton, was addressed to Mr. C. W. Hare, Tuskegee, Ala., A copy of the alleged telegram follows:

C. W. Hare,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Advise that committee from the town come at once and with all secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Sec. Underwood who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once.

(Signed) R. R. M.

The telegram was sent on Thursday, July 26th, which is the day Major Moton motored from Cappahosic, Va. While here, two Tribune reporters sought to interview Major Moton, but he refused to even shake hands with them. The "confidential interview" was heeld with Director Hines that afternoon. If the Major was sick, it certainly was not apparent to The Tribune reporters. He motored here in his high powered Cadillac from Cappahosic, which is about 175 miles from Washington; he returned there that afternoon, which necessitated his riding in a car 350 miles in one day.

Two days after this telegram was sent to Tuskegee it was announced through the Associated Press, that the Committee of white Ku Klux at Tuskegee had requested another meeting with General Hines.

The committee arrived here last Friday, composed of Dr. L. W. Johnson, who is said to be the direct cause of the exit of Dr. Kenney from Tuskegee; State Senator R. H. Powell, alleged head of the Ku Klux Klan in Tuskegee and W. W. Campbell, son of the man from whom Dr. Washington purchased the land for Tuskegee Institute.

DR. MOTON'S PLIGHT.

Major Moton, at last, seems to have fallen on bad days with his race, if the telegram that follows is his:

"C. W. Hare, "Tuskegee, Ala.:

"Advise that committee from the town come at once and with al secrecy to see Gen. Hines, with whom I have just concluded confidential interview. Further advise that committee get in touch with Senator Underwood who can be of valuable assistance. Illness prevents my coming to Tuskegee at once."

(Signed) R. R. M.

Mr. Moton denied this telegram at Cincinnati, August 14th, in the following language: "The Tribune telegram, declaring that I invited the white Tuskegee committee to Washington for a conference with Director Hines is false." While this was being said by Dr. Moton, Mr. Albion L. Holsey, secretary to Dr. Moton, writes the following letter:

"Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
"August 10, 1923.

"Dear Mr. Luvalle:

"I wrote you a letter yesterday and since then I have been thinking of the telegram which came into your hands, and which the Tribune released to the colored papers.

"I am not willing to believe that you would maliciously publish this telegram in the way you did when your own knowledge of the situation based upon facts which I gave you would have explained the full purport of Dr. Moton's strategy in sending that message.

"That same confidence which I have in you leads me to write you his letter with the expressed wish that it shall not be published or shown to anyone except Mr. Walker.

"(Signed) Albion L. Holsey,

"Secretary to the Principal."

Now, it is explained by his bright secretary, that this was Mr. Moton's way of playing a little policy with the Ku Klux Klan of Alabama. It looks hard, but it is nevertheless right that Mr. Moton should suffer the extremity of the situation, rather than affix his name to such a statement as that telegram. If it be true, and we hope it is not, Mr. Moton has put himself in a position to invite the disrespect and distrust of his entire people. This is sad. We do not for one moment, accuse the principal but in the absence of better testimony, it looks like the Tribune has caught him in a corner. In justice to the Tribune it may be said that it did not set the trap. If his white friends of Alabama have forged the telegram, then Mr. Holsey misrepresented his chief in his letter to the Tribune. If Mr. Moton did not send the telegram, he should at once reprimand Mr. Holsey and repudiate the telegram and thus clear himself of its odium.

We cannot now, looking at the matter from all points of our judgment, to a race leader and a struggling people in the midst of troublous times such as we now suffer, explain such an act as this by any less severe term than that of vacillating weakness which in times of war would be taken for treason. If Mr. Moton did this, he is doubtless mentally prepared to suffer the consequences, for he must have known it could not have been done in a corner. But if he has learned one great lesson in this hospital affair and that lesson, that he is not the political dictator of his people, but merely the principal of Tuskegee Institute and the preacher of good-will between the races, he has paid a dear price but he has learned a valuable lesson.—Star of Zion.

COLONEL STANLEY MOVED TO BAYARD

Is Succeeded by Major Griffin; Change Made at Greenville Man's Request

Colonel R. H. Stanley, commanding officer of the rehabilitation hospital at Tuskegee, has been transferred to Bayard, New Mexico, at his own request and will be replaced at the colored veterans' hospital by Major Charles T. Griffin, of Tennessee, it was learned from Colonel Stanley in Montgomery Friday afternoon.

It was generally known that Colonel Stanley was dissatisfied with his command on account of the recent action of the U. S. Veterans' bureau in placing a negro personnel in the hospital. In referring to his transfer, Colonel Stanley said: "I stayed at Tuskegee despite the criticism and injustice hurled at me until the future policy of the government in conducting the hospital was made clear to me. Then I asked to be transferred."

Reports from Tuskegee to the effect that large numbers of negroes had been assigned duty at the hospital, many of which had reported, were confirmed by Colonel Stanley. Following the decision of the bureau to equip it with a negro personnel, however, assurance was given the citizens' committee there that a white commanding officer would remain in charge of the hospital, he said.

The new head of the hospital, Major Griffin, was formerly commanding officer of the federal hospital at Alexandria, La., and is a native of Tennessee, it was said.

The hospital at Bayard, Colonel Stanley's new command, is said to be the second largest of the federal government hospitals in the United States, and has a capacity of 1,000 white veterans.

REQUESTED CHANGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Director Hines of the veterans' bureau said today that the transfer of Colonel Stanley from the bureau's hospital at Tuskegee to the one at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, was made at Colonel Stanley's own request in order to afford him a better command. He will take thirty days leave before assuming his new duties and will be succeeded by Dr. Griffin the present executive at Tuskegee.

For the present Director Hines said, Dr. Griffin will remain as commanding officer and no negro commanding officer will be appointed until after the complete negro medical personnel has been selected and detailed to the institution.

NEGROES DISPLACE WHITE GUARDS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 1.—Special to The Advertiser. Dr. Griffeth, who has been given the place of Colonel Stanley is now away on business in Washington, having been called there by General Hines on matters pertaining to the Hospital. While away he will doubtless receive definite instruction in regard to the personnel of the hospital and Tuskegee citizenship is anxiously awaiting his return.

There are no negro doctors on the hospital grounds as yet, but the whites are being replaced by a negro personnel in many of the departments, and it is expected any day that negro doctors, will report for duty. A Macon county negro has been assigned as chief among the guards, and all the white guards were replaced by negroes Saturday night, the whites refusing to work under a negro chief. The compromise submitted to General Hines by the people of Tuskegee included white guards for the hospital grounds.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL HEAD TRANSFERRED

Col. R. H. Stanley Goes to White Hospital in New Mexico at His Own Request

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 1.—Transfer of Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer of the federal hospital for negro war veterans here to the federal hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, was announced here today.

According to Colonel Stanley, the transfer is being made at his request which he filed with Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Bureau several days ago.

Major Charles T. Griffith, formerly of the federal hospital at Alexandria, Ia., will take charge of the Tuskegee institution. Major Griffith is a Tennessean, it is said.

In speaking of his transfer, Colonel Stanley said:

"I stayed at Tuskegee, despite the criticism and attack hurled until the future policy of the government in conducting the hospital was made clear to me. Then I asked to be transferred."

The Hospital at Fory Bayard, New Mexico, is the second largest of the federal government in the United States, with a capacity of 1,000 white veterans.

DR. GRIFFIN IN TEMPORARY CHARGE

WASHINGTON Sept. 1—Director Hine of the Veterans' Bureau, said today that the transfer of Colonel Stanley from the bureau's hospital at Tuskegee to the one at Fort Bayard, N. M., was made at Colonel Stanley's own request in order to afford him a better command. He will take thirty days leave before assuming his new duties, and will be succeeded by Dr. Griffin the present executive officer at Tuskegee.

For the present, Director Hines said Dr. Griffin will remain as commanding officer, and no negro commanding officer will be appointed until after the complete negro medical personnel has been selected and detailed to the institution.

Hospital — 1923. Alabama.

Tuskegee Hospital Produces Problem

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The most encouraging development of the Tuskegee hospital situation thus far has been announced from the Veterans' Bureau, which has requestd the National Medical association to get a list of qualified negro physicians to staff the hospital. In a letter to Dr. M. O. Dumas, 1817 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dr. L. B. Rogers, chief of medical personnel of the Veteran's Bureau, says:

"Inasmuch as your association is the recognized official organ of the medical profession of the negro race and inasmuch as you have expressed an interest in this institution, the Bureau would like you to submit a list of experienced physicians qualified to fill this important service. Their experience, qualifications and proficiency in the various specalties will be the chief consideration in making these appointments. It is very desirable as you know to employ ex-service men.

"There will be required to staff this hospital and for replacements Commanding officer of proved administrative experience and ability, executive officer, tuberculosis specialists, 10; 10 neuropsychiatric specialists, 1 roentgenologist, 1 eye, nose and throat specialist, operating surgeon who is capable of handling the surgical and G. U. services. As soon as you can secure qualified colored physicians to fill the above positions the hospital can be manned by a complete colored staff."

Until these colored physicians qualify the staff is to be composed of white medical men. It is reported from sources close to him that Director General Hines of the bureau will personally visit the institution and inspect conditions for himself before the doors are thrown open. He is said to be determined that courteous treatment shall be given personnel and patients.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL MUDDLE.

The Informer, despite protests of white Alabamians, had hoped that the tension and excitement, incident with the government's avowed intention of placing a colored personnel in charge of the Tuskegee hospital for colored war veterans, would soon abate itself, and everything regain normalcy at Tuskegee.

But when several hundred klansmen staged a demonstration of protest there Tuesday night, this paper assumes another attitude.

If such protestations, demonstrations and intimidations are to be invoked by these Southern whites for a few good-paying jobs; and, if colored doctors and nurses can not serve their own race in an institution built and dedicated for such a purpose, then the federal government should move this hospital to some Northern state—away from grafters and money-grabbers.

Really, The Informer is being daily led to believe that the government committed a grave error when it located the United States Veterans' Hospital in the very heart of "Bam"—where more hell is raised every fifteen minutes than in the satanic empire in fifteen years.

But when hooded figures invade the premises or pass in a protest parade before the institution. it is time for the federal government to assert some backbone and either go through with its announced policy of manning the hospital in its entirety with a race personnel, or transfer the institution to a more civilized clime.

Why are these Southern whites so insistent in their demands that colored professionals be excluded from the personnel of the government institution?

Do these whites believe that they can render a better medical and scientific service to these black warriors than their own ebony-hued brothers can perform?

Is it the insatiate lust for filthy lucre, which these fat and juicy federal posts will make possible?

Or is it the customary Southern desire to boss and lord it over colored people?

What will our white folks do next?

Are they determined that we shall fill only menial positions—"hewers of wood and drawers of water?"

What are we coming to in the South, anyhow?

Are we damned if we do and damned if we don't?

Since the "hooded patriots" generally follow a parade with a demonstration of violence, the government will be exercising due precaution and prudence to remove this hospital from Tuskegee; for past and present actions indicate that it is going to be a hot-bed of racial hatred, antipathy and animosity and likely to precipitate interracial clashes and civil disorders.

The federal government must either clean out Tuskegee or clear out to some other community, preferably a Northern city.

A stitch in time may save nine. Selah!

Riot Threatened at Tuskegee Institute

DR. KENNY GIVEN 24 HOURS TO LEAVE. BOOKER WASHINGTON'S WIFE FLEES FOR SAFETY.

The Mob Against the Government.

Conditions at Tuskegee, on account of the effort of the government to provide the Veterans' Hospital, built for Negro soldiers at Tuskegee Institute, with a Negro personnel, have resolved into a situation best described by saying, "the mob against the government."

The white people of Tuskegee and Alabama, including its highest officials, seem to have forgotten that there are eighteen World War Veterans' Hospitals, and only one of them for Negroes, and that each of the white hospitals are personneled by white men, and it was but fair for the government to personnel the Negro hospital with Negroes. The government had in view the best care of the health of the wounded black soldiers, and from its experience with Negroes in white contact hospitals, it felt that the best results would be obtained by building a hospital for Negroes personneled by Negroes; that it was reasonable to suppose that Negroes, who love one another, would care for one another better than white folks, who very much dislike Negroes. And for the life of us, we cannot see why any white men should raise a row and threaten the government to destroy Tuskegee Institute and blow up the hospital if the government permits Negro doctors to wait on Negro patients, and Negro nurses to care for Negro soldiers.

We are opposed to social equality, and believe that white women and Negro men, and Negro women and white men should be kept as far apart as possible, in order to avoid any semblance of social contact. And if the white man is consistent with his social ideas, he ought to object stoutly to the women of his race waiting on Negroes, even in a hospital.

The Negro personnel will in no sense control Tuskegee. It will have nothing to do with the police authority or any other function of the government. The personnel will be segregated on government premises, and will have nothing to do with the city further than to spend the money that the government pays it with the business men, merchants and farmers of Macon County, Alabama.

Then, what can be the source of the white man's objection? Is it the salary or what? If white doctors cannot make more money practicing their profession among their own people than the government offers in salaries at the Tuskegee Hospital, they are poor doctors, and incompetent to render such service as the government requires its veterans to receive. But we need a Roosevelt or a Woodrow Wilson to settle this question. We need a president with a steel column in his back and some guts in his stomach, who would settle the question once for all, and who would not leave the White House for three months and leave his Director to carry out and battle with his indefinite policy.

But the question has resolved itself simply to one of the mob against government. The question now resolves itself into which is supreme—Senator Powell and a bunch of Alabama politicians, or the government at Washington? Will the government surrender to the mob or suppress it? That is the question. The letter of Senator Powell published in the Montgomery Advertiser, and the telegram signed by Powell, Campbell, et al, to Major Moton in New York, should in no way deter the government in exercising its supremacy. The government should proceed with its program and to use whatever method necessary to put its program through and to maintain law and order at the hospital. The contract of agreement between Dr. White, Major McKenzie and Mr. Powell to the contrary, notwithstanding. Senator Powell knows that the government is not bound by any word or agreement of Major McKenzie or Dr. White. It is folly to talk about a mere inspector from a bureau of the government binding the great government to an individual or set of individuals to do anything. It is all bosh and simply shows to what extent the demagogue and the cheap politician will resort to carry his point. And after all, the thing in its last analysis resolves itself into "the mob versus orderly government."

WHITES WIN FIRST ROUND IN TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL BATTLE

Director Hines of War Veterans Hears Citizens Insist White Personnel Was Promised.

ASKS COMMITTEE TO SEE HIM IN WASHINGTON LATER.

Belief Is That Negro Force Will Be Confined to Jobs of Orderlies and Assistants.

Special Despatch to The World

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—Citizens of the little City of Tuskegee won the first round to-day of their fight to prevent a Negro personnel for the Negro Veterans' Hospital when Director Frank E. Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau called for a committee to meet him in an effort to solve the question of hospital control.

Director Hines, after listening to complaints from Tuskegee citizens, said he believed a "moral obligation" existed to appoint a white personnel. "I am unwilling," he declared further, "to be a partner to anything that might be detrimental to the Tuskegee community."

It was expected the committee would meet with Director Hines soon in Washington, whither the official was to return Thursday night after a day of conferences with officials and a public hearing before Tuskegee citizens. The committee is composed of Dr. L. W. Johnston, W. W. Campbell and State Senator R. H. Powell, all white citizens of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee citizens told Director Hines they consented to the establishment of the Government Hospital here only on assurance it would be manned by white doctors. The hospital now has fifteen patients. Negro nurses are on duty, but white physicians are in charge. A Negro accountant arriving earlier this week, the day after a parade of 700 Klansmen, left on the next train.

Previous to the formal hearing Director Hines inspected the hospital as the guest of Col. R. H. Stanley, commanding officer, and was closeted an hour with the officers and faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee citizens feel the proposed conference between the committee and Director Hines will result in putting a white personnel in charge, with perhaps Negro orderlies and assistants.

Congressman Lamar Jeffers of the 4th Alabama District spoke at the hearing, stressing, as did all the other speakers, that a promise of a white personnel had been made.

HOODED KNIGHTS MARCH ON PAST WITHOUT A HALT

Parade Termed Silent Protest Against Placing of Colored Doctors and Nurses in Hospital

HINES ENROUTE THERE

Veteran Bureau Head to Arrive Friday to Investigate Situation

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3—(Special) Hooded and sheeted, 700 Knights of the Ku Klux Klan marched thru the streets of Tuskegee, past the grounds of the new two million dollar Government Hospital for colored war veterans at Tuskegee Institute.

Care was taken by the marchers who said they represented 50,000 white Klansmen in the state, not to set foot on Government property. At the gate of Tuskegee Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington as a perpetual force for better relations between the races in the South, the marchers halted. At the blare of the trumpet, each Klansman turned his head towards the main building and residence where Dr. R. R. Moton, principal resides. For a moment they stared, then the trumpet sounded again the marchers faced front and continued on their way.

A fiery cross made of sticks inflammable material was hoi 0 feet in the air and lighted the path of the marchers.

Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., the first of the colored physicians arrived today. He was appointed here, but is said not to have remained on the grounds.

Dr. R. R. Moton, whose life has been threatened because he holds out for the appointment of Negro doctors and nurses to care for their own wounded soldiers who are to be treated here, awaits the arrival of Director Hines of the War Veterans Bureau who will arrive on Friday. Hines is to investigate personally the reasons why Alabama whites want white doctors in the colored hospital. The director said he will make no further colored appointments until he has concluded his tour.

Recent Events However seem to favor Race Physicians

MOTON OFF AGAIN

Fails to Commit Himself in Speech in New York Church

(Special)

The New York "Amsterdam News" stated in its current issue that Dr. Moton in his first address since the hospital matter became a paramount issue, at the dedication of Abysinian Baptist Church, in New York City last Sunday afternoon, not only evaded the hospital matter, but charged that Negro physicians were incompetent. Dr. Moton stated he would issue a statement to the public soon.

The fight over the personnel at the Government's new two million dollar Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, continued through this week unabatde.

A monster mass meeting was held here last Monday night at which time the public endorsed unanimously the stand taken by The Tribune in its fight for a Negro personnel. The meeting passed resolutions unalterably opposing a white personnel and went on record as being in favor of closing the hospital until the Veterans Bureau can register a sufficient number of physicians to completely man this hospital.

The meeting Monday night was a spirited one and was attended by representatives of all walks of life. Many prominent in government circles were present, including Dr. J. R. Crossland of the Veterans Bureau and Special Assistant Perry W. Howard of the Department of Justice.

The speakers gave facts to show that the government was insincere at first about a colored personnel, as one speaker pointed out, if they had been sincere, a colored chief of staff would have been appointed last February instead of Col. R. H. Stanley, a white southerner. It was further pointed out that the Government only became concerned over a colored personnel after the press had began its fight. To prove this, a letter dated June 2nd addressed to the National Medcial Association was produced. The letter came from the office of Dr. L. B. Rogers, Chief Medical Director of the Veterans Bureau and asked the Medical Association through a special committee to submit a list of experienced physicians qualified to fill position at the Tuskegee Hospital. Dr. Rogers' letter further stated that "as soon as you can secure qualified physicians the hospital can be manned by a complete colored staff."

The special committee representing the National Medical Association is composed of Dr. M. O. Dumas of this city; Dr. W. G. Alexander of Newark, N. J; and Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City.

While this committee was called in after the hospital was supposed to have been opened, one of the members stated that he thought they would be able to certify a complete list within a very short time.

At present there are at the Tuskegee Hospital 10 white doctors and 8 colored nurses. The bureau here denies that there are any white nurses there.

Dr. Rogers in his letters asked for 25 physicians divided as follows:

Commanding Officer of proved administrative experience and ability; 1 Executive Officer; 10 Tuberculosis Specialists; 10 Neuropsychiatric Specialists; 1 Roentgenologist; 1 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist; 1 Operating Surgeon who is capable of handling the surgical and G. U. services.

Medical men here say they will have no trouble in findnig men for these positions with one exception and that is the 10 neuropsychiatric specialists. Neuropsychiatric is the treating of mental, shell shock and nerve cases. There are very few such specialists among either race stated one well informed local physician and he further stated that the only way the bureau has been able to get white specialists, was to make up special classes and train them at government expense; such classes have regularly held here at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

This physician further said, the colored doctors are not asking for any special favors, but are asking for the same chance as given the white doctors and if the Republicans intend to play fair, they will see that they get the same opportunity.

That the government has been badly advised in matters pertaining to the hospital is attested to by the recent announcement that the Peoples Undertaking firm of Macon, Ga., colored, has been finally awarded the contract to take charge of those who may die at the hospital; this was done after recending the previous order issued over a week ago giving this contract to a white undertaker in Greenville, S. C.

While no definite announcement has come from the Veterans Bureau about the personnel, Dr. Rogers' letter is taken here to mean that colored doctors will soon be appointed to this hospital. The only question now seems to be the time. There is an unconfirmed rumor here that colored will go in the hospital on July 1st.

However, the whites of the south, under the leadership of State Senator R. S. Powell of Tuskegee, are determined to fight to the bitter end for a white personnel. In an interview given out to the Associated Press last Saturday at Tuskegee, Powell said: "the government will be breaking faith with the people of Tuskegee if Negro physicians are sent here, for the Treasury Department promised the people before the hospital was erected that white officials and physicians would be in charge before land was donated, and the hospital was constructed upon such guarantee from the government. The result of such action by the government will prove serious, even disastrous. I fear it will mean failure of the hospital to serve its purpose."

A definite decision on the future course of the hospital is expected soon.

Hospital — 1923 Virginia.

53 WILL GRADUATE FROM ST. PAUL

Tuesday Will Be Governor's Day, and Commencement Proper Wednesday

HOSPITAL IS ASSURED

Friends of Church Give Funds Also for New Women's Dormitory

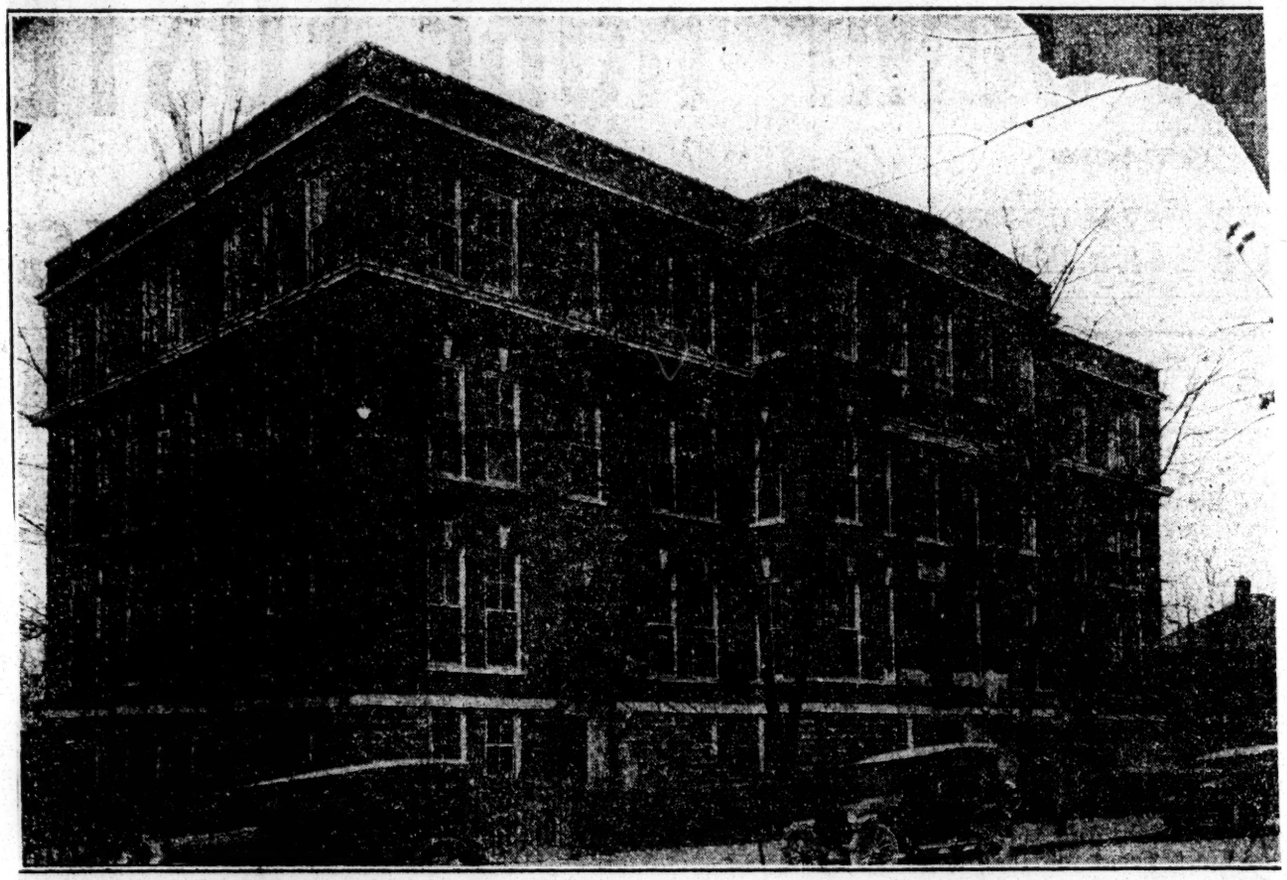
Lawrenceville, Va., May 15.—Commencement Week at the St Paul Normal and Industria School begins Sunday, May 20th, with the preaching of the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. T. E. Miller, B., D., rector of St. Stephen's Church, Petersburg, Va. The week will be distinguished by the presence of the Governor of Virginia, the Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, who is to speak on "Virginia Day" Tuesday, May 22nd, at 2 p. m The commencement address wil be delivered by the Rev. Malcom S. Taylor, rector Epiphany Church Danville, Virginia, Wednesday, May 23rd, 2 p. m.

Thirty-nine men and women will receive diplomas and State certificates and fourteen will receive trade certificates. The academic class is the largest in the history of the school. The commencement this year marks the 35th anniversary and signalizes one of the most successful years the school has ever had. The enrollment reached the record-breaking number of 610, while over 300 had to be turned away for lack of accommodation.

The school has been the recipient of several substantial bequests and donations this year for specific purposes, one of these being a donation from Mr John D. Letcher, of Lexington, Virginia, to build a hospital, in memory of his wife, who for twenty-five years was the first and only president of the Woman's Auxiliary of Southern Virginia. Another was a donation of $15,000 towards the erection of a new dormitory for girls, given by the women of the church through the United Thank Offering at the General Convention at Portland, Oregon, in September last. Also a legacy of $10,000 from a life long friend in Boston.

Hospital — 1923. Tennessee.

MEHARRY'S NEW HOSPITAL



The dedication of The Greater Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., on November 29 marked a milestone in the development of the institution which will be long remembered. The hospital, named after Dean George W. Hubbard, who labored for years at this institution, is a four story building of the latest design. It is perhaps the most modernly equipped hospital in the south for colored people. Every convenience and scientific improvement has been installed to make this hospital on a par with the best in the country. It will have an incalcuable value for those students in medicine at Meharry and will be a decided help to the black people of Nashville. Operating rooms, laboratories, silent signal systems, X-ray apparatus and everything necessary to make it rank as one of the country's best institutions has been installed. Meharry alumni and present and future students are rejoicing in this step forward by one of the country's oldest medical colleges.

Texas.

Hospital—1923

UNION HOSPITAL: PUBLIC AND DOCTORS.

The recent resignation of Mr. James B. Grigsby from the presidency of the board of directors and trustees of Union Hospital, has been the subject of much discussion on the streets, and, while he attributed his resignation to stress of business, many are of the opinion that there are other reasons which he did not care to express.

It was and is very unfortunate for the hospital movement to lose the executive services of such an able and successful business man as Mr. Grigsby, but what has been done has been done.

His successor, Prof. W. L. Davis, while he does not suffer by comparison, is likely to find it a little more difficult now to harness and marshal the forces under existing conditions.

Let us state right here that The Informer is not endeavoring to knock nor discourage the hospital movement, but we might as well face the issue now and get over with the spasm and solidify our forces for the successful culmination of this needed and worthy institution.

The colored people of this city, like all cities where any number of our people reside, certainly need a hospital, and it is a reflection upon our boasted numerical strength, financial accumulations and intellectual attainments and qualifications that heretofore we have not possessed such an institution in Houston—one that is a real credit to our group and city, where our people can secure the best in medical service and surgery.

But for a hospital movement to succeed in Houston or any other town, the doctors, themselves, must lead out in the movement—not with the "rule or ruin" policy, but motivated by an earnest and sincere desire to make it possible for them to administer to the wants and needs of suffering humanity in a more efficient, thorough, painstaking, proficient and scientific method.

Expressed in the language of the streets, the doctors must get together, discard all little petty jealousies, quit knocking and panning each other, inject a little more ethics in their profession and join forces for one common end—to serve their fellowman, in the greatest science known to man, in the most intelligent and efficient manner.

Take the local situation: In this city, with less than twenty colored physicians, they are divided, almost hopelessly and beyond redemption, into at least three factions or maybe clans is a better word.

It can be said to the credit of a few of our local physicians of color that they take no particular interest nor part in factional fights and differences; yet entirely too many of them do and their profession, their race, their city and the human family are sufferers as a consequence of this cheap, designing, unbecoming, unethical and really disgraceful policy.

The average layman knows nothing about the needs and advantages of a hospital and is totally unfit and unprepared to even give the matter much worth-while consideration. The hospital movement is just not in his line.

Suppose a movement were launched for the advancement and promotion of the teaching profession or any other vocation, do you suppose the members of this profession or any other craft or calli- would sit supinely by and trust other people to push and put over propositions that meant much in training, experience and financial remuneration to them and their cause?

Yet that is just what the vast majority of the colored doctors of Houston are doing; their motto seems to be, "Let George and Bill do it!"

While on this subject of the doctors and their relation and responsibility to the public, permit us to make this digressive observation.

Too many of our local colored physicians a tered, egotistic, selfish and exclusive—living all a participating in no movement for the public weal and welfare, unless said participation means dollars and cents to them.

If you doubt this charge or assertion, visit any local church or attend any civic or commercial meeting and you will note that our doctors are conspicuous by their absence, and yet they are always harping on the race employing colored physicians.

The race should use colored doctors (and we have some spl. did ones in Houston), but these doctors must not be like the Dea.. Sea: take and rake in everything and give out virtually nothing.

There is a hospital movement under way in Washington, D. C., and the colored doctors of that city led in a financial drive with donations and pledges, several pledging as high as $1000 and none less than $250.

Those doctors know that the success of a colored hospital in their city will mean much to them in medical and surgical experience and perhaps more in money and power.

Instead of investing all their surplus money in rent houses and real estate and living in a little shell of exclusiveness and self-complacency, they are wise enough to visualize the future and even make sacrifices to establish and make possible an institution that will mean incalculable good to both their profession and racial contingent in latter years and even right now.

In Houston about nine colored doctors presented the new Union Hospital with equipment worth about $1500, perhaps, which was transferred from the old hospital, and some of them seem to think that they have done more than their duty already.

This was a commendable act, and, while these particular physicians deserve praise for what they have done, this one deed will not suffice for the success of the hospital undertaking.

It requires real, honest-to-goodness money to put over any kind of a meritorious project and a hospital movement is no exception to the general rule.

If the Union Hospital is to become a real institution and function as such plants do among other races and even among our race in other localities, the Houston colored doctors will be forced to change their present attitude toward each other, the general public and the hospital movement and unite their forces and even contribute of their means to make this movement go over big.

This editorial is not intended as a tirade upon the colored physicians per se, but we merely wish to call attention to certain impedimenta and hindrances to the hospital movement, which must be removed if the venture is to be successful and have any degree of permanency and stability to it.

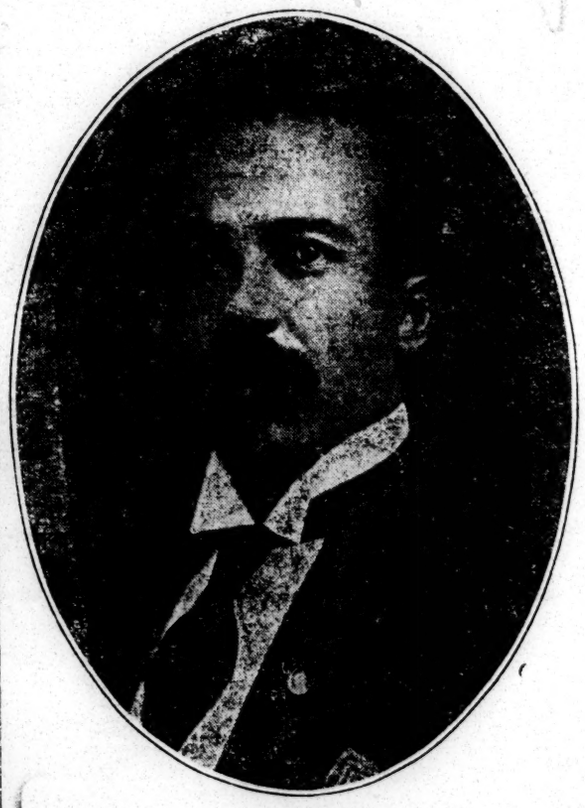
The colored people need a hospital in Houston badly and on this point all agree, but under the existing conditions its realization will be difficult of attainment.

To stand back, criticize, knock, tell "how it ought to be done," or "can't be done" and then refuse or fail to contribute one thought or penny where it can accomplish something tangible and con- crete, may show the smartness of the knocker and know-all, nets the hospital movement and the race no appreciable resu..

The colored doctors of Houston owe the race and society than they are according either and the sooner they pay th.. the better it will be for all concerned.

If the physicians show little faith in or manifest hardly a interest in the movement and fail to lead out in putting over hospital undertaking, it is utter folly and inconsistency to expe the public to become interested and concerned in the project.

Dr. McMillan Prominent Race Physician And Surgeon Lands Contract For McMillan Hospital With The Sons and Daughters of Mercy.



DR. McMILLAN.

Dr. McMillan, Supt., of McMillan Sanitarium on the corner of Hall and State Sts., landed the contract with the Sons and Daughters of Mercy to care for the sick and disabled members of this enterprising organization.

McMillan Sanitarium is a beautiful edifice, controlled and operated by our people and The Sons and Daughters of Mercy purposes to lend its aid and assistance to all such worthy institutions.

This contract is given to the McMillan Sanitarium not only because it is a race institution but because it competes in service with the best.

There is no other organization which offers such benefits to our people as as does the Sons and Daughters of Mercy. The very fact that it helps its members to get the best treatment in case of sickness or accident, is worth more than the small premium its members pay.

MARSHALL SURGEON CHIEF OPERATOR AT WHITTIER'S CLINICS

Special to The Informer.

San Antonio, Texas.—On Jan. 17-18 the citizens of San Antonio and vicinity were given a rare treat, and something much out of the ordinary for this section of the country; in the form of a free surgical clinics held at Dr. Whittier's Infirmary. Dr. J. R. Sheppard, Marshall, one of the leading surgeons of the South, was the principal operator, and from the beginning of the work until it was all over his painstaking skill and speed, could leave no other impression upon the minds of the visiting physicians, but that he is a master in his line.

This clinic was an event of great significance as it marks the beginning of general surgery among the colored doctors of this city, Dr. Whittier and his staff promise to give San Antonio the best there is to be desired in the line of hospital service, and express the hope that they can make the clinics an annual affair.

Land Purchased for Hospital for Negroes

Announcement of the purchase of a tract of land at Mason and Market streets for building a hospital and a home for aged negroes was announced Tuesday by Rev. J. A. Alfred, president of the Young Colored Ministers' Missionary Baptist association.

Two large buildings will be erected in the near future, Rev. Alfred said.

Hospitals—1923. Tennessee

MERCY HOSPITAL SUPPLIES LONG FELT NEED

East T. News

Modern Institution A Credit To Efforts Of Southwest Virginians.—Made Possible Through Efforts And Co-operation Of Both Races.—Robert E. Clay Originator Of Idea.

3/22/23.

No institution in any section of the country owned and controlled by members of the race is more **creditable, than the Mercy Hospital,** located at Bristol, Tenn. The spacious and modern building which has been converted into a hospital, together with the valuable property which surrounds it on all sides, is, located on one of the city's most beautiful elevations. The property and building were purchased at a cost of $10,000 and the most desirable hospital equipment has been installed throughout. The entire amount has practically been paid on the hospital due to the untiring efforts exhibited by members of both races under the leadership of Hon. Robert E. Clay, the president of the Washington-Sullivan Counties Negro Business League. The entire citizenship throughout the section subscribed freely and paid into the campaign fund that supplied one of the greatest needs for the race there.

Well Trained Nurse In Charge

The hospital has a representative board of directors of which Mr. Clay is the chairman and serving in an efficient manner as superintendent of the hospital is Miss Bessie Norman, a graduate of a Memphis school of nurse training.

The entire space at the hospital has been filled on more than one occasion since its opening and patients are writing for accommodation from all sections of southwest Virginia and East Tennessee.

Drs. R. B McArthur, a member of the staff was in charge of more than a score of patients at one time during the last few weeks and Drs. Underwood and White are also members of the local medical profession who are co-operating for the success of the institution.

Hundreds of men, women and children of both races attended the opening exercises which were held at the building recently.

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
MARCH 29, 1923

MAKING PROGRESS COLORED HOSPITAL

PLEDGE MADE BY ONE CLUB TO FURNISH WARD WITH TWO BEDS.

There was an enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the colored hospital association on Tuesday night. One of the colored clubs of which A. T. Morrell is the chairman, has made a pledge to furnish one ward with two beds and all the necessary furnishings Maggie Green has been added to the list to solicit funds for the hospital.

Mercy Hospital Directors To Meet

Bristol, Tenn., June 4.—The emergency Committee of Mercy Hospital, of which Rev. C. H. Johnson is chairman has issued a call for a meeting of the board of directors of the hospital on Thursday, June 14, at which time by-laws governing the institution will be adopted and according to the call, the policies for the splendid hospital will be shaped. The meeting will be held at 1 o'clock in Hood Memorial A. M. E. Zion church, Fifth St., and at 7:30 the same day, a mass meeting will be held. Prof. Butler is secretary of the committee and Mr. R. E. Clay is president of the Negro Business League which governs the hospital.

Bristol Herald Courier 6-17-23

Conference On Tuberculosis Held

B. Journal

The Southern Tuberculosis Conference held at Kenilworth Inn in Asheville, N. C., on the 12th and 13th of this month was noted for its inspirational conferences, its splendid attendance from all of the southern states embraced in the group, and the enthusiastic plans for the year's work which were mapped out. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the reorganization of this conference.

A report of the committee on ways and means of this Association assisting the National meeting to be held in Memphis, Tenn., in 1924 was accepted One of the suggestions was that all State ,County and City Boards of Health and Education be invited to the Conference, as well as representatives from the Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Parent-Teacher Associations, etc.

Standards of classification of hospitals for tuberculosis was discussed by Dr. Pattison, medical director for the National Tuberculosis Association Location was placed lowest on the list of standards, more stress being placed on medical and nursing service, efficiency and equipment. Dr. Pattison very interestingly explained the new type of Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Potts Memorial, which is to take the arrested cases on leaving the hospital and give them vocational guidance and medical supervision for a certain length of time. All tuberculosis workers have felt the need of this supervision and followup work of cases leaving the hospitals.

The Christmas Seal sale was interestingly discussed by workers from each of the states represented, the different selling methods presented being received with much enthusiasm. The address on publicity for the Seal sale, given by Mrs. Highsmith, director of publicity for the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, was one of the best numbers on the program. 9-27-23

The future welfare of the Ex-service Man was talked on by Dr. Klotz of the U. S. Hospital at Johnson City, Tenn.; Sanitorum Care for Negroes discussed by Dr. Glidden, Superintendent of the Georgia Tuberculosis Sanitorium; the purpose of the Millbank Memorial Fund to train Tuberculosis Workers explained by Dr. Pattison, and the Modern Health Crusade in the Schools interestingly discussed by Miss Busha of Atlanta. A discussion of Nutrition Work, lead by Dr. Pattison, was one of the most interesting features of the conference.

Mrs. H. H. McGee, first vice-president, and Mrs. Marjorie C. McGehee, executive secretary of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association, represented Savannah at this important conference of Tuberculosis Workers.

THE CRASH OF THE HOSPITAL PROJECT

East Tennessee News

The failure of the effort to establish a hospital for Negroes of our city following the passage of a bill by the legislature authorizing the levying of a small tax and the favorable action of the board of commissioners, is sorely disappointing to that part of the citizenship who would have greatly benefitted by the establishment of such an institution. Knoxville, Tenn.

Those parties responsible for the defeat of the project should not allow themselves to be deceived to the extent that the Negroes will accept the flimsy excuse in which it was stated that some New Yorker decided that the act was void.

It appears to those interested in the movement that the officiaals responsible for the statements that the bonds for the hospital had been sold and the money placed in the bank and the persons who sent out the alleged statement of the New Yorker, claiming that the act was illegal, should have gotten their stories together before offering them to the populace. 10-4-'23.

Just why the white physicians offered such strenuous opposition to the establishment of the separate [illegible]ital is another question that will not down in our mind. [illegible]pears to be a case of "not wanting the hay and won't l[illegible] eat it," or is there some other motive?

A Hospital for Negroes with a Social Service Program

THE problem of hospital care for difficult medical cases is characteristically acute in southern cities where prevailing sentiment bars Negroes from the institutions of the city. It has been so in Nashville, Tennessee, with its Negro population of 35,000. The hospital of the Meharry Medical College has, to some extent, met this need; but, aside from its inadequacies for the entire Negro population, it is closed throughout the summer months. This gap has been filled in a remarkable manner by one energetic, socially minded woman, Millie E. Hale, the wife of a prominent Negro physician who is professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery at the Meharry Medical College. In July of 1916 Mrs. Hale, a graduate of Fisk University, established the first year round hospital for Negroes with 12 beds, 2 nurses in charge, and with herself as the first student nurse, graduating three years later. Incidentally, her average rating of 91 per cent before the Tennessee State Board of Examiners for Nurses was the highest for that year. The institution has grown steadily to accommodate 75 patients and is at present being enlarged to 100 beds. Since its organization 7,000 patients have been registered, and 5,000 operations have been performed with a mortality of less than 3 per cent. Dr. J. H. Hale is the surgeon-in-chief. He is employed by his wife and paid a standard fee for all operations performed. Four other house physicians and a corps of 26 nurses are on the pay-roll of the institution. Dr. Hale's continued studies and annual visits to the Mayo Clinics serve as an aid to the hospital's increased technique.

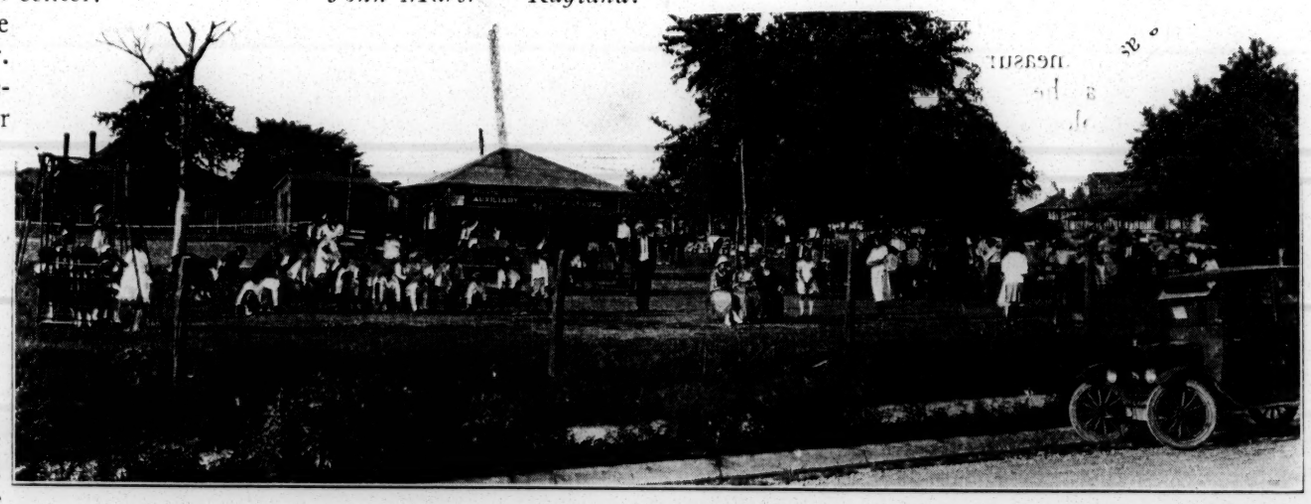
Millie E. Hale

Hale Hospital Staff

Perhaps more important still are the social service programs instituted by Mrs. Hale. In addition to being general manager of the hospital, superintendent of nurses, manager of a community grocery store, head of the Ladies' Auxiliary, her social service program includes a community house, four large playgrounds well equipped for out-door exercise, and an out-patients' department where more than 2,000 patients were cared for during last year. This work has been gradually extended to include the services of some of the hospital staff and it now reaches a wide and important sector of the Negro population. The home visits are made by the nurses to encourage better housekeeping. Two nurses are assigned to the community for bedside nursing. If necessary, they prepare the family meals, clean the house, and give such other relief as is necessary for the rehabilitation of the family. During June of this year the second annual picnic for children was held. It was attended by more than 5,000 children. The Nashville Electric Railway Company provided, without cost, 16 street cars for the transportation of the children to the parks; citizens of Nashville donated the use of 100 automobiles; the Rev. Preston Taylor gave 100 gallons of ice cream; and the Ladies' Auxiliary donated 300 pounds of barbecue and fish sandwiches.

There are no parks for Negroes in Nashville. Mrs. Hale has purchased four large plots of land in different sections of the city and planted playgrounds for colored children. Three nights a week free band concerts and open air moving-pictures are provided for the children. A physical director and a nurse are in charge of each playground. The 14 room home of Dr. and Mrs. Hale has been converted into a community center where club meetings are held. A pre-natal and baby welfare clinic, a free dispensary and clinic for adults, a class in religious education, free health lectures, and institutes for the benefit of women who wish to become better acquainted with methods of community betterment, are some of the activities held in this center.

John Marsh Ragland.



Millie E. Hale Hospital Auxiliary Playground

Hospitals—1923. Ohio.

COLORED DOCTORS WIN HOSPITAL PRIVILEGES

Publishing Co. Birmingham, Ala. 2-23-23

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Feb. 23.—A decided victory has just been won by local physicians against the hide-bound clannishness of Western Reserve University Medical School.

There was an established rule made adament by the Reserve Medical faculty that all internes for the City hospital be named by the Reserve officials. All went well until recently when the contract with the City of Cleveland expired, and Reserve found a new element in the field.

Colored doctors had hitherto been barred from attending their own patients at the hospital, and more, Reserve never named a Colored interne. So the new element entered the negotiations for a new contract. Favored by the fact that Cleveland boasts a sort of "rough and ready" mayor, who made it plainly apparent that he had no intentions of being guided by precedent. Dr. Joe T. Thomas took up the fight, aided and supported by the local medical society.

The result is that Colored physicians are now permitted to attend their patients at the City Hospital, while Reserve officials, abashed and impotent look on.

WESTERN RESERVE NOW OPEN TO NEGRO DOCTORS.

Dallas Express

Dallas, Texas

(By A. N. P.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A decided victory has just been won by local physicians against hide-bound clannishness of Western Reserve University Medical School.

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Hospitals—1923

Negro Hospital Co. Formed By Greensboro, N. C., Citizens

New York Age

Capitalized at $50,000 and Chas. H. Moore Made President —Mrs. Hunton, Field Agent, Tells of N. A. A. C. P. —Mrs. Windsor Entertains.

2-3-23

Greensboro, N. C.—The colored citizens of Greensboro, feeling the need of a hospital here to serve members of the race, who may need such medical attention, met January 1, and organized the Greensboro Negro Hospital Association to further such a project.

The officers are Charles H. Moore, president; Watson Law, vice-president; Gerald S. Johnson, secretary; Dr. G. C. Simpkins, assistant secretary; Wm Gregory, treasurer.

The association is incorporated according to the state laws and is now ready for business. It is the aim of the originators of the enterprise to raise not less than $50,000 to establish the plant, the outlook for which is apparently very hopeful.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunter, field agent of the N. A. A. C. P., while enroute to Winston-Salem from Durham, on January 24, stopped over night here. Dr. A. M. Rivera, the energetic and enthusiastic president of the local branch, owing to the shortness of time in which to call a public mass meeting, requisitioned his telephone, through which he succeeded in gathering at his residence in a few hours about twenty-five representative citizens to meet Mrs. Hunton and hear her speak of her work and explain the outlook from the angle of the association. After her very interesting and informing talk, a few of those who were present, were requested by Dr. Rivera, to express their opinions and judgement concerning the organization. They willingly responded and pledged their support to the cause, for which the N. A. A. C. P., stood.

The lovely home of Professor Wm. B. Windsor and wife was the scene of a most delightful social affair, Friday night, January 25, when Mrs. Winslow entertained at an elaborate party in honor of Mrs. Dean, the charming wife of George W. Dean, a prosperous and successful real estate dealer and broker of Germantown, Penn. After dancing and games, delicious refreshments, consisting of punch that "cheers but does not inebrate," salted nuts, ice cream and assorted cakes were served. The many guests, some of whom were from Winston-Salem, High Point and elsewhere, are much indebted to the gracious hostess, Mrs. Windsor, for an exceedingly enjoyable and delightful evening.

Mrs. Dean is the house guest of Prof. and Mrs. Windsor, while here. From here she will go to Durham, where she intends to spend awhile with Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Donnnel, before returning home.

GREENSBORO NEGROES GRANTED HOSPITAL CHARTER

Eastern Tennessee Electric Knoxville, Tenn.

(Preston News Service)

Greensboro, N .C., Feb. 20.—A certificate of incorporation signed by Hon. W. E. Everett, secretary of state, February 12, has been granted to the Greensboro Negro Hospital Association and has been filed in the office of the clerk of Superior Court 2-22-23

According to the certificate there are 72 incorporators who will constitute the goerning body of the institution and elect a board of directors. It is a non-stock corporation.

It is said that the association has for its purpose the aim to establish, conduct maintain and provide a hospital where suffering mankind neednig surgical or medical attention may be receied and treated during injury or temporary illness. It also specifiies that it will conduct a training school for nurses.

GREENSBORO TO HAVE RACE HOSPITAL

Baltimore Herald

Commonwealth Baltimore, Md.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 20.—A certificate of incorporation signed by Hon. W. E. Everett, secretary of State, February 12, has been granted to the Greensboro Negro Hospital Association and has been fiined in the office o fthe clerk of Superior Court. 2-28-23

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$1,000 FOR HOSPITAL

Greensboro, N. C., April 19.—Charles H. Ireland, white, started a campaign for a colored hospital here with a check for $1,000.

HOSPITAL FOR RACE AT GREENSBORO IS BOOSTED IN MEETING

Campaign to Raise Funds Is Begun with Enthusiastic Promises of Cooperation.

ONE FIRM GIVES $1,000

Pres. C. H. Moore Says Six of Each Race Will Serve on Board of Trustees.

Greensboro, N. C.—Negro leaders of Greensboro started their campaign for hospital with a rousing mass meeting at the Grand Theatre Sunday afternoon, April 15, attended by a number of white persons and hundreds and hundreds of colored citizens.

Charles Satchell Morris, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., spoke, giving full credit to local colored persons for starting the hospital movement.

Pledge cards were passed out for the hospital and the campaign will be pushed vigorously among persons of both races. President James B. Dudley announced that C. H. Ireland, for Odell's had given $1,000 to the cause. Charles H. Moore, president of the hospital association, who presided over the meeting, announced also that the institution would be governed by 12 trustees, six white, six Negroes.

Dr. Parran Jarboe, a local white physician, made a short talk, emphasizing the need for a Negro hospital. "Negro hospital facilities have not kept pace with the growth of the city in other respects," he said. He paid tribute to Trinity hospital's work and especially to the Negro doctors and dentists, because of whom, he said, there need never be fear that the new institution will not be well managed. "I have watched your physicians and surgeons," he said, "and nowhere do I know more conscientious men. I urge you to put your shoulders to the wheel and cantinue the work you are now starting."

Dr. Charles C. Stewart briefly recited the history of attempts for a Negro hospital in the city, from the four-bed house on McCollough street to the organization, August 8, 1919, of present Trinity hospital with 12 beds. Since then 360 patients have been treated there, 293 surgical, 40 medical and 27 obstetrical. The hospital is always full, he says, and many persons have been turned away. 'There was need before the city extended its limits," he said, "and certainly there is more need now".

C. S. Morris, Jr., pleaded earnestly for support for the hospital. He urged initiative among Negroes, urged them to help themselves, urged them to show the whites what they could do. He saw in the institution a monument to Negro genius and leadership. Black America and white America do not know each other. Many of the white race are too prone to think of Negroes in police courts and insane asylums as examples of Negro culture."

The subject of the address was "The Hour Has Come". He thought the hour had come for the soldier-citizen the man who worked to make himself a helping part of the community; the hour had come for larger industrial and economic opportunity(with its consequent necessity for economic independence; the hour had come for practical Christianity; the hour had come for practical education. "I believe that unless the Negro wants to do something, he will never get anywhere" * * * "No American white man can love God and hate the Negro: no Negro can love God and hate the white man; they can best be brought together on good terms through their love of Christ."

Some fine music was furnished by quartets from A. and T. and Bennett Colleges, and a solo by Dr. J. C. Waddy.

DR. WALKER'S NEW SCORE.

The Star 4-28-23 Charlotte, N. C.

Recently, Dr. John W. Walker, physician specialist on Tuberculosis and leader in Asheville, N. C., was appointed Supt. of the colored department of the State Sanitorium. He has taken charge of a hundred thousand dollar building and equipment all modern and ample, the best for colored in all the South. The physicians, nurses et al who operate here are supervised and directed by this scientific genius.

In nothing connected with Dr. Walker's appointment has his unique greatness been better emphasized than the expression of esteem from his Asheville fellow citizens. It is difficult for a black man in the South to hold the confidence of both races simultaneously. It is signally so in Dr. Walk-

er's case. Last week, the Asheville Negro hospital, a new and well ordered enterprise completed in Dr. Walker's last years in that city by the united effort of physicians and citizens was in need of three thousand dollars additional funds. Dr. Walker visited town a week and touched friends here and there and raised the first thousand dollars in four days.

One of the highest tributes ever given a colored man by southern whites of his own profession was given by the Annual meeting of the Buncombe County Medical Society to Dr. Walker. After the action that pointed him out as an able scientist and a man of superior character and leadership the Society appointed a committee to address Dr. Walker who sent the following letter:

March 20th, 1923.

Dr. J. W. Walker,
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Doctor Walker:—

At the annual meeting of the Buncombe County Medical Society the undersigned committee from the Society was appointed to express to you their very great appreciation of your sterling qualities and high standing in this community.

It is with a feeling of sincere regret on the part of each member of our Society that we contemplate your leaving Asheville. We are firmly of the opinion that all of the good citizens of Asheville, both white and colored, will greatly miss your excellent influence and we trust that conditions may so shape themselves that without detriment to you, you may sometime return and take up the practice of medicine with us again. We trust that your work in the State Sanatorium may prove entirely satisfactory to you.

With very highest regards, we are,

Sincerely,

A. T. PRITCHARD,
W. P. HERBERT,
C. N. REYNOLDS.

No more signal and deserved tribute could be given by such a body to such a man.

Hospital—1923. New York.

COLORED NURSES ADVANCE AT THE HARLEM HOSPITAL

St. Louis Argus

Installation Which Caused Misgivings Now Viewed With Contentment By All

St. Louis, Mo.,

Preston News Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Peaceful reports are emanating from Harlem Hospital, which was the target of much criticism last spring, and the centre of a long waged controversy between the New York Age and the New York News. 10-13-23

Word has come along that the installation of colored nurses has been a splendid achievement in the history of the institution; that they have proven highly efficient; that they are cooperating wholesomely with the hospital authorities, who, in turn are showing them every consideration and holding forth to them every advancement; and that patients and friends are proud of the Harlem Hospital.

Thus, misgivings have been wiped away with contentment. Impetus has been given to other hospitals to improve their courses to meet New York standards; and ambitious colored nurses from Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and other prominent institutions, who are now detailed to Harlem Hospital, are applying for registration in New York state.

Equipped to the hilt, and modern in every respect, the Harlem institution offers a splendid training opportunity to young colored women. New York's increasing colored population, and its safe and sane handling of racial matters, which are elsewhere regarded as difficult, should prove a strong magnet for progressive colored men and women.

Harlem Hospital has indeed taken its place among the many efficient health units of the Metropolis, and greater than this, it has readily adopted New York precedents, holding forth peace, good will, and equal opportunity to all, regardless of race, color or creed.

SOME MONTHS AGO Secretary Work reminded the country that the Negro health problem is in part one of a lack of educational facilities for Negro doctors and nurses. There is a white physician to every 533 white persons in the United States; a colored physician to every 3,194 colored persons. Negro dentists are even fewer in number—one to every 20,500 colored persons, as compared with a white dentist to every 2,070 persons of his race. "The reason for this," he reported, "is not in the disinclination of colored youths to study medicine and adopt it as a profession but in the lack of medical schools maintained exclusively for their education." In recent discussions in Kansas City the Negro physicians themselves opposed the establishment of a larger hospital for colored patients because they felt the lack of enough adequately trained physicians and surgeons of their race to maintain a staff. Of special interest, therefore, is the opening of a ward for Negro children in the Wheatley Provident Hospital of that city, which is used as a kind of postgraduate teaching center for Negro doctors and nurses, who are invited to attend and assist at the clinics and operations, conducted by members of the staffs of the leading hospitals of the city, and to study cases, records, and methods of treatment in the ward or in other wards of the hospital.

The Survey 12-13-23

Hospitals — 1923 New York

HARLEM HOSPITAL TO HAVE ALL NURSES OF COLOR SOON

Chicago Defender 3/24/23

Fifteen of our girls are now in the probationary class at the nurses' training school conducted at Harlem hospital, and two are now charge nurses at the institution that at one time was impenetrable in so far as our nurses were concerned.

The school opened Jan. 3, and although it was called an experiment at the time it has now become a fixture, so much so that it is said the board of management of Bellevue and allied hospitals have decided to replace the entire staff of white nurses at Harlem hospital just as soon as our girls graduate there and are fully competent.

This means a decided advancement in the opportunity of our nurses in New York. Heretofore the only opening has been at Lincoln hospital, where our girls have been trained for a number of years. At that institution one of the highest classes ever enrolled will enter on March 1, when 22 girls enter, coming from all parts of the country. Miss Anna Papino, assistant superintendent of nurses at Lincoln, said the entrance requires a high school education or its equivalent.

OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO NURSES

Harlem Hospital

Amsterdam News 3/28/23

The Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City have decided to train Negro nurses. This is one of the best opportunities for Colored young women, who have at least one year of high school training, and are between the ages of 18 and 35. It will be much better, of course, if they have a high school diploma.

The women get all their necessary living expenses from the date of entrance, and after the probationary period of four months, they get $20.00 a month in addition to living expenses.

The hospital can train 72 such people, and at this writing they are in need of at least 40 more than they have.

We wish to quote from an announcement the following:

> "Under the laws of the Department of Education of the State of New York, the minimum educational requirement for entrance to a registered nursing school is one year of high school or its equivalent (18 credits). In accepting candidates, however, the Training School gives preference to the applicant who is a graduate from high school, normal school or college. The age of admission is from eighteen to thirty-five years. Students will be admitted in September and March of each year."
>
> "To students who have successfully completed the preparatory course, an allowance of $20.00 a month is allowed for uniform and incidental expenses. The School provides text-books, board, lodging and laundry from the date of entrance."

Applicants may address the writer of this editorial, or better, write to Miss Anna J. Delmore, Head Nurse, Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave., New York City.

APOLOGIES ARE DUE

New York Age 3/24/23

We wonder if those who disputed the critics of Harlem Hospital's jim-crow nurse training schools, in the light of the record at the hearing held before Commissioner Hirschfield, do not owe those critics an apology. Both the Commissioner and President McGrath publicly repudiated that illegal and dangerous precedent. We will gladly show to all doubting Thomases the record if they will call upon us for it.

The nurses who have resigned in disgust and as a protest did a race duty. Their words were disputed by those who should now be big enough to come forward and admit their mistake. Alderman Harris was also accused of falsifying the facts. Even though that effort was racial, no apology is due him, because lying, race treachery and deception are a part of the portion which colored officials are supposed to endure.

It is most unfortunate that colored men who lead, or essay to lead, cannot unite on the essentials. Whatever they may think of each other personally, however they may differ and divide on things of selfish importance, it is a racial calamity, especially in New York, that they cannot and do not present a solid front against common enemies and common racial dangers. We say this in no spirit of anger or glorification. We repeat our oft-stated declaration that we stand ready on any and all occasions to join hands with all those who will fight for the race's right and progress. We simply take a plain and present example of how colored men of supposed light and leading most frequently allow their petty personal differences to lead them astray. Let us—all of us—stop fighting each other.

Hospitals—1923

Missouri.

Research Bureau Tells of Improvement Needs in the City Hospitals

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
JANUARY 28, 1923

Quarters in Both Institutions Often Taxed Beyond Capacity—Bond Issue Provisions Would Relieve Conditions.

As a part of a series of articles on "Bond Issue Facts" the Governing Committee of the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which Paul Bakewell is the chairman, has prepared the following article on "The City Hospital and Negro Hospital":

"The buildings and equipment of the City Hospital represent an investment of $1,655,500, made by the city during the period 1901 to 1922. Of this amount $800,000 was provided from a bond issue voted in 1907. The remainder was appropriated from municipal revenues, $842,000 from a special fund for which there has been set aside each year an amount equal to 1 per cent of the total municipal revenue for the previous year.

"The capacity of this hospital was 800 patients until 1921, at which time it was increased to 850 patients by the erection of a building for the clinic which operates as a separate institution but also acts as a receiving unit for the hospital. During the fiscal year 1921-22 there were 15,089 patients treated in the hospital, a daily average of 618, which is substantially below the patient capacity. During the past five years, however, the hospital reports show that the number of patients has at many times exceeded the bed capacity. The maximum of any one day was 907, which is fifty-seven more than the present capacity.

Cost of Operation.

"The cost of operating the City Hospital during the year 1921-22, including the power plant and laundry, was $579,072, an average of $2.58 per patient per day.

"Physicians are living under crowded conditions in one of the old hospital buildings. Nurses and other employes have their living quarters in basement rooms. Accommodations for receiving callers and for recreation and occupations during the leisure hours are not adequate.

"The present Negro Hospital was purchased in 1918 for $62,500. Since this time, the expenditures for improvements and equipment have brought the total investment to $142,200. Prior to 1919, negro patients were cared for in special wards of the City Hospital. The Negro Hospital was established in separate buildings in order to relieve the crowded condition at the City Hospital and to afford proper facilities for the training of colored physicians and nurses.

"This hospital has a capacity of 250 beds. During the fiscal year 1921-22, there were 4221 patients treated. The daily average number of patients was 251, and the maximum number on any one day was 280. At times when the number of patients exceeds the bed capacity, the excess patients are placed on cots in the corridors.

"The cost of operation for the year 1921-22 was $141,830, an average of $1.62 per patient per day. Adequate quarters are not now available for the X-ray equipment and treatment.

"The building occupied by the Negro Hospital was not designed for hospital purposes. Operating and dressing rooms are crowded and there is practically no provision for isolating suspected cases for observation.

No Specific Plans.

"In the bond program are items for $1,000,000 for the City Hospital and $1,200,000 for the Negro Hospital. No specific plans for the expenditure of either of these amounts have been prepared. In general, the hospital officers propose the erection of permanent buildings for a negro hospital with a capacity of 500 to 600 beds; about twice the capacity of the present building. Whether such buildings should be units of the City Hospital group, or should be separately located in the negro district further west, is undecided.

"Plans for the proposed improvements of the City Hospital are also uncertain. The possibility of locating the Negro Hospital on property adjoining the City Hospital and of furnishing heat, light, power and laundry service from a central repair shop, power plant and laundry, as proposed in item 11 of the bond program, introduces several unknown elements. The erection of a home for nurses and quarters for physicians and employes are suggested as being urgent. If such quarters were provided, much space in the hospital buildings could then be utilized for patients and for the additional facilities for treatment.

"It is impossible to obtain any reliable estimates either of construction cost or of the probable increases in cost of operation and maintenance with the improvements that might be provided from the two items of $1,000,000 and $1,200,000 proposed for these hospitals. On the basis of present cost per patient, the effect of doubling the capacity of the Negro Hospital, if the added facilities were fully used, would be an approximate doubling of operating cost. However, such a result might be offset, for example, by careful attention to details of operation and maintenance of buildings and power plants."

Hospitals—1923

Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD MO REPUBLICA
JANUARY 28, 1923

THE GOOD SPRINGFIELDIAN.

One good way to be a good Springfieldian is to be for everything that is for the good of the town—new depot, viaducts, parks, boulevards, storm sewers, wider streets, more close-in parking spaces, municipal hospitals for Negroes as well as Whites, city and car line extensions, resurfacing of our paved streets, a system of outer-parks with scenic highways connecting—everything in brief that enters into the making of a modern American city.

In the present temper of our citizens it might not be possible to get all these at one grab, but the grand beginning is easily within our reach.

The question is are we practical and farsighted enough to take advantage of our present opportunities? Or shall we allow our petty prejudices or unworthy selfish interests to sway us in making up our decision on the propositions that are soon to be presented us for the fine fulfillment of the dream of that Greater Springfield which we all talk so much about, yet do so little to giv actuality to?

HOSPITAL COURSE IN NURSING WITH PAY

Advance Citizen

St. Louis Institution Will Train Limited Number of Young Women as Attendents.

Springfield Mo.

Opportunity to take a one year coure of training in obstetrical nursing and at the same time receive free board; room; laundry and wages is offered to a limited number of young women by an established hospital of high standing in St. Louis; For the first three month students receive $10 per month; $15 per month for the next eight months and $25 per month for the twelth month.

Applicants must be over eighteen years of age; hav a grammar school education and be recommended by minister or some other reliable person. 3-10-23

The hospital provides free in addition to board and room and laundry certain necessary clothing such as uniforms; aprons; caps; etc. The course in theory consists of nursing. obstetrics; anatomy and physiology; amateria medica and dietetics.

Upon completion of training an examination is given by the State Examining Board of Nurses and a certificate licensing holder as a "Licensed Attendannt" issued.

Any young women reader of this newspaper interested in taking this course of training should write to Training School Superintendent St. Louis Maternity Hospital 4518 Washington Avenue St. Louis; Missouri.

Hospital — 1923 Maryland.

SYNDEHAM NOW NEGRO HOSPITAL

—o—

Mayor's Office Announces Today It Will Be Turned Over

—o—

Mayor Broening made the following statement today:

"The new Hospital for Communicable Diseases will, at an early date, be completed, and I have in anticipation of the abandonment of the buildings at Sydenham by the Health Department, been considering the use to which these buildings could be put. Among other uses, one of the most pressing needs at the present time, is some hospital facilities for colored tuberculosis cases.

"To consider the matter, I called into conference, Mr. Albert G. Towers, President of the Board of Supervisors of City Charities, Dr. Walker of this Board and Chairman of the Bay View committee, Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Commissioner of Health, and Roland R. Marchant, City Solicitor. After fully considering the question, it was the unanimous opinion that the buildings should be used as a hospital for tuberculosis cases among the colored people.

"The lack of facilities for handling these colored cases is marked, and I am very glad that those who are best qualified to know, have agreed with me on this question. As soon as the new hospital is completed, the Sydenham buildings will be turned over to the Board of Supervisors of City Charities, to be used for the colored tuberculosis cases."

COLORED STAFF FOR SYDENHAM

Matter Will Be Urged Upon New Mayor When He Takes Office

OTHER EXAMPLES CITED

Washington, Kansas City, Philadelphia and Chicago Hospitals Named

An all-colored staff of doctors and nurses for the Sydenham Hospital which will be turned over to the race for tuberculosis patients as soon as the new hospital for communicable diseases is completed, is being urged.

It is pointed out that Freedmen's Hospital, Washington which is supported by federal funds, has a colored staff, with Dr. A. Warfield as surgeon-in-chief.

He was educated at Morgan College, this city. Dr. Benoni Price, only son of Bishop and Mrs. John Hurst, is a member of the staff. The Municipal Hospital for the colored people of Kansas City, Mo., also has a colored staff. Dr. Howard M. Smith, a native of Baltimore is a member.

Douglass' and Mercy Hospitals in Philadelphia which receive generous aid from the State, also have colored staffs, likewise Provident Hospital, Chicago.

It is pointed out that there are many capable colored physicians and nurses here who could properly man the institution.

It is not known whether or not the State will employ colored physicians and nurses at the new Colored Tuberculosis Hospital at Henrytown, Carroll County. An all-white staff is in charge of the State Hospital for Colored Insane at Crownsville and there is no colored member of the board of directors.

Victory Hospit'l Situation Grave

Provident Hospital Board Said Never to Have Agreed to Merger With New Institution

FUNDS ARE NEEDED

New Trustees Must Find Maintenance Fund Before They Can Open In Fall

Unless there are some new developments, Victory Hospital will not be opened for colored patients in the fall.

Several years ago plans were inaugurated for merging the Provident Hospital with a new institution to be located at the present site of the Union Protestant Infirmary Division Street, near Mosher. A citizens committee known as the Victory Hospital Committee, was formed, headed by the officers of Provident Hospital, of which John W. Rich was chairman and C. C. Fitzgerald, treasurer. Over $50,000 was pledged for this new institution, and over $25,000 collected. Since the death of Mr. Rich the funds are now said to be in local banks subject to the signature of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The U. P. I. has just completed a new hospital on 33rd street and will move this fall. At that time the present Infirmary will be available for Victory Hospital, provided it has in hand the $50,000 purchase price, an additional $4,700 for the purchase of the equipment now in use in the Infirmary—which includes everything now there except the mattresses—and some provision for the maintenance of the Victory Hospital after it is established.

Admitting that these obstacles are grave but not insuperable, members of the trustees board are at work seeking funds from interested philanthropists, and from the city and State. Dr. John Finney is a leader in this movement and is declared to have gotten the consent of the Rockfellow Board to come to Baltimore to investigate the need of better facilities for colored people.

BISHOP HURST NAMED

Although the Victory Hospital Trustee Board has been in existence since the campaign, it was only in the last few weeks that it incorporated with the following members, Judge John C. Rose, president; Bishop John Hurst, Dr. Harry Brown, C. C. Fitzgerald, Henry Brown, Dr. John Finney, Judge Carroll Bond, Alfred Riggs, and Dr. Wm. A. Fisher. Bishop Hurst was selected by the other members to fill the place of the late Mr. Rich.

MAY BLOCK MERGER

Filing of the incorporation revived discussion of the plans under which the merger is to take place. Asked for a statement this week, Mr. Fitzgerald, who is acting persident of the Provident Hospital Board, declared that he preferred that nothing be said until after the meeting of the Provident Board. He added that he did not know when he would call such a meeting, but would know by Saturday.

Other members of the Board who would talk, hint that the Provident Hospital Board has never officially voted to carry out the merger, and that so far nothing but a tentative and perhaps a gentlemen's agreement exists between U. P. I. and Provident Hospital. Neither side, it is declared, is legally obligated to carry out the agreement under which the campaign for funds was waged.

In the absence of this legal obligation, it was declared, some of the members of the Provident Hospital Board are opposed. Since the death of Hugh Burkett, John H. Murphy, Rev. John Holmes and John Rich, four members of the Provident Board who favored the proposed merger, it is pointed out, their places have not been filled, and the majority of the members now on the Board would in all probability vote against it. They would prefer, it is declared to use the money raised in enlarging the present institution on Biddle St. rather than enter into a larger proposiiton without the hope of State and City aid.

A recent meeting of the Provident Board was postponed on account of lack of quorum. The members are: Dr. W. T. Carr. C. C. Fitzgerald, vice-president; Dr D. G. Scott, H. Grafton Brown, Henry Hale, C. H Fowler, Mason Hawkins, Mr. Herbert Wilson, Upper Fairmount, Md

HASN'T A DAMNED THING TO SAY, SAYS C. C. FITZGERALD

Acting Head of Provident Hospital Refuses to Talk At Meeting of Board Last Week

The article condemned by Mr. Fitzgerald, also pointed out that since the death of Mr. Rich, Mr. Fitzgerald alone is said to be the custodian of the fund, and that it has been impossible to find out whether it is subject to the direction of the Victory Hospital Campaign Committee, the five white and four colored trustees of the proposed Victory Hospital or the trustees of Provident Hospital. The article announced for the first time that Bishop John Hurst had been named on the Victory Hospital Board in the place of Mr. Rich.

Provident Board Meets

From other sources, it was learned that the Board of Provident Hospital met Monday for the first time in months. The previous meeting failed to produce a quorum. It is said the question of merging Provident with the proposed new Hospital and taking over the building and equipment of the Union Protestant Infirmary on Division street near Mosher was discussed, but definite action postponed until September in order to find a way to secure the necessary finances to run the larger institution.

Those seen coming from the Board meeting were Dr. W. T. Carr, Henry Hale. H. Grafton Browne, Dr. D. G. Scott, C. C. Fitzgerald and Dr. Fowler, Wilson and Mason Hawkins. Other members of the board were present. The latter is attending summer school in Philadelphia.

Dr. W. T. Carr, Jr., 515 Mosher

understand it takes two tons of coal a day to run the new plant, a day and night fireman and many other like things that will require a large budget."

Dr. D. G. Scott, 354 W. Biddle Street—I can commit myself, but I will not. We are to discuss this whole affair in a joint meeting with the Victory Hospital Board in September and possibly later the decision will be made by the Board of Provident Hospital."

Dr. C. H. Fowler, Druid Hill and Dolphin Street—I do not favor a merger unless the Division Street project can be adequately financed.

"The board of directors of Provident Hospital is still intact and we are running the institution as in the past. The Victory Hospital will compel continuous large financial outlays and a way must be found to get the money, before I favor giving up what we already have."

Henry Hale, 2100 Druid Hill Avenue—I am in favor of the merger.

A certificate of incorporation was received at the office of the State Commission Monday for the Victory Hospital.

The incorporators are Judge Carroll T. Bond, Dr. John M. T. Finney, Dr. William A. Fisher, Jr., Alfred R. Riggs, Judge John C. Rose, all white, Dr. Harry F. Brown, H. Grafton Browne, Bishop John Hurst and Atty. Cornelius C. Fitzgerald.

COMPLETE UNIT OF THE NEW STATE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Photo shows the first unit of the new State Hospital for colored consumptives at Henryton, Md. Due to the efforts of Senator John Walter Smith, the State was able to go ahead with the construction work at Henryton after attempts to locate at several other places had failed. This unit cost about $125,000 and will be ready for occupancy September 1st. An additional unit will also be erected here.

Dr. Victor F. Cullen, head of the State Hospital at Savillesville, will be in charge. Henryton is on B. & O. Railroad, located between Ellicott City and Sykesville, Md. State Authorities have been asked to place colored doctors and nurses here.

Hospitals—1923

Kansas.

WHEATLEY PROVIDENT HOSPITAL TO HAVE MODEL WARD

Kansas City

Mercy Hospital Contributes $5,000 for Its Maintenance for the Year. 1923

The public in general and the physicians in particular were highly pleased when it was announced that at Wheatley-Provident Hospital, 1826 Forest Avenue, would be installed a MODEL WARD for children from birth to sixteen years of age for the purpose of allowing the Negro physicians and nurses to specialize in the treatment and care of children. This will be equivalent to a Post Graduate course and will cover a period of not less than two years.

The Staff for this training will be composed of the best white physicians in the city who will cooperate with the Colored physicians; and installed therein will be white nurses and Colored nurses.

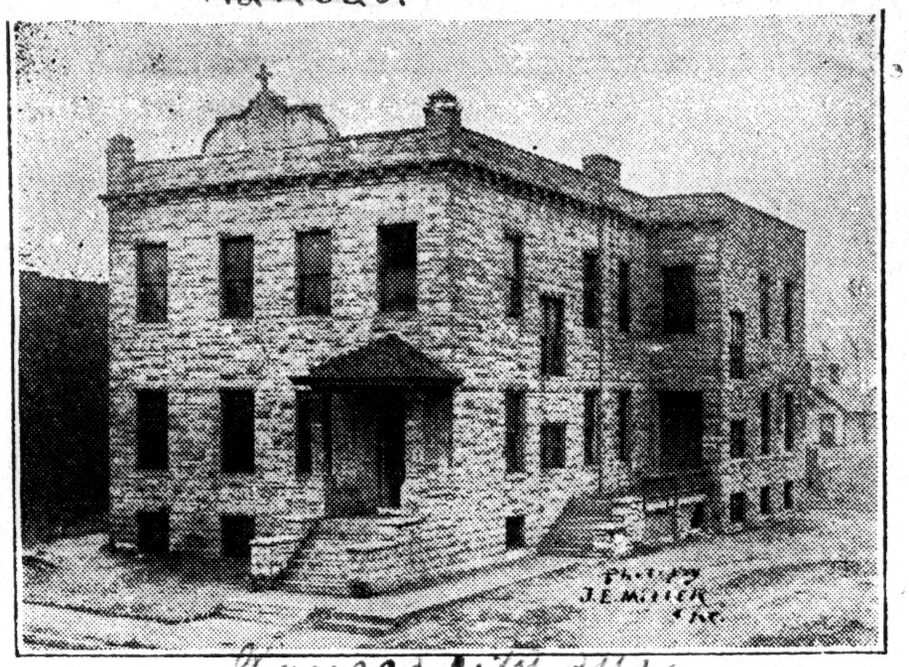
Dr. Katherine Richardson, Superintendent of the Mercy Hospital, is directly responsible for the installation of this Model Ward. For several years she has endeavored to interest some person or persons of means to contribute toward this project believing that if the Negro Physicians and Nurses were given the same opportunity for specializing in the treatment of children's diseases that they would give the same service as any other race. In General Practice and Surgery physicians of the race have been pronounced the peers of other races but herefore only a few have specialized in children's diseases.

Much credit should also be given Dr. T. C. Unthank and Dr. J. E. [illegible] who have also been desirous of the establishment of such a Ward and who have been in constant communication with Dr. Richardson requesting that she use her influence in this behalf.

In an interview with Dr. Richardson she stated that she believed it would only be a matter of a few years before Wheatley-Provident Hospital would be able to enlarge its Clinic to such an extent as to meet every need.

This Ward will not take care of many children at a time but it will be furnished with the same equipment as Mercy Hospital for white children and only high class physicians and nurses will be in charge with the best attention possible. For the maintenance of this Ward five thousand dollars has been contributed, out of which no allowance has been made for clothing but which the management hopes will be cared for by some of the various women's clubs of the city. This could be easily taken care of if each club would assume the responsibility of one set of garments. Let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and demonstrate to Dr. Richardson and the white philanthropists that this effort has not been in vain.

God bless Dr. Richardson. Would that there were more big-hearted, broad-minded members of her race who believed that given the same opportunities the Negroes would be found measuring up in every way with his white brother.



WHEATLEY-PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

Which is to have a $5,000 Baby Clinic established through the generosity of Dr. Richardson the world's famous founder and successful builder of Mercy Hospital in this city. Hats off to Dr.Katherine Richardson, one of the grandest women of our city.

WICHITA HAS HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

The Negro Star Wichita, Kan. 6/29/23

After a number of meetings in which matters concerning the establishment of a colored hospital has been thrashed out by leading men of the community—The Frederick Douglass Hospital Association of Wichita, was formally organized in the office of Dr. H. T. Geeder and Dr. F. O. Miller on last Monday Morning, following a report of the committee on Permanent Organization headed by Attorney Jas. A. Spears.

Membership in the organization for the present has been limited to 25 members who are to pay an initial fee of $25.00 (Twenty-five Dollars) which will be employed as a nucleus around which is to be gathered a general hospital fund sufficient to give Wichita, one of the best equipped colord hospitals in America.

The hospital project was promoted by Dr. H. T. Geeder and Dr. P. M. Bell two of the leading colored physicians in the state of Kansas, and has the support of the Wichita Colored Medical Society, Wichita Ministerial League and other civic, social, fraternal and religious organizations of the city.

Men who attended the formal organization of the association were: Dr. G. G. Brown, assistant county physician, Dr. P. M. Bell, Dr. J. E. Farmer, Dr. C. R. Pricce, Dr. H. T. Geeder, Reverends: Leon Nails, J. E. Douglass, H. H. Edmond, B. C. Rannavalona, R. L. Pope, Walton Brown, Messrs: Alfred McClinton, Frank I. Godfrey, Julius Green and Attorney Jas. A. Spears.

Early in July a general election of officers of the association will be held at which time officials to control the affairs of the organization will be headed. Dr. H. T. Geeder is president of the organization at this time with Bert N. Hunnigan as secretary. The medical affairs of the proposed hospital will be directed by the medical staff consisting of colored physicians of the city.

More About The Fred Douglass Hospital

The negro Star Wichita, Kan. 8-11-23

The Fred Douglass Hospital Association met in Executive Session at the office of Dr. H. T. Geeder on Monday, August 13th, and wish to say for the benefit of the public, those who are interested in the establishment of the hospital, which will be an asset to our city,—That we are making progress; and feel proud to believe that in the near future there will be in operation, a Fred Douglass Hospital with its nurse training department.

Give us time and encouragement, then our efforts will not be in vain.

Paper .....

Town .....

Date .....

NEGROES NEED MORE CARE

BOND ISSUE INADEQUATE FOR HOSPITAL, DR. W. J. THOMPKINS SAYS.

Open Letter to Mayor Tells Crowded Condition of Old City Institution—"An Atmosphere of Death."

An open letter is going to Mayor Cromwell today from Dr. William J. Thompkins, former superintendent of the negro city hospital, declaring the proposed bond issue makes no adequate provision for hospital care of negroes.

Dr. Thompkins regards as inadequate the $100,000 suggested for "care of negro tubercular patients." Once these were cared for at the Leeds tuberculosis hospital but later were removed to a row of old wooden shacks, near the negro city hospital, just above the terminal tracks. It is charged that staff physicians have refused to enter this place, internes only look in and nurses are required to stay in "an atmosphere of death" all the time. Dr. Thompkins cites numerous infections of nurses and some resultant deaths. He mentions one superintendent of the General hospital who was infected and now has to live in the West.

Attention is drawn to the fact that "$600,000 for hospital purposes" in the bond issue is not specific and that unless "negro hospital" is specifically mentioned the negroes will not support the issue.

In summing up, Dr. Thompkins says:

Do you know that if an epidemic were to break out in this city, say smallpox, you would be compelled to put patients in one of the old frame shacks adjoining the main building? Do you know that if at the same time you were to have an epidemic of diphtheria, you would not have a place to put the members of our group unless you carried them up and put them in a building with the whites, and if you had any other subsequent epidemics those patients, too, would have to be placed at the other building with the whites? Do you know that there never has been a time that this has proved satisfactory? Do you know that out of 1 grows ill-feeling, no matter how hard you strive to adjust conditions, and the institution embarrassed? Do you know that there have been times that your own building has run over with smallpox and many of the white patients have been taken down to the negroes' building to be treated, and their relatives made complaints and even offered insults because the negroes were

attempting to do the best they could through their sympathies and charities to them?

Do you realize that you have more than thirty nurses at the colored City hospital sleeping in three rooms, some of which have not a foot of space through which to pass or any privacy? This, you know, is violating the housing sanitary laws of this state. Do you realize that the eleven internes who are doing the laborious work of thousands of patients every year at the negro hospital, are living in the attic of the old building, with no privacy whatever? Do you realize that there is not a place for the staff men to hang their hats and coats when they are attending meetings at the negro hospital? Do you realize that you have not a suitable room to restrain your nervous patients in the hospital?

Do you realize that it is impossible to isolate properly your surgical and obstetrical cases?

I repeat that I do not believe you have been properly informed and I am going to assume these conditions are unknown to you because of the short sighted policy in your program in dealing with this problem.

NELLIE JOHNS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL & NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL

Scholarships will be given six young women who desire to become professional nurses and who enter our Nurse Training School January first.

Young women must first desire to be nurses and have the natural qualifications.

They must have academic education for first year high school and preferably high school graduates.

Scholarships will entitle each student to board, lodging and laundry, and nurse uniforms.

For further information write DR. W. A. JONES, Director Health Department, or G. R. BRIDGEFORTH, Prnicipal.

Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute will be able to accommodate 24 more young men January first. Our new buildings are nearing completion and will be ready for use by that time.

Any young man desiring to enter the Institute can find plenty of work to pay part or all of his board.

For further information write Principal G. R. BRIDGEFORTH.

Topeka Plaindealer
12 - 21 - 23
Topeka, Kansas

Hospitals — 1923.

Arkansas.

NEW HOSPITAL PROJECTED.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 27.—A $75,000 negro hospital is to be erected in Pine Bluff, the executive committee of the St. Joseph's Aid committee announced today. A site has been chosen and the greater part of the money was raised at the state convention of the order held recently at Wynne. Patients, members of the order, and others from all over the state will be admitted.

Hospital — 1923

Colorado

THE NATIONAL SANITARIUM
FOR COLORED TUBERCULAR
PATIENTS

Colorado Springs Colo — The pikes Peak Region being known throughout our country as the best location for those suffering from tubercular troubles; it naturally brings a large number of people here seeking relief and as there is no provision made for taking care of colored people; other than in private homes; the necessity for them having an institution of this kind established, here for them must be apparent to everyone.

An organization has been completed and a Declaration of Trust placed on record as provided by laws of Colorado. The institution is to be conducted on a strickly non-profit basis.

We depend on voluntary contributions to enable us to make a begining of the plant; and we earnestly appeal to humanity to give the assistance necessary to enable us to do so.

Any surplus that may accure from contributions from time to time will be applied to extension work and the care of those unable to pay for the services rendered. The Rev. M. W. Linsay a member of the board of trustees with authority from the full board; is now in the field and will probably call on you in the near future. Any assitance you may give the movement in the way of publicity or otherwise will be highly appreicated Any further information desired will be gladly given.

Remittances may be made to the Secretary and Treasurer. We refer you to the Colorado Savings Bank in which the funds of the institution will be kept.

Very truly yours;

The National Sanitarium for Colored
Tubercular Patients.

Hospital — 1923. Illinois.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL IS LOST BY BIG DEBT

Thirteen proved an unlucky number for the incorporators of the South Side hospital, 3831 Vernon Ave., when Wednesday at noon, the Chicago Medical college, original owners of the hospital property, snatched the institution from the ownership and control of 13 men because they permitted 11 monthly notes of $500 each to accumulate and to remain unpaid.

In 1920 the 13 men, consisting of Drs. B. R. Bluitt, D. E. Burrows, J. W. Burrell, N. A. Diggs, C. W. Bibb, M. R. Bibb, F. C. Cade, M. J. Brown, G. W. Hardeman, R. A. Schell and of Messrs. Harvey B. Saunders, Ira M. Mason and C. Crook, formed a corporation and contracted to purchase the hospital property from the Chicago Medical college for $50,000. Twenty-one thousand dollars of the purchase price has been paid, leaving a balance of $29,000 to be paid in monthly instalments of $500.

After the incorporators—each of whom was a stockholder—had come into possession of the hospital, it ran smoothly for a brief period over the road of prosperity under the management of Dr. Bluitt, who was made superintendent and surgeon-in-chief. Dr. Cade was chosen as secretary and treasurer, and Dr. Brown made a member of the executive committee by the stockholders.

Slump Comes

But a slump came later. The personel element was permitted to enter the ranks of the stockholders—envy, petty jealousy, bickerings and discord took the place of harmonious business relations. Unpaid bills began to accumulate; charges and counter charges of money being squandered were made; investigations were ordered and reports demanded. All this resulted in the hospital being thrown eventually into the hands of a receiver by a court order in January, 1922.

The fighting continued between the two factions of the 13 men and through the efforts of Dr. Bluitt, the receiver, Attorney A. L. Williams, was removed after a very brief administration, by another court order, and the hospital was placed in the hands of the former management. Dr. Bluitt resigned his office in June a year ago and Dr. Brown became superintendent, while Dr. Cade remained treasurer.

According to Dr. Brown, when he assumed the superintendency of the institution, it was flooded with unpaid bills; its credit was destroyed and its wards were practically empty. Physicians, he said, had ceased to bring patients there because of the czar-like rule of his predecessor, who, he charged, drove them away.

Stockholders Inactive

The institution had dropped from its paying basis and its bills and expenses were met largely by Dr. Brown and Dr. Cade who, according to the two physicians, paid many of them from their own pockets at a great sacrifice, while the remainder of the stockholders were inactive and became indifferent to the mortgage obligation of the hospital.

Because of this indifference the institution fell into arrears in its monthly payments. Not one of the $500 notes has been taken up in 11 months. The patience of the Chicago Medical college reached its limit when $5,500 worth of accumulated notes lay unpaid in the bank. But time was given the group of 13 to raise the money and hold the property on the same paying terms.

On Aug. 7 the stockholders held a meeting to formulate plans for raising the funds to save the hospital. The meeting was held in the office of Dr. R. A. Williams, head of the Royal Circle of Friends, who is not a member of the group of 13. Dr. Williams proposed that if the incorporators would sign away their equity as stockholders he would pay the $5,500 and take over the hospital. Four in the group objected to Dr. Williams' plan on the ground that he was an outsider.

Dr. Bluitt declared that he offered the stockholders $300 for their equity if they would quit claim to him and he would pay the $5,500 and take over the hospital.

LIE IS PASSED IN SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL CASE

Dr. Hardeman asks Injunction Against Dr. Brown, and Dr. Brown Says a Few Things

On the strength of his belief that the sum of $10,000 has been squandered or misused in the management of the South Side hospital by its superintendent, Dr. McHenry J. Brown, from June 15, 1922, to the present date, and because frequent appeals for an accounting have been ignored by the hospital management, Dr. George W. Hardeman, president of the South Side hospital corporation, through attorneys Adams & Baker, filed an injunction against Dr. Brown restraining him from handling any longer any of the hospital funds and demanding an accounting of his financial transactions relative to the institution since his incumbency.

The bill was filed Saturday in the Cook county superior court. In it it is alleged that the directors of the hospital, a corporation, employed Dr. Brown as manager and superintendent June 15, 1922. His duties were "to supervise and manage the affairs of the hospital and keep an accurate and correct record of his receipts and disbursements in the course of his management and supervision."

Property Valued at $50,000

It is further charged that the property and equipment of the institution valued at $50,000 with incumbrances thereon was committed to the care of Dr. Brown, whose duty it was to make payments upon the mortgage, pay other debts when due out of the receipts of the hospital, but that other uses were made of the $2,500 which, Dr. Hardeman declared in his petition, regularly came into the hands of the hospital management monthly since June 15.

It is alleged that this amount was more than sufficient to pay the current expenses in the operation of the institution and to meet the monthly $500 notes on the mortgage with interest, leaving approximately a surplus of $1,000 on hand each month.

Dr. Hardeman charges that the hospital superintendent has not made any payments on the mortgage indebtedness since Aug. 15, 1922, and asserts that the money was appropriated for private use and that the holders of the notes are now threatening to institute foreclosure proceedings upon the hospital property. This they intend to do, according to the bill, unless Dr. Brown is ordered to account and pay to the hospital corporation divers sums of money which it is believed has been misappropriated.

According to the petitioner deaf ears have been turned to all requests on his part for a report and an accounting from Dr. Brown, the superintendent, and from Dr. F. C. Cade, the present treasurer of the institution. And because of their silence and to compel action legal proceedings were launched against them.

Brown Makes Statement

The sweeping charges of misappropriation of the hospitals' funds are strongly denied by Drs. Brown and Cade. They declare that the former management of the institution squandered $53,000 in less than a year, plunged it into debt, and with a burden of scores of debts upon it, it was committed to them to manage.

They declare that every available dollar that the hospital has taken in has been applied on outstanding debts formerly contracted, and that many of the bills have been paid out of their own (Drs. Brown and Cade's) pockets at a great sacrifice.

According to the treasurer of the institution, Dr. Cade, all checks were signed by Dr. Hardeman up to December, 1922, when he became inactive and absented himself from the hospital. As president of the corporation he countersigned the hospital checks and some of them were returned from the bank marked "no funds."

"Those who are responsible for the present legal proceedings expected the institution to be closed within 30 days after we were placed in charge," declared Drs. Cade and Brown, "because they knew its straitened financial condition. We've kept the doors open and the bailiff out and they want to know how. Well, we are determined not to tell them. Our books are open at all times for their inspection; we have no secrets, but we are not going to give an accounting, nor quit."

Dr. Brown is represented by Attorney Oliver Clark.

Hosipital — 1923.

Florida.

McLeod Hospital

The McLeod Hospital and Training School for Nurses has been busy all summer caring for the sick and wounded. There was an unusual number of emergencies, nine men being brought in one afternoon, victims of an auto truck wreck. We were so thankful to be able to minister to them and after a period of careful nursing to send every one away cured. More and more are the people of Daytona and vicinity realizing the blessing that this little place is to the entire community.

Daytona, Industrial Advocate Daytona, Fla. October, 1923

The important work of training nurses is being carried on with increasing efficiency. The strong staff of teachers and workers are in position to do the work with greater efficiency than ever before. Dr. J. Seth Hills, well known physician and surgeon of Jacksonville and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, has joined forces with us and he with Drs. Adams, Stocking, Graham, assisted by practically all the physicians of the town, are rendering splendid service and doing much to improve the general health of the community.

As the result of a petition presented to the city fathers of Tampa, Fla., signed by 50 colored citizens, $35,000 was added to the proposed bond issue to provide for municipal hospital facilities for colored people. Provision was also made for a park and playground for negroes. This accomplishment was made possible by the Tampa branch of the Urban League. They have something in that city that they call the "Tampa Spirit." We call it the spirit of human brotherhood.

Atlanta Constitution 11-25-23

The following response was signed by the leading people of Tampa and the members of the board of directors of the Tampa Urban league, the nominations made were unanimously approved by the board of fifty citizens selected to organize a bond issue for Tampa to provide for larger hospitality and recreation.

Atlanta Constitution 11-18-23

Whereas, the negro population of the city of Tampa is growing rapidly, with each passing year, and with this growth of population come perforce the needs that occur in the increase of any racial group and

Whereas, the health of any people is the fundamental basis of all economic and social development, and public health must be safe-guarded by hospitals, and

Whereas, we all recognize and heartily appreciate the splendid service that Clara Frye has rendered through the medium of her private hospital, which has housed the city work for colored people up to this time, and

Whereas, smaller cities such as Orlando and St. Petersburg have provided adequately for their negro population in this matter, and

Whereas, the negroes of Tampa have been without a city hospital for all these years, having been willing to accept the city's small allowance of $2,500 a year as their share for the care of the sick, which appropriation is entirely inadequate, and

Whereas, the city is now preparing to submit to the voters of Tampa a bond issue of $3,000,000 to take care of improvements which the city will need for many years to come, and the extension of city hospital facilities is being considered to the end that $215,000 has been approved for an addition to the Gordon Keller hospital.

Be it resolved, that the negroes of the city of Tampa, many of whom are taxpayers, do hereby express themselves as considering the item, recently approved for hospitalization, unfair and unjust unless there is included in that item a sum sufficient to provide a city hospital for negroes.

Be it further resolved, that the negro population of Tampa express itself as assured that it is now large enough and of sufficient value to Tampa in tax income to warrant the request for a city institution where its sick may be cared for, and where negro physicians and surgeons may have access to the facilities of a first-class, well-equipped hospital.

Be it further resolved that the negro citizens of Tampa herein represented do express themselves as in hearty accord with whatever means the general well being of Tampa for all time to come, and as appreciating the fact that the health needs of 15,000 of Tampa's citizens must have its bearing on the city's general development, therefore, they are not willing to be taxed for the support of a larger city hospitalization program unless the large negro element of the city's populace will be benefited thereby.

The number of placements at the school employment office for the last two weeks has recreased. We received very nearly our usual number of calls for help, but owing to the smallness of the wages offered (from $2.50 up) we were unable to fill all that we received. Out of the twenty-eight calls received last week we were able to fill only fifteen. The number of persons unemployed seems to be increasing rather than decreasing.

Hospital — 1923.

Georgia.

Americus Has New Hospital; Cost $40,000

Americus, Ga., May 11.—The Americus Colored hospital, owned by Dr. W. S. Prather, a leading white surgeon, has just been completed here and is now in operation. The structure, which cost approximately $40,000, contains 30 rooms and is fitted with every modern convenience. It will be devoted entirely to the treatment of patients of our Race. Race girls will be used as nurses and our physicians will be permitted to treat patients there.

It is rated as one of the finest hospitals in the South.

Hospital —1923. Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATES
APRIL 27, 1923

COLORED HOSTS TO AID HOSPITAL

Plan Mass Meeting And Parade; Doctors Stress Urgent Need

Walter Cohen is chairman and Albert Workman vice-chairman of a committee of which a majority of the members will be the heads of the fraternal, business and professional organizations of the colored people of New Orleans, that meets Monday evening in the interest of the Charity Hospital appeal for an emergency building fund. E. O. Moss has general supervision of a parade, of which George Doyle, secretary of the Colored Plasterers' Union, will be grand marshal, for which preparations are being made Friday.

The Louisiana Medical Society calls on every doctor in Louisiana to give "at least the minimum service of promoting a widespread and thorough understanding of the serious situation" at the Charity Hospital in a resolution that briefly reviews the more important phases of the conditions at the hospital and specially points out that Charity Hospital "takes all cases of citizens of Louisiana without regard to anything other than the need of its service and frequently sends its ambulances to other institutions, public, semi-public and private when called on for such service." Albert Workman handed in $500 as head of the colored Longshoremen's Union Local No 231.

The foregoing are among the principal events in connection with the Charity Hospital appeal for means to increase the space for beds in the wards during the twenty-four hours up to late Friday morning.

Parade on Sunday

The parade Sunday will start at the Pythian Temple, Saratoga and Gravier streets. It will go out Tulane to Charity Hospital and stop there for a seranade by the Eureka, Dominante and Knights of Peter Claver bands. An American flag to hold the donations picked up on the long route will be opened at Charity Hospital after which the following route will be covered: On Tulane to Roman, on Tulane to South Rampart, up to Howard, then to Dryades and up Dryades to the Bulls Club at Eighth and Dryades; out Eighth to Rampart, down Rampart to Third, on Third to Magnolia, down Magnolia to Geddes and Moss at Jackson to Longshoremen's Hall at Jackson and Franklin, then Dryades to Howard, Howard to Rampart, Rampart to Canal, Canal to Claiborne, Claiborne to Dumaine, Dumaine to Villere to the San Jacinto Club, back Dumaine to Lions' Club at Claiborne and down Claiborne to St. Bernard Circle, where the parade will disband.

Among those active in promoting the work among the colored people are: Mrs. A. A. Twine, Joseph Drakes, Mrs. Virginia B. Glover, James A. Holtry, assistant superintendent of the Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company, Mrs. Frances Chaix, Samuel L. Goff, Robert L. Carter, Alzar Simpson, Willie Wilson, Arnold L. Moss, L. Bridges, Aristide Dejoie, E. A. Dent, chairman of the board of directors of the Bulls Club, John J. Coffey, Joseph P. Geddes, Emile Labat, Robert Gray, Raoul J. Llopsis, Dr. George W. Lucas, John L. Diaz, W. White and Ulysses Chaligny.

Chairman William Pfaff of the hospital finance committee, Mrs. C. C. Cowles of the board, Secretary-Treasurer Fred W. Matthews, Mr. G. P. Reynolds of the appeal headquarters and Mesdames Charles F. Buck, Jr., and W. E. Weeks.

List of Donors

Among the donations recorded up to early Friday were: Slate, Tile and Composition Roofing Union, $25; Mrs. Charles Schelltans, Mandeville, $10; Anthony Gerace, Bayou Current, $20 Mrs. J. E. Merilh, $100; Mrs. Emma D. Ricau $100; Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. McCloskey, $25; Dr. and Mrs. George Tusson, $10; Miss Mathilde Merilh, $25, Miss Paula Merilh, $25; Mr. Edmonds Merilh Jr., $25; American Manufacturing Company $50; Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, $50; Antonine Viviano, $5; M. L. James and Company, Potash, La., $5; Lodge No. 500, B'nai B'rith, $10; Conrad Kolb, $25; Mr. Kolb's employes, $49.75; Captain and Mrs. William Grunewald, Baton Rouge, $5; Miss Bessie A. Grunewald, $5; T. A. Schilling, Greensburg, La. $5; Foundry Employes' Union No. 49, $50. In addition to these, an unusually large number of lists of employes, each of whom contributed from fifty cents to $5, was placed in the hospital safe until Mr. Fred W. Matthews and Mr. H. J. Reddit can enter them on the record.

Among the donations received and not yet entered on the record were $100 from Mrs. A. W. McClellan, $10 from Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Association, $25 from Miss Katie L. Stafford and $10 from Dr. J. C. Derbofen, which were among the collections turned in by the women volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. PICAYUNE
JUNE 6, 1923

CHARITY HOSPITAL FUND IS $221,862

Negro Committee Turns in $290.32 Tuesday Night.

A total of $221,862.43 was held in cash and bonds for Charity Hospital's emergency fund this morning with deposit slips ready for yesterday's donations to go to the bank. The negro committee turned in $290.32 last night, $251.57 from the ball game between the Letter Carriers and McDonogh No. 35, managed by Robert L. Carter, $3 collected by Robert L. Carter, $25.75 from the Ladies of Louisiana Benevolent Mutual Aid Association and $10 from Crescent Lodge No. 135, K. of P.

Among the donations to be deposited today was $111.22 raised at a penny party on the Heitkamp brothers' lawn, South Cortez street between Banks and Palmyra streets, by Misses Ida May, Rosemary and Mercedes Mascaro, Leah and Ola Dohre, Edith M. Jablonowski, Miriam Jefferson, Florence Duvieilh, Lois Treme, Ceres Reno and Lorraine Koeppel and Masters Emmett Culligan and Wallace Treme.

The donations recorded yesterday were as follows:

W. Horace Williams, $150; penny party by Mrs. Florence Poupart's twin daughters, the Misses Marcelle and Yvonne Poupart, $52.58; St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. B. G. Dawson, $38.35; Progress Benevolent Association, Laplace, La., $25; Edwards Motor Company, $25; Thomas W. Kracke, $20; collection by Dr. R. G. Ducote at Bordelonville, $15.90; Domino Paint Company, $15; Miss Marie Achee, Belle Rose, La., $11; Ladies' Venus Star Benevolent Association, $11; Algiers Division No. 327, Universal Negro Improvement Association, $11; Joseph Sahuc, $10.

Settled Ladies' Progressive Association, Algiers, $10; H. W. Bond, $10; collection by Frank Licalzi, $10; Good Shepard Benevolent Association, $5; Friendship Church, $5.43; William H. Heyl, $5; George W. McDuff, $5; Fred Dummet, $5; Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Boutte, La., $5; Johnnie Rougeam, $2; John J. Casey, $2; John Gazave, $2; U. S. Ice Cream Cone Manufacturing Company, $2; Rev. Fred D. King, Jr., $4; V. E. Traeger, $4; penny party by the Misses Mascaro and others, $111.22.

Hospital — 1922. Indiana.

Freeman - Indianapolis Ind

6/17/22

DR. JAS. H. WARD.

Dr. Ward, pioneer in the field of Sanitarium promoters among the colored doctors of this city. Dr. Ward has, for many years, maintained a private sanitarium, which has culminated in his latest effort along this line—a beautiful, ultra-modern Sanitarium at 2116 Boulevard Place, the opening of which was celebrated in a very befitting manner, Thursday, June 15th.

Hospital — 1923. Maryland.

DENNIS SAYS NO NURSES FOR T. B. HOSPITAL

The Afro-American

White Physicians and Head Nurse Have Already Been Selected, Says Commission Head

8-24-23

GOVERNOR NOT POSITIVE

Baltimore, Md.

Will Make Statement After Conferring with Dr. Victor Cullen on Friday

The question of personnel at the colored T. B. Hospital is still open, Governor Ritchie told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

"Whlie I am interested in the matter," said the Governor, "only to the extent that the best thing be done for colored tubercular patients, I shall discuss the situation with Dr. Victor Cullen in Sabillasville the latter part of this week and will make a statement folowing this conference."

When asked as to the basis of the policy to bar colored doctors and nurses, Governor Ritchie stated that he understood from Dr. Cullen that colored patients would not obey colored doctors and nurses and that therefore in the interest of the patients themselves, Dr. Cullen had partially settled on white doctors and nurses, leaving all other places to be filled by colored.

Governor Ritchie let it be known that if the interests of the colored patients could be as well served by colored doctors and nurses his attitude would be to have them fill the places, but that knowing nothing about hospitals himself he had to rely on Dr. Cullen's opinion.

DENNIS IS POSITIVE

Samuel K. Dennis, who, with his father-in-law, has been long interested in the hospital and is chairman of the commission in charge, stated positively that Dr. Seegar white, and a white head nurse had been named and these appointments would not be recalled. Only one physician would be needed, he said, although there would be necessary several nurses for the 53 patients.

Mr. Dennis drew an outline of the new hospital, showing how one of the wings in the building will be taken up entirely with quarters for nurses, doctors and other help. "These employees," he said, "must be all white or all colored, because we cannot mix the races there. Since the head physicians and the head nurses are white, it is necessary to have all white personnel."

STEWARD, COOK AND WAITERS

Two small houses near the hospital, Mr. Dennis said, might be fixed up fo rthe colored steward, cooks and waiters.

Asked if homes outside might not be built for the superintendent and head nurse so that all colored employees might be named, Mr. Dennis said this would cost in the neighborhood of $10,000, and the money was not available.

When told of Senator Bruce's statement to the effect that no self-respecting white doctor or nurse would serve in a colored hospital where there are qualified colored doctors and nurses, and that the Baltimore *Sun* was opposed to white personnel at Tuskegee, Mr. Dennis replied that he was not interested in the Tuskegee matter and knew nothing of it.

NEGRO ATTENDANTS TO BE EMPLOYED AT HENRYTON

Baltimore Herald

Governor Ritchie Announces Negro Attendants Will Be Employed In State Sanitarium

9-5-23

Negro attendants will be employed at the Henryton State Hospital for Negro consumptive patients, according to a statement by Governor Ritchie, based on information from Dr. Victor F. Cullen, superintendent of the State hospital at Sabillasville, who is in charge of all State hospitals for the tubercular.

Baltimore, Md

Dr. Cullen has advised Governor Ritchie that Negro attendants will be employed at Henryton hospital wherever possible, although the head nurse of the institution and the head nurses of the four wards will be white.

HENRYTON WILL HAVE COLORED NURSES, SAYS GOV. RITCHIE

Afro-American

Declares Head of New T. B. Hospital Will Employ Colored Help There Wherever Possible

Baltimore Maryland

Aug. 31st, 1923

CHIEF NURSES WHITE

Subordinate Nurses in Each of the Four Wards, However, Will Be Colored

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30.

There will be colored nurses at the new state hospital for colored consumptives at Henryton, Md.

This is the statement issued by Governor Ritchie today to the AFRO-AMERICAN, and follows a conference of the Governor and Dr. Victor M. Cullen, head of the state hospital at Sabillasville, who is in charge of all the state tubercular hospitals, earlier this week.

The Governor's statement in part is"Dr. Cullen tells me he wants to utilize colored help at Henryton wherever it is possible to do so. At present he expects the head nurse of the institution to be white and the head nurse of each of the four wards to be white, but all the other nurses to be colored, and wherever experienc shows that he can supplant white help with colored he will do it.

"After hearing Dr. Cullen, you can be satisfied that he intends employing colored assistants where he can do so, consistently with the best interests of the institution and the patients connected with it."

The statement of the Governor and his conference with Dr. Cullen, followed the appeal of a number of interested citizens to the Governor. The chief executive was asked to give the hospital a colored personnel so that colored doctors and nurses might care for their own consumptives.

THE TIDAL WAVE

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Mr. Watson's cartoon shows the good ship Colored T. B. Hospital at Henryton about to be swamped by a tidal wave white personnel.

8-31-23

So it happened that Maryland a State with jim crow car laws, separate schools and segregated residental districts puts a white personnel in a colored hospital.

If a colored tubercular patient can live in the same building with a white nurse and doctor what is the matter with a healthy colored lad attending the Univers[illegible] of Maryland.

BOARD OF PROVIDENT VOTES TO MERGE

To Sell Biddle Street Property and Join With New Victory Hospital

JUDGE ROSE IS PRESIDENT

$50,000 Is Price Agreed Upon for New Building on Division Street

A joint meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Victory Hospital and Provident Hospital was held in the office of Judge Carroll Bond, Court House Building, on Wednesday afternoon.

The matter of merging the two hospitals was considered, and the Provident Hospital Board assured the Victory Board of of its co-operation without reserve. A resolution was offered to proceed with the purchase of the old Union Protestant Infirmary property, purchase price to be $50,000.00, by paying the amount of cash in hand, about $25,000 and giving a mortgage for the remainder to be paid off at early date. All agreed to call on all of the members of the race to unite in aneffort to start and manitain a hospital.

Victory Hospital Board was organized as follows: President, Judge John C. Rose; vice-president, Judge Carroll T. Bond; secretary, H. Grafton Browne; treasurer, Baltimore Trust Company.

Other members of the Victory Hospital Board are Bishop John Hurst Drs. J. M. T. Finney, Wm. A. Fisher, Jr., Alfred Riggs, C. C. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Harry F. Brown.

Those present representing the Provident Hospital Board were Dr. Wm. T. Carr, Dr. Charles Fowler, C. C. Fitzgerald, H. Grafton Browne, C. Henry Hale, and Prof. Mason Hawkins.

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ACTION IS POSTPONED

Question of Merger of Provident and Victory Hospitals Put Off Until September

"I haven't a damned thing to say" declared C. C. Fitzgerald, vice-president of the Provident Hospital and acting head of the institution since the death of President John W. Rich several months ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald was visited by a reporter of the Afro-American at his office, 215 St. Paul Place yesterday with the request that the public be given some information concerning the meeting of the Board Directors of Provident Hospital Monday afternoon.

aid Mr. Fitzgerald, "I asked the -American last week not to say hing about the Victory Hos- ter, but my request was ot he d. We are trying to do something for the welfare of the people, but I am not going to discuss it for publicity does not help."

Mr. Fitzgerald was plainly wrought up over the fact that the **AFRO-AMERICAN** made public last week that the Provident Hospital Board has not officially voted to merge with the new Victory Hospital, altho that seemed to be the understanding under which the ublic campaign for funds was ade four years ago and over $20, collected.